Micron Central New York Semiconductor Manufacturing Complex

Oneida River

Wetland Mitigation Plan

Oswego County, NY

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Appendix I. Long Term Management Plan (to be added in future submittals)

List of Related Documents

Overview of Stream/Wetland Compensation on Six Mitigation Sites
Buxton Creek- Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan
Fish Creek- Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan
Upper Caughdenoy Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan
Lower Caughdenoy Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan
Sixmile Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan

1. Introduction and Objectives

Six sites in Oswego County make up the Permittee Responsible Offsite Compensatory Mitigation Project (Project) for the Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC (Micron) semiconductor fabrication site in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York. The Oneida River Wetland Mitigation Plan (Oneida River Plan) location is along Center Road in the town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, NY. The Project will address the total mitigation need for wetland credits and stream restoration to meet Micron permit requirements. The final number of credits required for compensation is still pending as of the drafting of this plan, however, an Overview document accompanying the six plans will be updated with final credit accounting. TWT submits this Oneida River Plan as one of six plans to satisfy Project mitigation needs and in fulfillment of the requirements of 33 C.F.R. Part 332 (2024).

This Oneida River Plan focuses on wetland mitigation components only. The objectives are to develop approximately 149 wetland mitigation credits (USACE) or 178 mitigation acres (NYSDEC) toward a total compensation requirement of 414 credits/acres for the entire project. This includes:

- Re-establish wetlands to generate 137.2 USACE wetland credits equivalent to the creation of 137.2 NYSDEC wetland mitigation acres, including:
    - 20.5 acres of PEM - Shallow Emergent Marsh
    - 20.6 acres of PEM - Deep Emergent Marsh
    - 12.7 acres of PSS – Scrub-Shrub
    - 76.2 acres of PFO - Red Maple Hardwood Swamp
    - 7.2 acres of PFO - Hemlock Hardwood Swamp
- Rehabilitate wetlands of the above cover types to generate 11.7 USACE wetland credits equivalent to the enhancement of 41 NYSDEC wetland mitigation acres.
- Establish 146.3 acres of upland buffer habitat, including:
    - 45 acres of herbaceous buffer habitat
    - 101.3 acres of shrub/forest buffer habitat

The distribution of wetland types may change due to balancing distribution among the other five mitigation plans in development. The distribution of wetland cover types, mitigation type, and acreage is dependent on site-specific characteristics which ultimately determine what wetlands are suitable at specific locations.

2. Site Description

The Oneida River Site is approximately 407 acres in size in the Town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York (**Figure 2-1**). The Site is within the Oneida River 12-digit HUC (041402020905) watershed, and the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle indexed as Brewerton. Coordinates for the approximate center of the Site are: [43.2224098, -76.2346513]. The Site is bordered by Center Road to the northeast and Oneida River Road and Oneida River to the south, and is the closest proximity to the Micron Campus (**Figure 2-2**).

2.1 Site Selection

The Oneida River Mitigation Site was selected along with five other sites to satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements for Micron Campus Impacts using site selection protocols described in Section 2.1 and 4.1 of the Micron Overview of Stream/Wetland Compensation on Six Mitigation Sites document. This Site is particularly well suited for wetland restoration with a combination of:

- very flat topography,
- thick clay and compacted sand/clay layers near the surface,
- large expanse of space for connectivity,
- opportunity for restoration of a large degraded area due to logging.

2.2 Site Protection

The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and qualifying conservation organization (NYS ECL) whose mission is the protection, conservation, and restoration of wetlands and other critical habitat. TWT owns the Oneida River site fee simple and in perpetuity, with provisions to transfer to other similar nonprofits its lands and stewardship funds should TWT fail. All sites will receive the same protection. There are two layers of protection for this site:

First, TWT will own the Oneida River mitigation site in perpetuity. TWT's vested interest in the site through fee-simple ownership reduces the risk of failure to satisfy performance standards.

Second, TWT will file a USACE-approved Conservation Easement (CE, Appendix A) with the Oswego County Clerk. The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. (TWC), P.O. Box 220, Burdett, NY 14818-0220, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and qualifying conservation organization (NYS ECL), will be the easement holder. The easement will cite specific conditions and prohibitions and apply to the credit generating areas of the site. The site plan provides the rationale for the easement and assists in its enforcement. The CE names the USACE and NYSDEC as third-party enforcement entities.

With the exception of activities approved as part of this Project permit or other activities approved by the USACE and NYSDEC, no further alterations within the easement boundary shall occur.

Figure 2-1. Wetland Mitigation Sites Location Overview

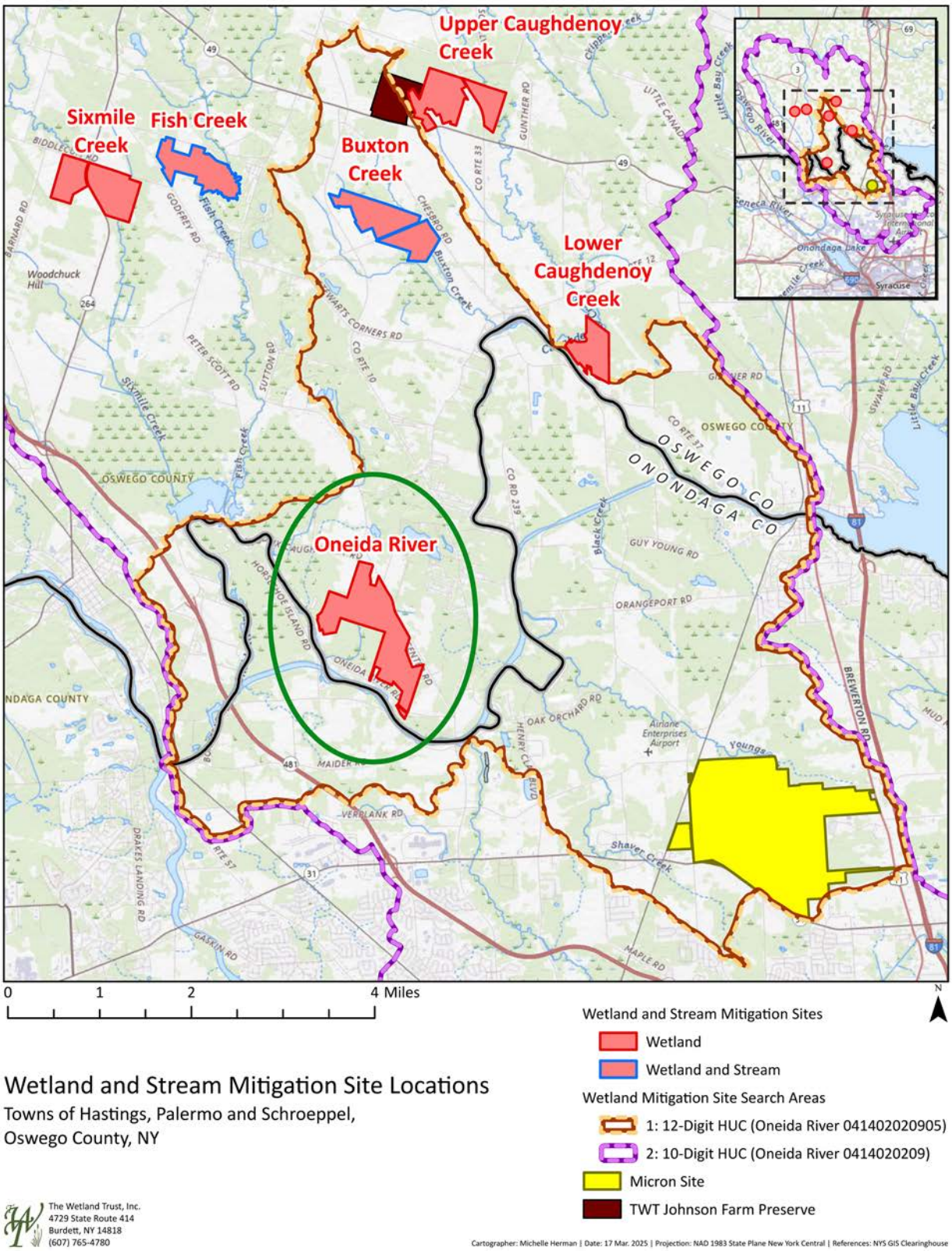
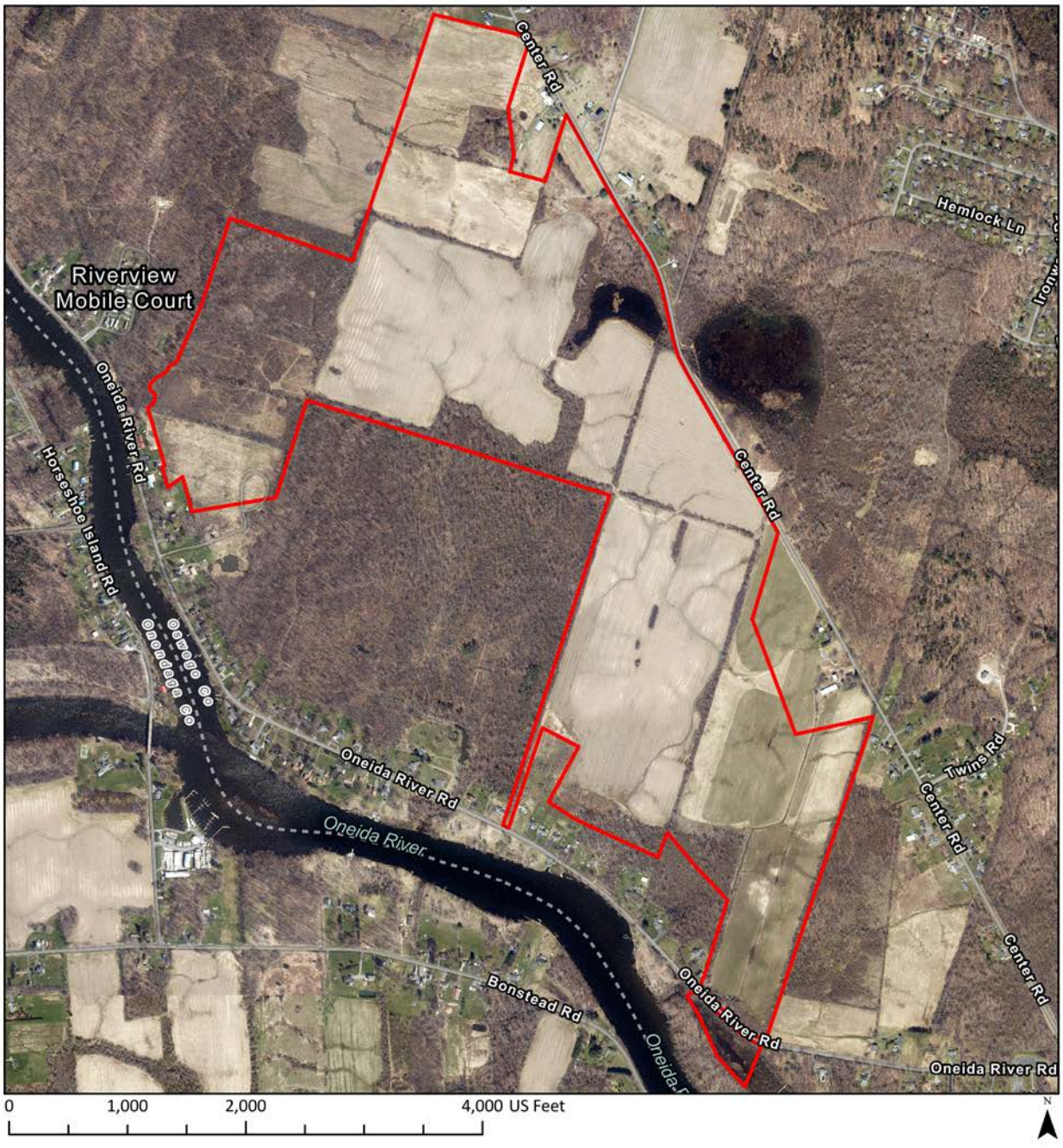


Figure 2-2. Oneida River Property (2023)



3. Baseline Information

3.1 Land Use History

Historic

A review of historic aerial imagery (**Appendix B**) was conducted to understand the property's land use history. In 1938, the entire parcel was cleared and in active agricultural use, with no observable forested areas. By 1972, this pattern largely persisted, with maintained fields and visible drainage infrastructure; however, successional vegetation had begun to establish along the small creek running through the property. By 1994, field abandonment was evident in several areas, with successional vegetation establishing across the site, particularly in the northwestern and northern portions. Between 2003 and 2023, these areas continued to develop into mature forested areas. There were few significant changes during this period, though in 2023 one section in the northeast was cleared, and many hedgerows between fields were removed following years of gradual expansion.

Current Land Use

Current land use is primarily dedicated to commercial crop production, with fields planted in corn and soybeans. Grading and drainage infrastructure are actively maintained to optimize field conditions and enhance agricultural productivity. The forested and wettest portions of the property are currently unmanaged and continue to undergo natural succession. Areas of former agriculture have transitioned to wetland vegetation in zones where drainage has failed or been discontinued.

3.2 Soils

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil mapping of the site is summarized in **Table 3-1** and **Figure 3-2** below. The Site is characterized by gently rolling terrain with a mix of well-drained, moderately well-drained, and poorly drained soils. The property area features extensive coverage of Rhinebeck silt loam (RhA and RhB), particularly in the northern area. In the southern area of the property Rhinebeck silt loam and Canandaigua silt loam (Cd) are the predominant soils.

Table 3-1. Soil Series Mapped within the Mitigation Area

Series	Symbol	Acres	% of Area	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Soil Group
Canandaigua silt loam	Cd	59.44	14.60%	Poorly drained	C/D
Cut and fill land	CFL	1.03	0.25%	Moderately well drained	C
Fluvaquents and Udifluvents, frequently flooded	FA	2.86	0.70%	Poorly drained	B/D
Hudson silt loam, 2-6% slopes	HuB	16.07	3.95%	Moderately well drained	C/D
Madalin silt loam, 0-3% slopes	Ma	42.84	10.53%	Poorly drained	C/D

Minoa very fine sandy loam	Mn	2.1	0.52%	Somewhat poorly drained	B/D
Naumburg loamy fine sand	Na	4.5	1.11%	Somewhat poorly drained	A/D
Oakville loamy fine sand, 0-6% slopes	OaB	3.6	0.88%	Well drained	A
Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes	RaB	14.71	3.61%	Poorly drained	C/D
Rhinebeck silt loam, 0-2% slopes	RhA	69.33	17.03%	Somewhat poorly drained	C/D
Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes	RhB	179.38	44.07%	Somewhat poorly drained	C/D
Swanton fine sandy loam	Sw	4.83	1.19%	Poorly drained	C/D
Williamson very fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	WlB	6.32	1.55%	Moderately well drained	D

A 4-foot-long open-faced clay auger was used to sample soils across the mitigation area. Locations of soil test pits and the description of soil textures and depth to groundwater are detailed in **Figure 3-2** below.

3.3 Wetlands and Hydrology

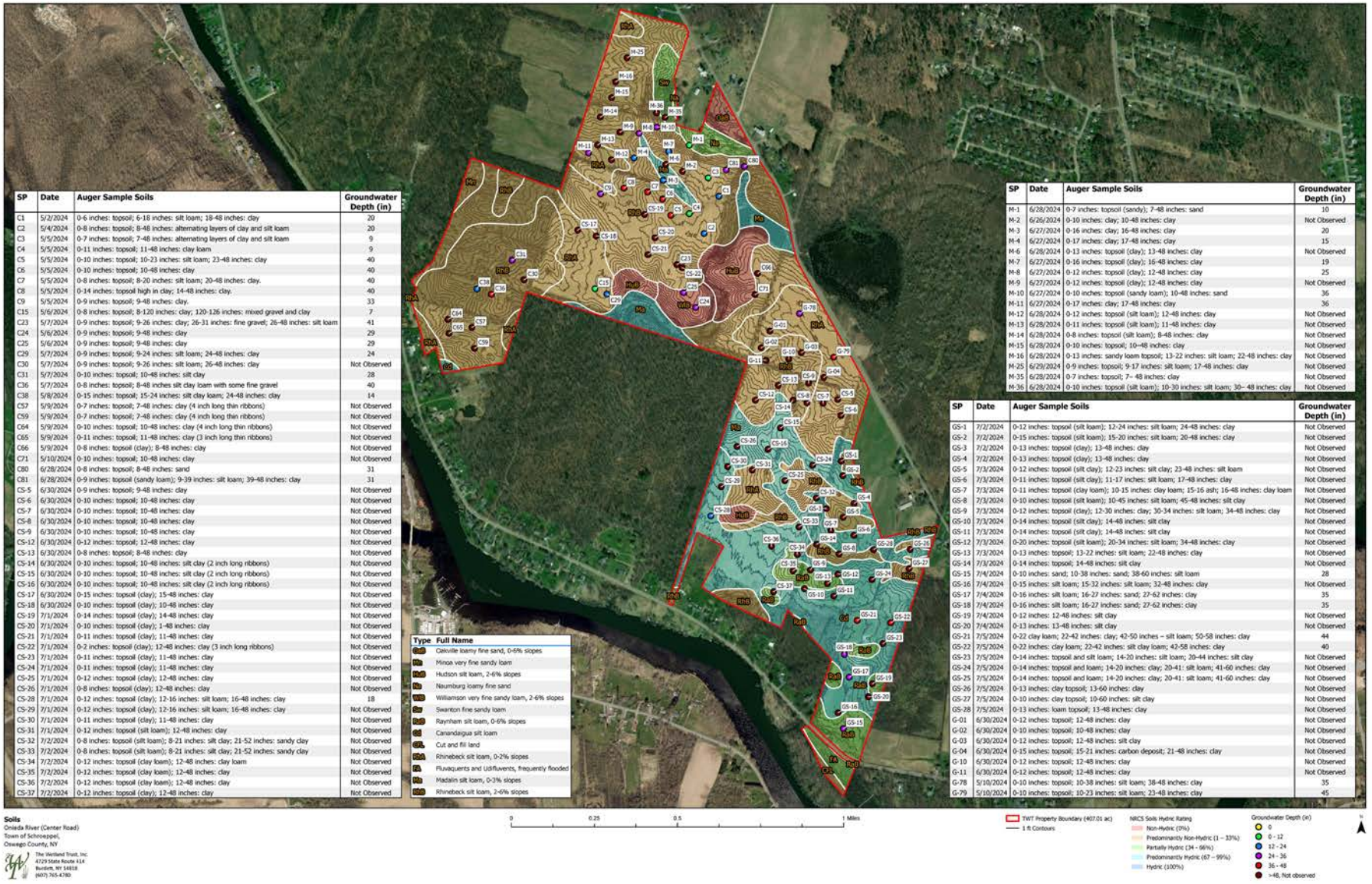
Hydrological characteristics at Oneida River were determined by TWT through wetland and aquatic resource delineations, aerial imagery interpretation, review of regulatory maps, wetland design field assessments which included a series of soil test pits, and interviews with previous property owners.

Both state and federal wetlands are mapped onsite (**Figure 3-2**). Existing wetlands, streams, and drainage features were delineated in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Regional Supplement. Field visits for delineation concurrence by USACE and NYSDEC were conducted in August 2024 with final concurrence and pending as of this writing. All field data points were recorded with a centimeter-level accurate GNSS receiver and mapped in ArcGIS Pro. See **Figure 3-3 and 3-4** for mapped wetlands and drainage features and **Appendix C** for delineated features summary table and data sheets.

The Oneida River lies just south of the site, where all delineated wetlands and drainage features ultimately flow into. Wetlands along D-23 and D-24, including PFO-01, PEM-11, PEM-12, PEM-14, and POW-01, are part of a DEC- and NWI-mapped stream system and are influenced by both groundwater and surface water. Additional wetlands near D-32 through D-34 show similar hydrologic associations.

Across the site, hydrology is strongly influenced by high clay-content soils, which promote surface water retention in low areas and runoff collection zones. Agricultural compaction and drainage infrastructure contribute to wetland formation or marginal hydrologic conditions. Recent logging and farming activities have caused rutting in clay-rich soils, resulting in prolonged surface water and the establishment of wetland vegetation in some areas. In certain locations, an aquitard-like layer further limits infiltration, enhancing saturation.

Figure 3-1. Oneida River Soils



SP	Date	Auger Sample Soils	Groundwater Depth (in)
C1	5/2/2024	0-6 inches: topsoil; 6-18 inches: silt loam; 18-48 inches: clay	20
C2	5/4/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-48 inches: alternating layers of clay and silt loam	20
C3	5/5/2024	0-7 inches: topsoil; 7-48 inches: alternating layers of clay and silt loam	9
C4	5/5/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil; 11-48 inches: clay loam	9
C5	5/5/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-23 inches: silt loam; 23-48 inches: clay	40
C6	5/5/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	40
C7	5/5/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-20 inches: silt loam; 20-48 inches: clay.	40
C8	5/5/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil high in clay; 14-48 inches: clay.	40
C9	5/5/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-48 inches: clay.	33
C15	5/6/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-120 inches: clay; 120-126 inches: mixed gravel and clay	7
C23	5/7/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-26 inches: clay; 26-31 inches: fine gravel; 26-48 inches: silt loam	41
C24	5/6/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-48 inches: clay	29
C25	5/6/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-48 inches: clay	29
C29	5/7/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-24 inches: silt loam; 24-48 inches: clay	24
C30	5/7/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-26 inches: silt loam; 26-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
C31	5/7/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: silt clay	28
C36	5/7/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-48 inches silt clay loam with some fine gravel	40
C38	5/8/2024	0-15 inches: topsoil; 15-24 inches: silt clay loam; 24-48 inches: clay	14
C57	5/9/2024	0-7 inches: topsoil; 7-48 inches: clay (4 inch long thin ribbons)	Not Observed
C59	5/9/2024	0-7 inches: topsoil; 7-48 inches: clay (4 inch long thin ribbons)	Not Observed
C64	5/9/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay (4 inch long thin ribbons)	Not Observed
C65	5/9/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil; 11-48 inches: clay (3 inch long thin ribbons)	Not Observed
C66	5/9/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil (clay); 8-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
C71	5/10/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
C80	6/28/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-48 inches: sand	31
C81	6/28/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil (sandy loam); 9-39 inches: silt loam; 39-48 inches: clay	31
CS-5	6/30/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-6	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-7	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-8	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-9	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-12	6/30/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil; 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-13	6/30/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil; 8-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-14	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: silt clay (2 inch long ribbons)	Not Observed
CS-15	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: silt clay (2 inch long ribbons)	Not Observed
CS-16	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: silt clay (2 inch long ribbons)	Not Observed
CS-17	6/30/2024	0-15 inches: topsoil (clay); 15-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-18	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil (clay); 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-19	7/1/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil (clay); 14-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-20	7/1/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil (clay); 1-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-21	7/1/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (clay); 11-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-22	7/1/2024	0-2 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay (3 inch long ribbons)	Not Observed
CS-23	7/1/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (clay); 11-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-24	7/1/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (clay); 11-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-25	7/1/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-26	7/1/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-28	7/1/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-16 inches: silt loam; 16-48 inches: clay	18
CS-29	7/1/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-16 inches: silt loam; 16-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-30	7/1/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (clay); 11-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-31	7/1/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-32	7/2/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 8-21 inches: silt clay; 21-52 inches: sandy clay	Not Observed
CS-33	7/2/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 8-21 inches: silt clay; 21-52 inches: sandy clay	Not Observed
CS-34	7/2/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay loam); 12-48 inches: clay loam	Not Observed
CS-35	7/2/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay loam); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-36	7/2/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay loam); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
CS-37	7/2/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed

SP	Date	Auger Sample Soils	Groundwater Depth (in)
M-1	6/28/2024	0-7 inches: topsoil (sandy); 7-48 inches: sand	10
M-2	6/26/2024	0-10 inches: clay; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-3	6/27/2024	0-16 inches: clay; 16-48 inches: clay	20
M-4	6/27/2024	0-17 inches: clay; 17-48 inches: clay	15
M-6	6/28/2024	0-13 inches: topsoil (clay); 13-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-7	6/27/2024	0-16 inches: topsoil (clay); 16-48 inches: clay	19
M-8	6/27/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay	25
M-9	6/27/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-10	6/27/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil (sandy loam); 10-48 inches: sand	36
M-11	6/27/2024	0-17 inches: clay; 17-48 inches: clay	36
M-12	6/28/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-13	6/28/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 11-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-14	6/28/2024	0-8 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 8-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-15	6/28/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-16	6/28/2024	0-13 inches: sandy loam topsoil; 13-22 inches: silt loam; 22-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-25	6/29/2024	0-9 inches: topsoil; 9-17 inches: silt loam; 17-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-35	6/28/2024	0-7 inches: topsoil; 7- 48 inches: clay	Not Observed
M-36	6/28/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 10-30 inches: silt loam; 30- 48 inches: clay	Not Observed

SP	Date	Auger Sample Soils	Groundwater Depth (in)
GS-1	7/2/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 12-24 inches: silt loam; 24-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-2	7/2/2024	0-15 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 15-20 inches: silt loam; 20-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-3	7/2/2024	0-13 inches: topsoil (clay); 13-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-4	7/2/2024	0-13 inches: topsoil (clay); 13-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-5	7/3/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (silt clay); 12-23 inches: silt clay; 23-48 inches: silt loam	Not Observed
GS-6	7/3/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (silt clay); 11-17 inches: silt loam; 17-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-7	7/3/2024	0-11 inches: topsoil (clay loam); 10-15 inches: clay loam; 15-16 ash; 16-48 inches: clay loam	Not Observed
GS-8	7/3/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 10-45 inches: silt loam; 45-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-9	7/3/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil (clay); 12-30 inches: clay; 30-34 inches: silt loam; 34-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-10	7/3/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil (silt clay); 14-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-11	7/3/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil (silt clay); 14-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-12	7/3/2024	0-20 inches: topsoil (silt loam); 20-34 inches: silt loam; 34-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-13	7/3/2024	0-13 inches: topsoil; 13-22 inches: silt loam; 22-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-14	7/3/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil; 14-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-15	7/4/2024	0-10 inches: sand; 10-38 inches: sand; 38-60 inches: silt loam	28
GS-16	7/4/2024	0-15 inches: silt loam; 15-32 inches: silt loam; 32-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-17	7/4/2024	0-16 inches: silt loam; 16-27 inches: sand; 27-62 inches: clay	35
GS-18	7/4/2024	0-16 inches: silt loam; 16-27 inches: sand; 27-62 inches: clay	35
GS-19	7/4/2024	0-12 inches: 12-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-20	7/4/2024	0-13 inches: 13-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-21	7/5/2024	0-22 clay loam; 22-42 inches: clay; 42-50 inches – silt loam; 50-58 inches: clay	44
GS-22	7/5/2024	0-22 inches: clay loam; 22-42 inches: silt clay loam; 42-58 inches: clay	40
GS-23	7/5/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil and silt loam; 14-20 inches: silt loam; 20-44 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-24	7/5/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil and loam; 14-20 inches: clay; 20-41: silt loam; 41-60 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-25	7/5/2024	0-14 inches: topsoil and loam; 14-20 inches: clay; 20-41: silt loam; 41-60 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-26	7/5/2024	0-13 inches: clay topsoil; 13-60 inches: clay	Not Observed
GS-27	7/5/2024	0-10 inches: clay topsoil; 10-60 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
GS-28	7/5/2024	0-13 inches: loam topsoil; 13-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-01	6/30/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil; 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-02	6/30/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-03	6/30/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil; 12-48 inches: silt clay	Not Observed
G-04	6/30/2024	0-15 inches: topsoil; 15-21 inches: carbon deposit; 21-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-10	6/30/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil; 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-11	6/30/2024	0-12 inches: topsoil; 12-48 inches: clay	Not Observed
G-78	5/10/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-38 inches: silt loam; 38-48 inches: clay	35
G-79	5/10/2024	0-10 inches: topsoil; 10-23 inches: silt loam; 23-48 inches: clay	45

Type	Full Name
OaB	Oakville loamy fine sand, 0-6% slopes
Mn	Minoa very fine sandy loam
HuB	Hudson silt loam, 2-6% slopes
Nb	Naumburg loamy fine sand
WnB	Williamson very fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
Sw	Swanton fine sandy loam
RaB	Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes
Cd	Canandaigua silt loam
CUL	Cut and fill land
RhA	Rhinebeck silt loam, 0-2% slopes
FA	Fluvaquents and Udifluvents, frequently flooded
Ma	Madalin silt loam, 0-3% slopes
RhB	Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes

Soils
Oneida River (Center Road)
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

TWT Property Boundary (407.01 ac)
1 ft Contours

NRCS Soils Hydric Rating
Non-Hydric (0%)
Predominantly Non-Hydric (1 – 33%)
Partially Hydric (34 - 66%)
Predominantly Hydric (67 – 99%)
Hydric (100%)

Groundwater Depth (in)
0
0 - 12
12 - 24
24 - 36
36 - 48
>48, Not observed

N

Figure 3-2. State and Federal Mapped Wetlands

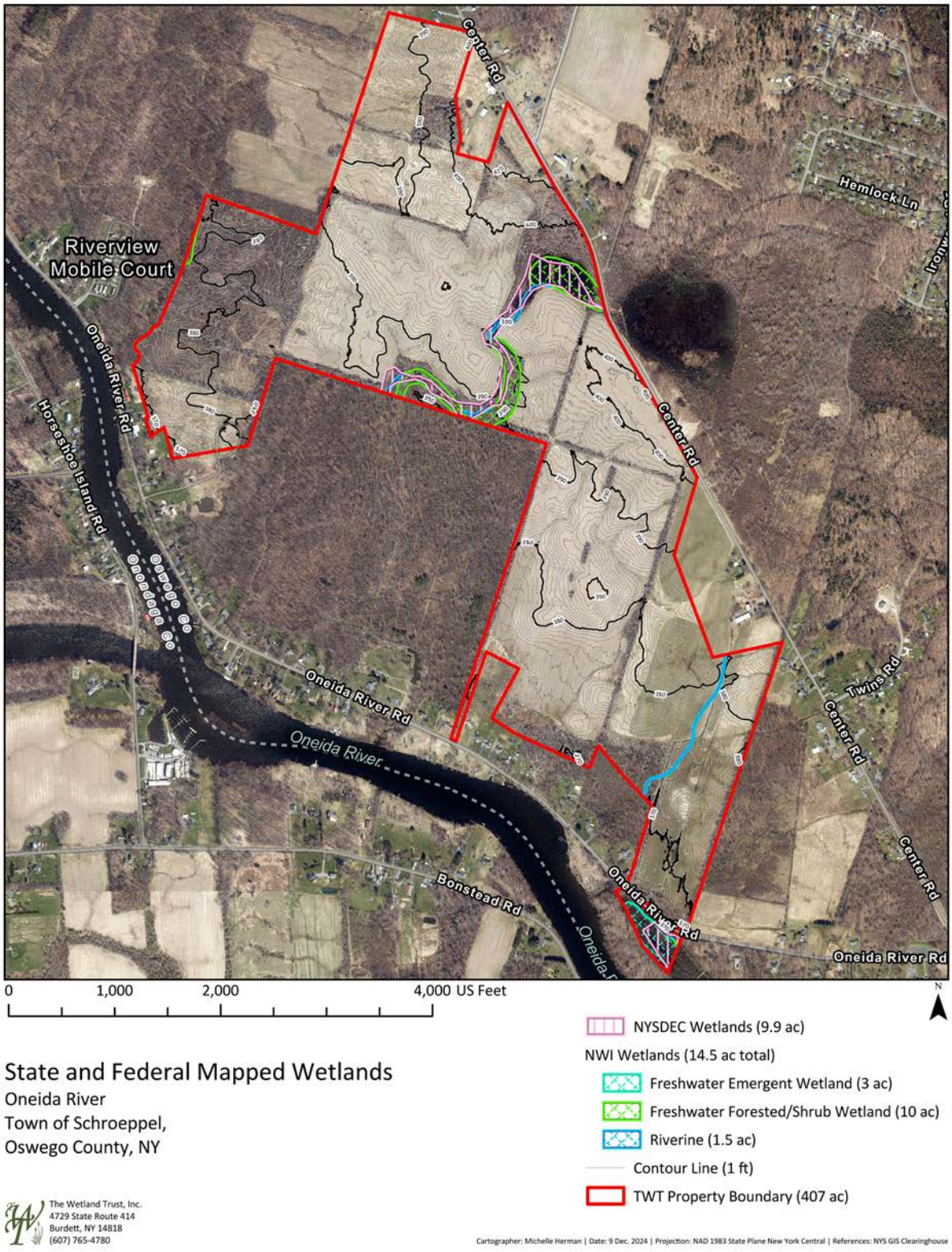


Figure 3-3. Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features- Northwest

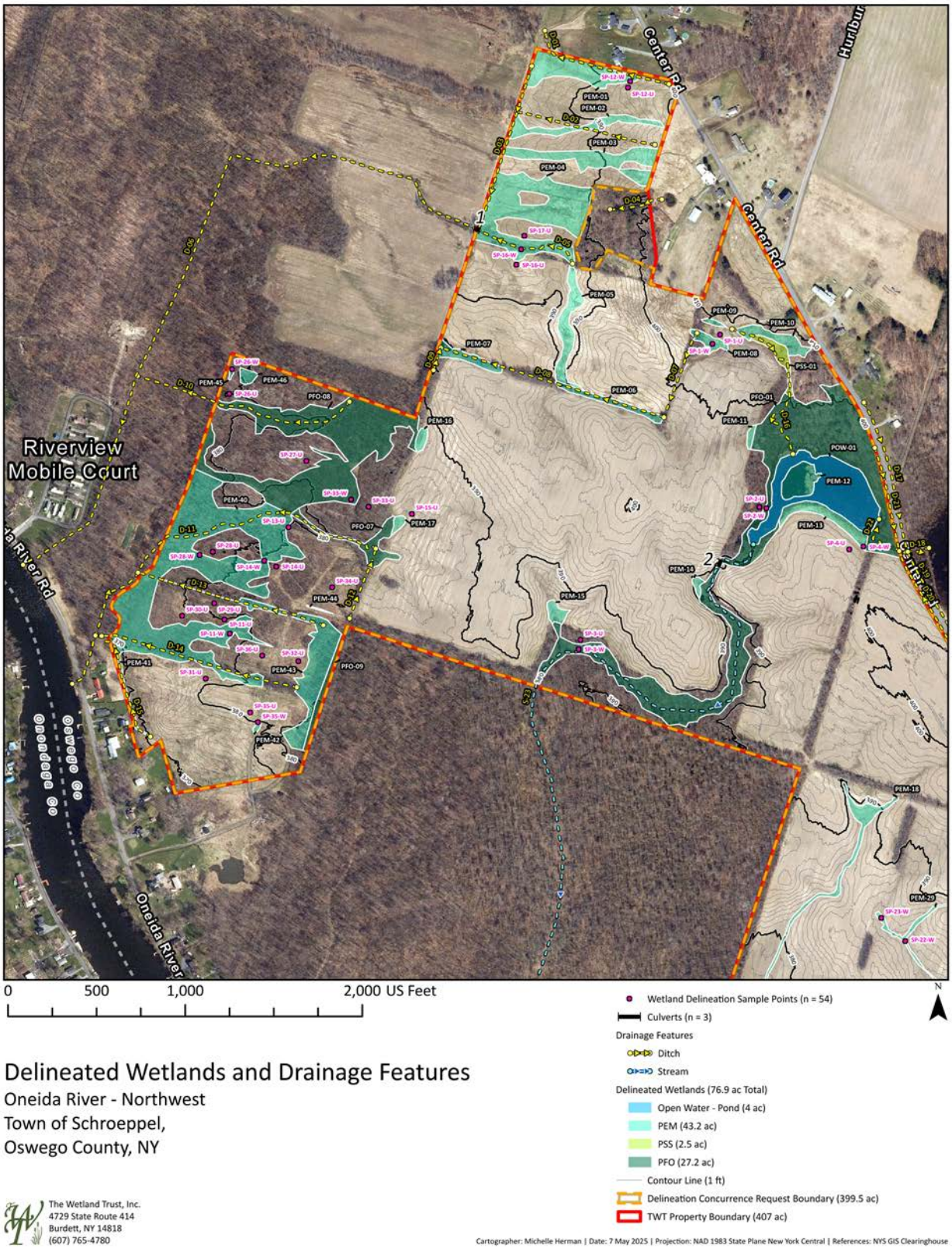


Figure 3-4. Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features- Southeast

Hydrology at the site will continue to be monitored until work begins. Groundwater monitoring wells, a staff gauge, and a rain gauge will be installed at the site in spring 2025.

Staff Gauges

A staff gauge will be installed at Oneida River for the purpose of measuring water levels in the pond, providing critical data to monitor surface water dynamics and its relationship to groundwater monitoring well data. Placement will ensure easy accessibility and unobstructed views to accommodate both drone and physical observations. Approximate elevations derived from GIS data will be field verified during installation using survey grade GPS. Details in **Table 3-2** below and **Figure 3-5**.

Table 3-2. Staff Gauge Location

Gauge Number	Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
1	393.012	43.22647019	-76.23197951	Middle of a made pond surrounded by drainages

Monitoring Wells

Approximately seven groundwater monitoring wells using Onset HOBO water level dataloggers will be strategically placed across the site to capture critical groundwater data every four hours, with locations informed by hydrology and drainage patterns, soil delineations, and observed site characteristics. Elevations will be verified during installation to ensure accuracy, and placement adjustments may be made based on field findings. Any changes will be documented in the as built report. See **Table 3-3** and **Figure 3-5** for details.

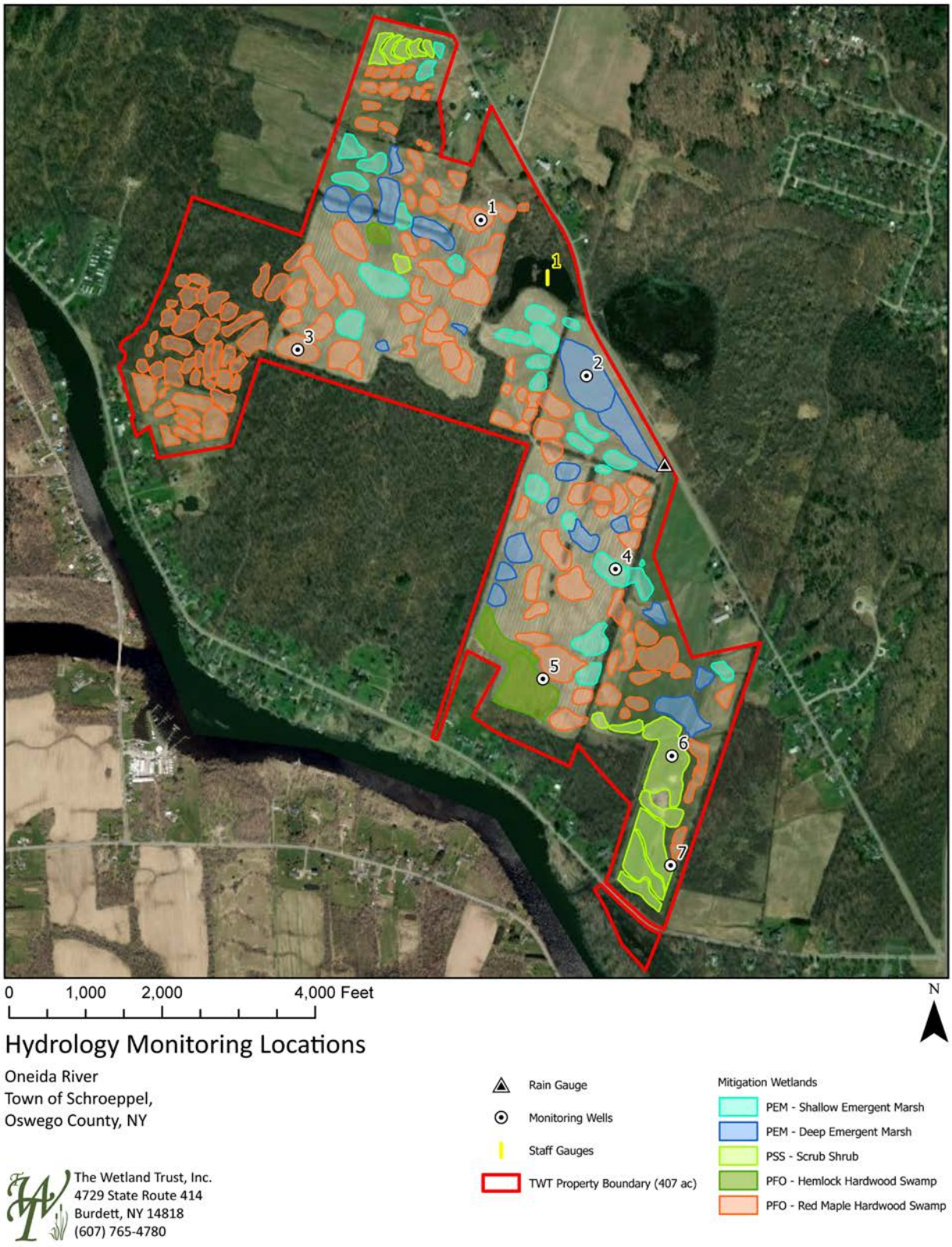
Table 3-3. Monitoring Well Location

Well #	Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Description
1	401.04	43.22797209	-76.23436814	North field	Near planned wetland C-03; highest elevation point
2	400.75	43.22390841	-76.23058787	North field	Near planned wetland G-78
3	387.33	43.22458966	-76.24092062	North field	Near planned wetland C-14; determines groundwater on the NW side
4	381.94	43.21887028	-76.22955032	South field	Near planned wetland CS-24
5	373.07	43.21600487	-76.23214644	South field	Near planned wetland CS-28
6	372.98	43.21399689	-76.22753113	South field	Near planned wetland GS-21
7	371.25	43.21114365	-76.22757616	South field	Near planned wetland GS-17; lowest elevation point

Rain Gauge

One HOBO Rain Gauge Data Logger (RG3) is installed at the site to measure precipitation on-site (coordinates: 43.229609, -76.236033) and has been recording data since April 28, 2025. This data will support the interpretation of hydrologic responses observed in monitoring wells and staff gauges. This device will not be used in peak winter as it cannot measure snow, only rainfall.

Figure 3-5. Oneida River Hydrology Monitoring Locations



3.4 Existing Wildlife

Various wildlife, including amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species, have been recorded at the Oneida River mitigation site, either through visual or auditory observations. Amphibians were identified by sight using egg mass, juvenile, or adult presence and by sound if mating calls were discernible. Four main species were noted at this site, including the American toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), gray treefrog (*Dryophytes versicolor*), northern green frog (*Lithobates clamitans melanota*), and wood frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*), all of which are secure both statewide and globally. One reptile species, the eastern garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*), was visually identified at this site.

Numerous bird species were observed at the Oneida River site using both visual and auditory identification. Many species of least conservation concern we recorded and can be found in Appendix D. Multiple bird species of greater conservation concern were also documented at the Oneida River mitigation site, including the sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis*), which has a critically imperiled breeding population in New York State; the rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), which is a high priority species of greatest conservation need in New York State; the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), which is a threatened species in New York State; and the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), which is a species of special concern in New York State.

Various mammal species were also observed within the Oneida River site and the immediate area either directly or indirectly (i.e., scat, footprints, etc.), including the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), North American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), all of which are of least conservation concern.

3.4.1 Federally Listed Species and Habitat Consideration

Consultation has been initiated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to ensure that the proposed stream/wetland mitigation activities will not adversely affect federally listed species or their critical habitats. Coordination is ongoing, and any conservation measures or recommendations provided by USFWS will be incorporated into the project design and implementation, as appropriate. The official species list generated through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system is included in **Appendix D.**

3.5 Existing Vegetation

The Oneida River site features a mix of agricultural, upland, and wetland ecosystems. A large portion of the site is currently cultivated as a soybean (*Glycine max*) field, resulting in limited vegetative diversity within the agricultural zone. Surrounding the field and perimeter are delineated wetlands that support a combination of native and invasive plant species. Native vegetation, including white turtle head (*Chelone glabra*), water willow (*Decodon verticillatus*),

and royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) contribute vital habitat and ecological functions. A complete list of species observed at the Oneida River site can be found in **Appendix D.**

3.6 Invasive Species

The key invasives of Oneida River include, purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) affecting 17.75 acres, reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) affecting 10.29 acres, common reed (*Phragmites australis*) affecting 1.28 acres, and cattail (*Typha spp*) affecting 1.90 acres. In addition to these dominant species, other invasive plants present in the area include smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), American manna grass (*Glyceria maxima*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*.), buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), multiflora rose *(Rosa multiflora*), bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*). Refer to Appendix E for baseline maps of key invasive species extent.

Table 3-4. Invasive Species Coverage at Oneida River in 2025

Invasive Species	**1-5% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**5-25% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**>25% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**Total Area (Affected Acres)**
Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)	0.11	0.00	1.57	1.68
Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)	8.04	1.10	1.15	10.29
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)	14.48	0.32	2.95	17.75
Cattail (Typha sp.)	0.89	0.67	0.34	1.90
Cattail (Typha sp.)	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.07

3.7 Cultural and Historic Considerations

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), initial consultation was initiated with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in August 2024 to assess the potential for the proposed mitigation site to affect historic properties or cultural resources. An August 14, 2024 letter from NY SHPO recommended a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for components of the project that will involve ground disturbance. Further tribal consultation required Onondaga Nation presence for the field surveys. A Phase 1A/1B Work plan was submitted on April 8th, 2025 and approved on April 24th, 2025 (**Appendix F**) with Phase 1B field work in progress as of this writing.

4. Wetland Credit Accounting

The USACE and NYSDEC will determine credit generation based on wetland acres that meet or exceed performance standards and proposed credit ratios (**Table 4-1**). One-to-one ratios are based on re-establishment (or creation) of the specific cover types targeted to replace lost functions. 3.5-to-one ratios are based on rehabilitation of existing wetlands and were informed by numerous discussions with regulatory agencies. The final credit generation will be adjusted based on monitoring results and meeting the performance standards of the mitigation site.

Figure 4-1. USACE Wetland Credit Generation and NYSDEC Mitigation Acreage						
Wetland type Cowardin	**Cover type** Edinger	**Mitigation Type** NYSDEC	**Acres**	**Mitigation type** USACE	**USACE Ratio** (Acre:Credit)	**Credits**
PEM	**Shallow emergent marsh**	Restoration	20.5	Re-establishment	1:1	20.5
		Enhancement	0.5	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.14
	Deep emergent marsh	Restoration	20.6	Re-establishment	1:1	20.6
		Enhancement	2.8	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.8
	Hemlock hardwood swamp	Restoration	7.2	Re-establishment	1:1	7.2
		Enhancement	1.1	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.31
	Red maple- hardwood swamp	Restoration	76.2	Re-establishment	1:1	76.2
		Enhancement	33.9	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	9.7
PSS	**Scrub shrub**	Restoration	12.7	Re-establishment	1:1	12.7
		Enhancement	2.7	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.77
		Total	**178.2***			**148.9**
* total amount of NYSDEC mitigation acres.						

Open water areas (deep water aquatic habitats and vegetated shallows) greater than 0.1 contiguous acre will only be credited where they equal 10% or less of the total wetland creation and re-establishment areas or so long as they are part of a well-integrated complex of open water and emergent vegetation. Deepwater aquatic habitat is defined as any open water area that is either a) permanently inundated at mean annual water depths >6.6 ft, lacks soil, and/or is either unvegetated or supports only floating or submersed macrophytes, or b) permanently inundated areas ≤6.6 ft in depth that do not support rooted-emergent or woody plant species. Areas ≤6.6 ft mean annual depth that support only submergent aquatic plants are vegetated shallows, not wetlands. The 2 acres of open water (POW) that will be impacted will be accommodated by POW areas within the wetlands where they are not counted toward the credit total.

5. Wetland Mitigation Work Plan

The wetland mitigation work plan at Oneida River will focus on re-establishing naturally appearing and functioning wetlands. Work methods include removing or disabling existing drainage tiles, disabling ditches, restoring shallow basins and the natural rims of drained and filled wetlands, and restoring microtopography as described throughout this section. These methods will ensure the target hydrology is met, supporting a diverse community of hydrophytic vegetation. The treatment of existing invasive vegetation will begin prior to construction to minimize the extent of spread to work areas. Seeding/planting will be completed after all grading is complete.

Wetlands were designed at the site in May, June, and July 2024 by TWT staff. Field design forms were filled out for each wetland polygon **(Appendix G)**. Determination of the types of wetlands to be re-established for each area within the Oneida River Site is based on the cover

types outlined in Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger, 2014) and is guided by the number of acres of each wetland type necessary to meet mitigation requirements for the Micron impacts.

Approximately 20.5 acres of shallow emergent marsh, 20.6 acres of deep emergent marsh, 12.7 acres of scrub-shrub, 76.2 acres of red maple hardwood swamp, and 7.2 acres of hemlock hardwood swamp will be re-established with an additional 41 acres of rehabilitation of these cover types **(Figure 5-1)**. The following characteristics guide the locations of each type of wetland to be re-established.

Hemlock-Hardwood Swamp

- Mineral soils and deep muck in depressions
- Receives groundwater discharge

Red Maple-Hardwood Swamp

- Poorly drained depressions
- Usually inorganic soils with peat, if present, that is less than 20 cm deep
- Occasionally on muck or shallow peat, that is typically acidic to circumneutral

Deep Emergent Marsh

- Often placed so they are visible to the public
- Prioritized for building within grassland areas
- Mineral soils or fine-grained organic soils
- Substrate is flooded by waters that are not subject to violent wave action

Shallow Emergent Marsh

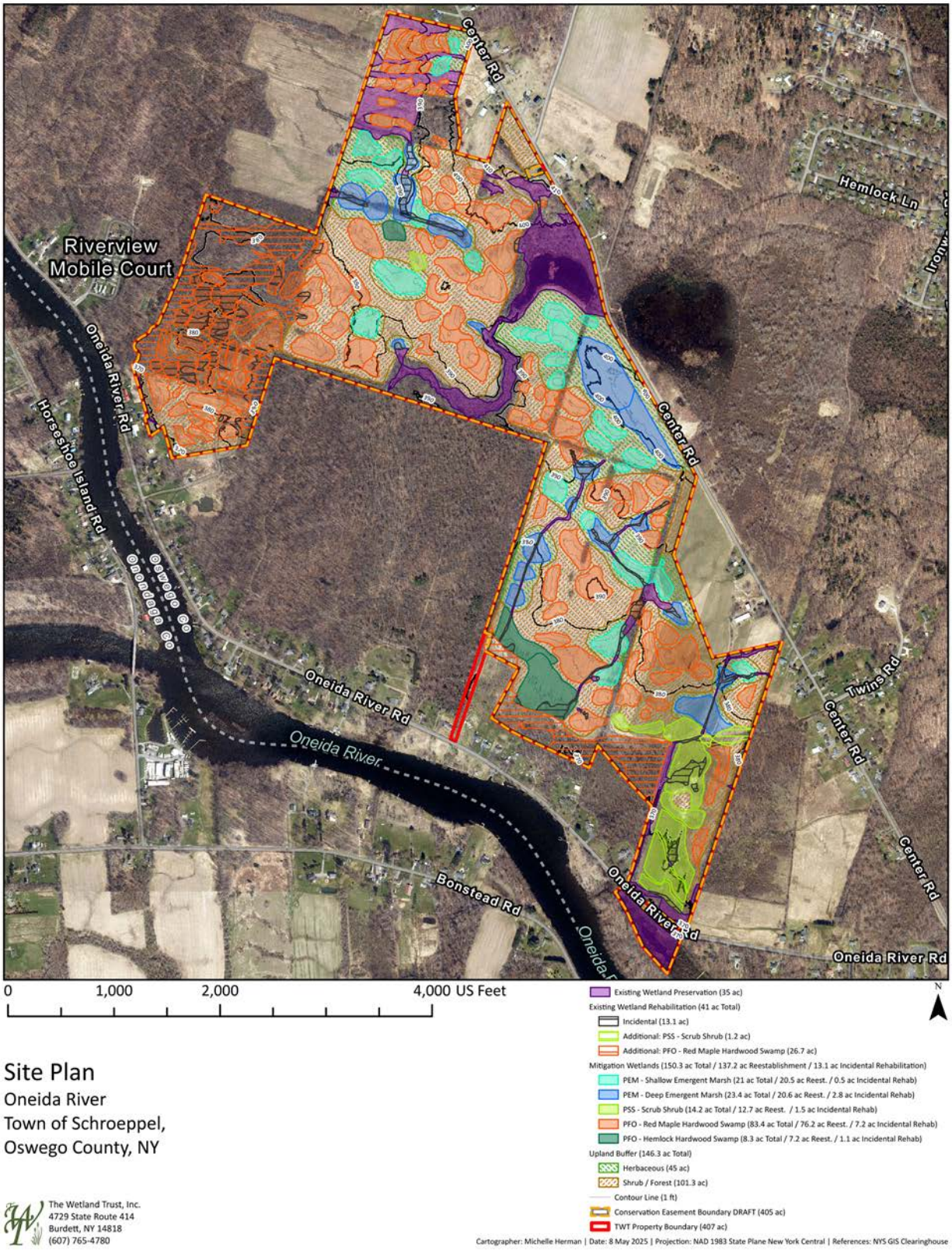
- Often placed so they are visible to the public
- Prioritized for building within grasslands
- Occurs on mineral soil or deep muck soils (rather than true peat)
- Permanently saturated and seasonally flooded

Shrub Swamp

- Often occurs along the shore a lake, river, or stream
- In wet depressions or valleys not associated with lakes, or as a transition zone between a marsh, fen, or bog and a swamp or upland community
- Substrate is usually mineral soil or muck

Equipment operators will include local construction and farming personnel, including those currently farming the sites, and TWT staff. The on-site experience of farming and local knowledge of the operators will maximize productivity and work quality. Prior to construction, work areas will be mowed and/or crops harvested to increase visibility. One or more parking/staging areas for heavy equipment and vehicles will be designated along Bell Road as necessary, avoiding any identified wetlands or aquatic resources. TWT staff will be onsite every day to direct and oversee

Figure 5-1. Oneida River Site Plan



construction. No tree removal is planned. Should any tree removal be necessary, it will only occur after November 1st.

5.1 Invasive Vegetation Control

Prior to the initiation of earthwork, invasive vegetative species will be controlled following strategies outlined in the Invasive Species Monitoring Plan (ISMP, **Appendix E**). This Oneida River ISMP details the target species, timing, and control methods. Methods may include mechanical removal, such as hand-pulling or mowing and chemical treatments using targeted herbicides. These actions will occur during the appropriate season of the target species to maximize effectiveness. Invasive species control will avoid soil disturbance, reduce seed dispersal, and limit impacts on local resources. All treated areas will be monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the control measures, and follow-up treatments will be applied as necessary.

5.2 Grading Plan

Basin and berm construction

A shallow basin will be shaped for each designed wetland. The basins will measure 10 feet in diameter to over 200-feet in diameter based on location characteristics and targeted cover type. The basin is dug so that it is deepest in the center in relation to the low edge of the marked perimeter. Basins will range in depth from 1-inch to 36-inches, based on targeted cover type. Refer to **Figures 5-4 and 5-5** for plan view details. Small, earthen berms around the lower two-thirds of the wetland basin will be constructed from 1.0 to 2.0 feet high at a minimum width of 3-feet wide and gradual 5 percent slopes. Core trenches filled with compacted clay layers will be constructed under the berms to disable the buried drainage structures. See **Figures 5-2 and 5-3** for a typical section and plan view.

An excavator and dozer will be used to shape gradual slopes and bays along the inside edge of the constructed wetland for a natural look and function. Elevations are verified during construction using a laser level. Topsoil will be temporarily stored on site and spread in and around the finished wetland basin. Spoil material removed is shaped with gradual slopes so that it appears like natural hummock/hollow and ridges. Operators will aim to create wetlands on top of clay texture spoil material by leveling areas of spread soil and creating shallow basins in the soil.

Microtopography restoration

Pit and mound microtopography will be created within each wetland basin, with average specifications depending on the desired wetland type (**Table 5-1**). Emergent basins will generally have the deepest pits, i.e. maximum water depth (approximately 36 inches), and higher and larger mounds (24-30 inches high and 36 inches in diameter) that are spaced farther apart (30 feet) relative to all other wetland types. The remaining PSS and PFO wetland types will have 10-foot-spaced mounds ranging from 4-12 inches high and 12-48 inches in diameter set within 1-6 inches

Figure 5-2. Restored Wetland Section View

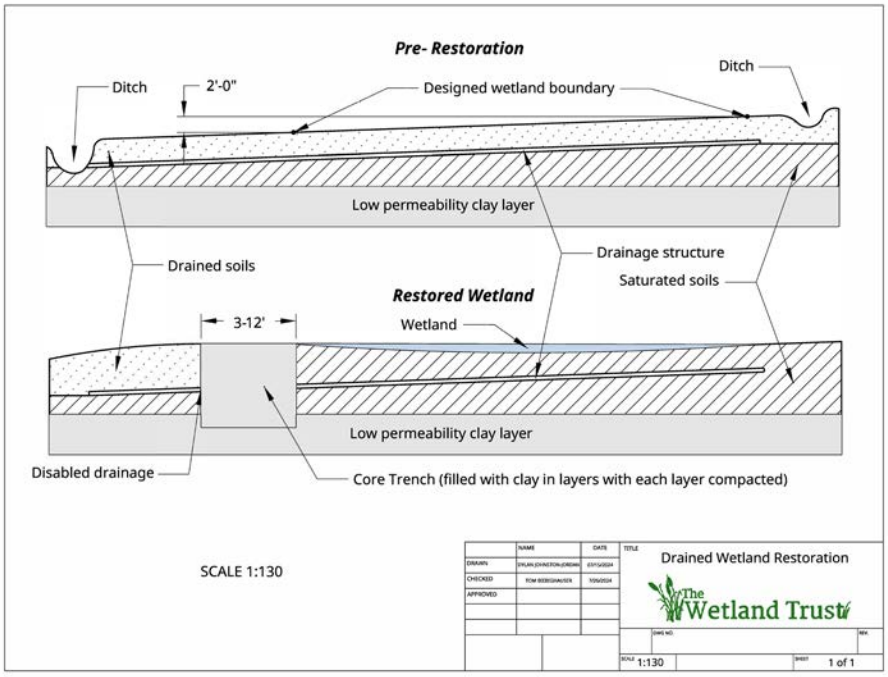


Figure 5-3. Restored Wetland Plan View

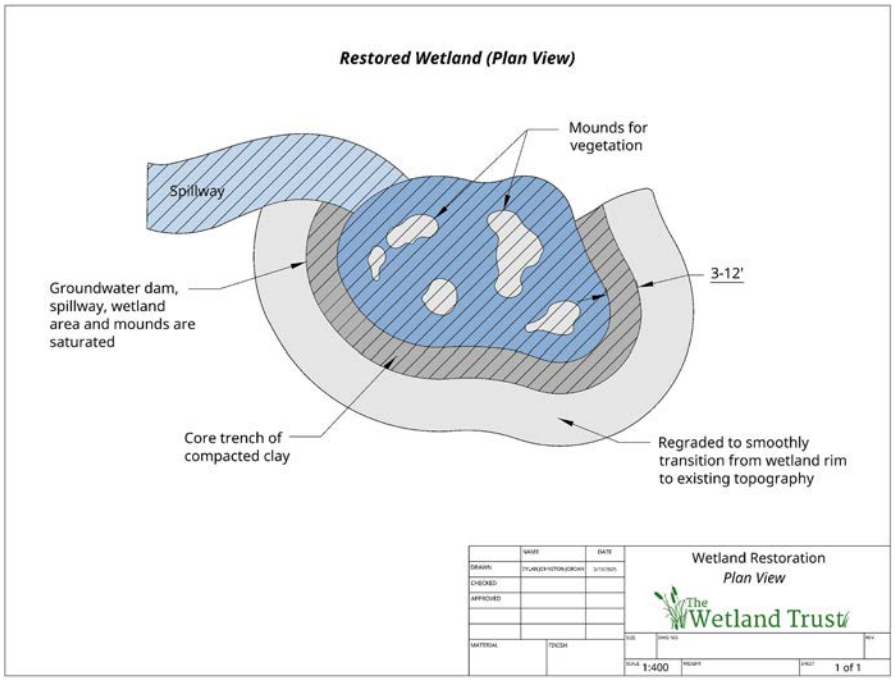


Figure 5-4. Wetland Grading Plan- Northwest

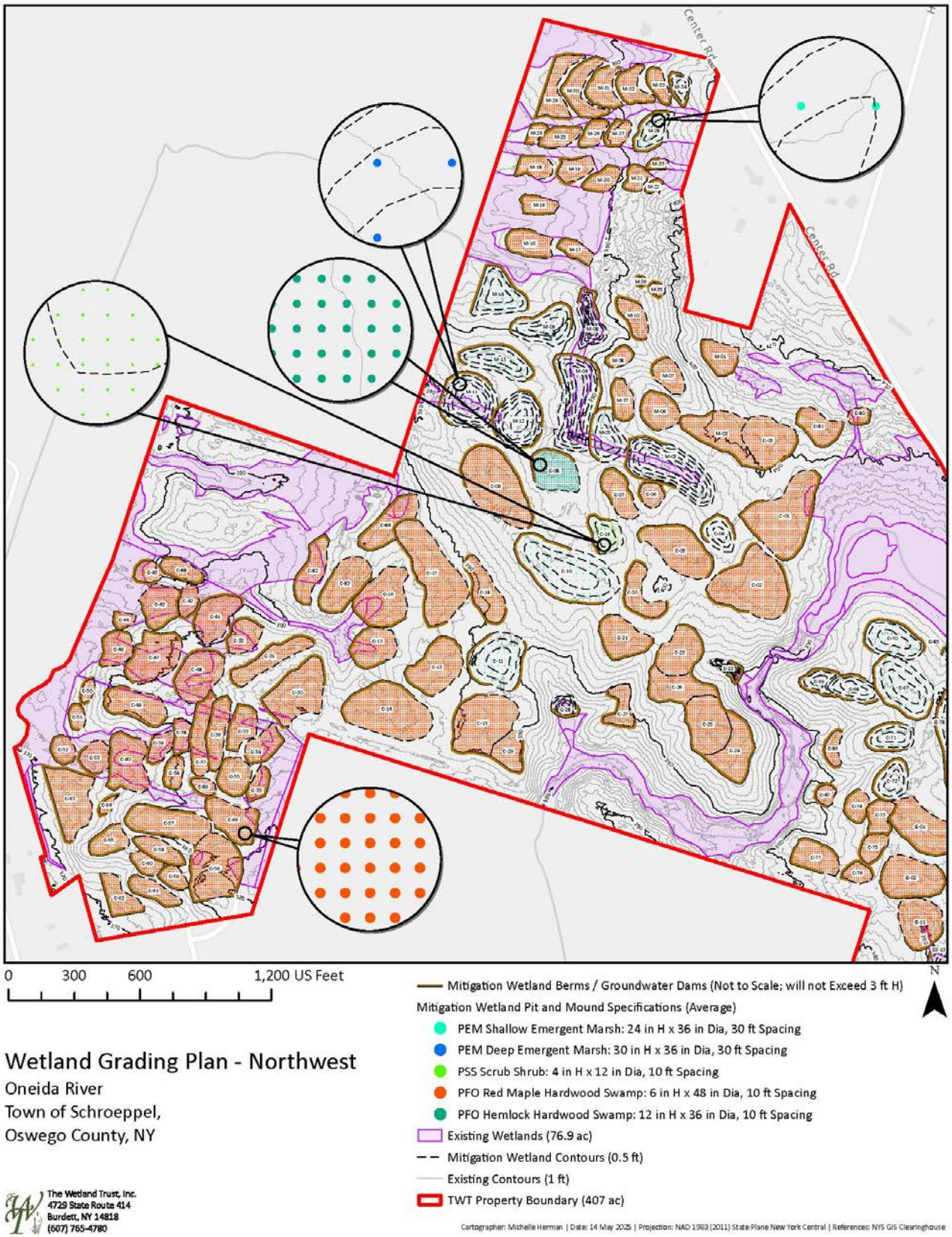
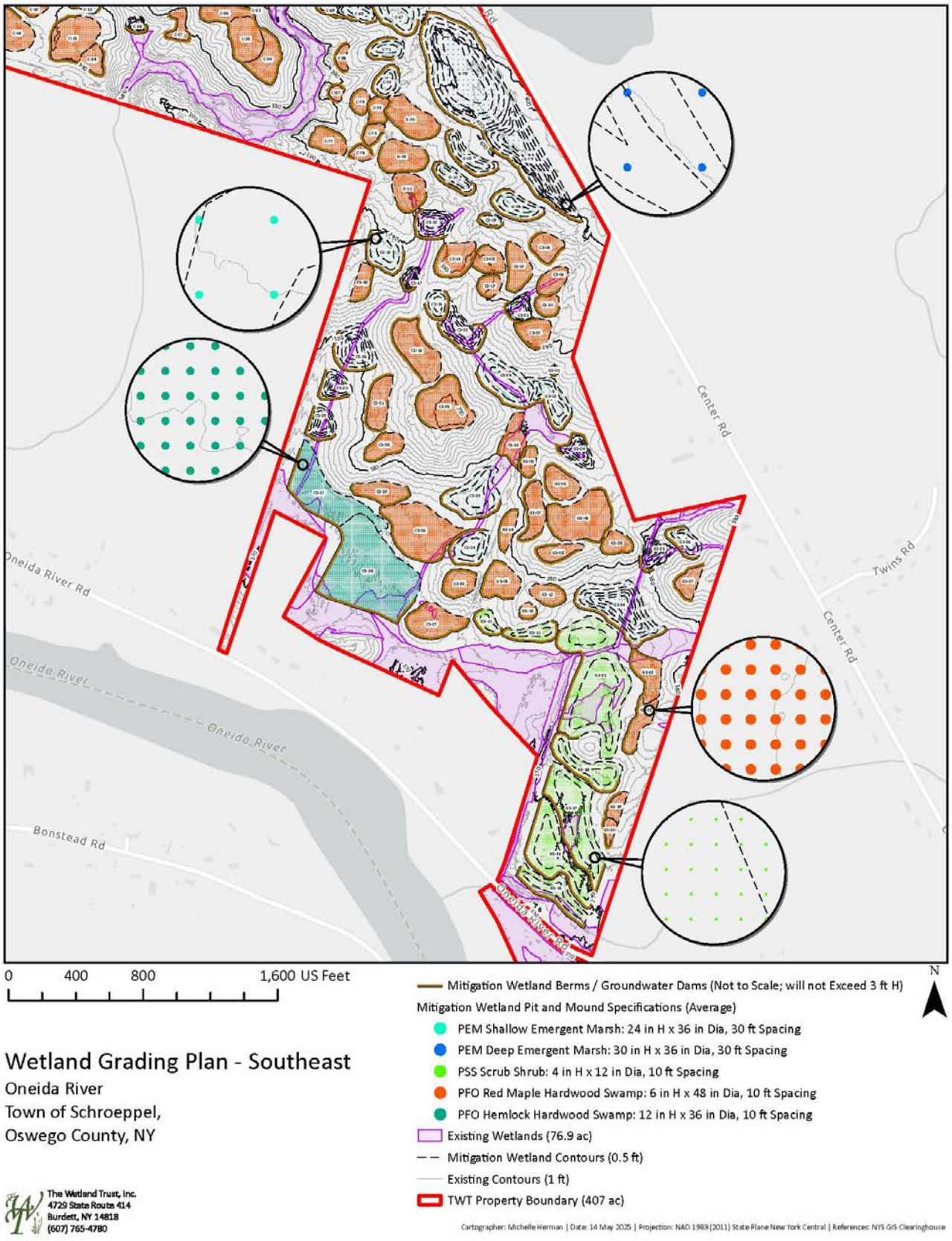


Figure 5-5. Wetland Grading Plan- Southeast



of water. The soil in these features will not be compacted so it can be expected to settle by 50-percent. Typical cross sections for emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested cover types are depicted in **Figures 5-6 to 5-8**.

Table 5-1. Oneida River Grading for Wetland Types

Wetland Type	Maximum wetland basin depth (in)	Average individual mound height (in)*	Average mound diameter (in)	Mound Spacing (ft)	Mound Density/acre
PEM – Shallow Emergent Marsh	24	24	36	30	80
PEM – Deep Emergent Marsh	36	30	36	30	40
PFO – Floodplain Forest	4	12	36	10	200
PFO – Hemlock Hardwood Swamp	1	12	36	10	400
PFO – Red Maple Hardwood Swamp	1	6	48	10	200
PSS – Scrub-shrub	6	4	12	10	400

*soil is kept uncompacted and will settle by up to 50%

Figure 5-6. Restored Emergent Wetland

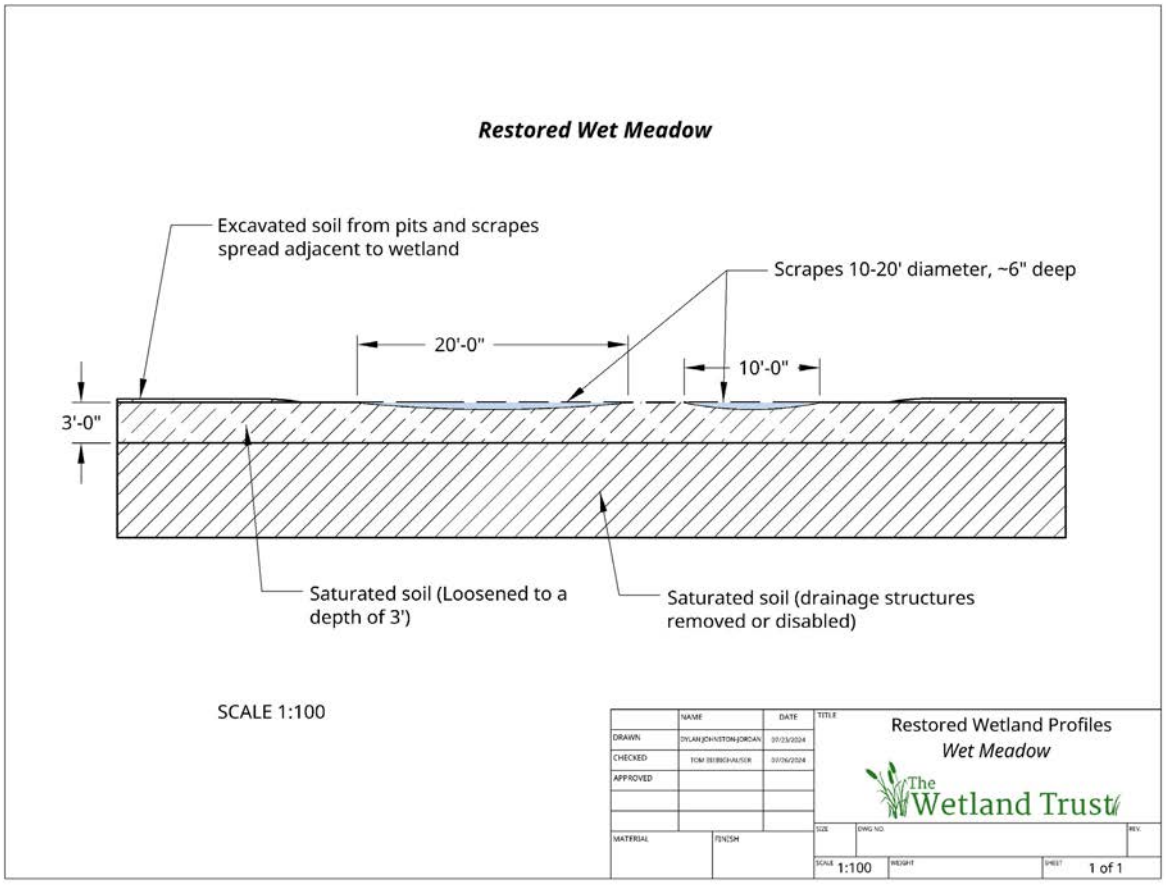


Figure 5-7. Restored Scrub-Shrub Wetland

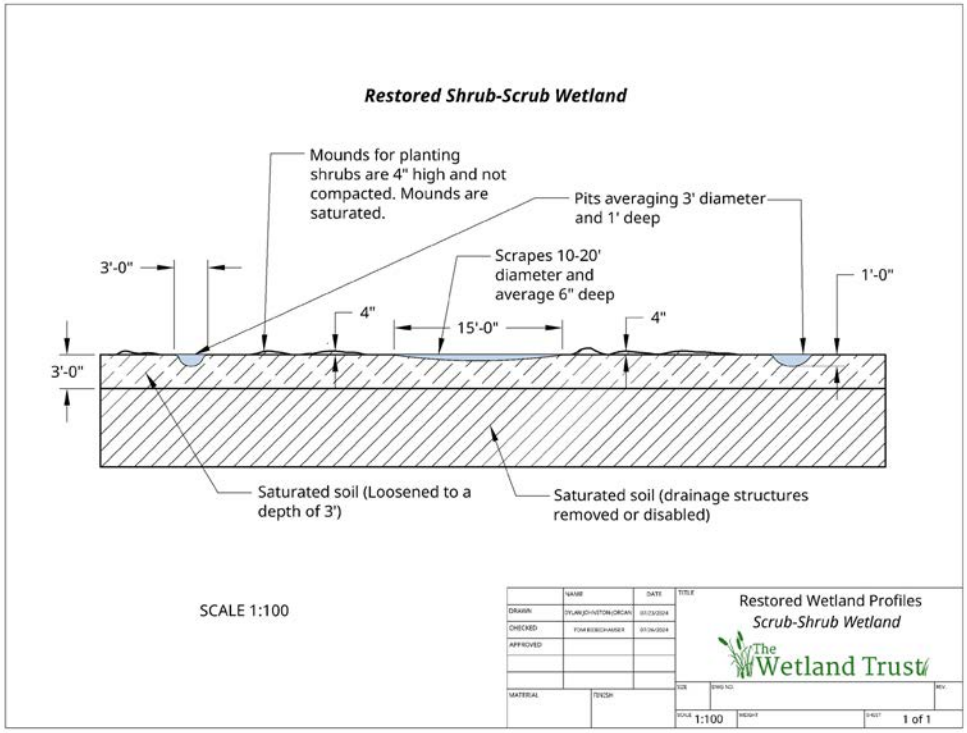
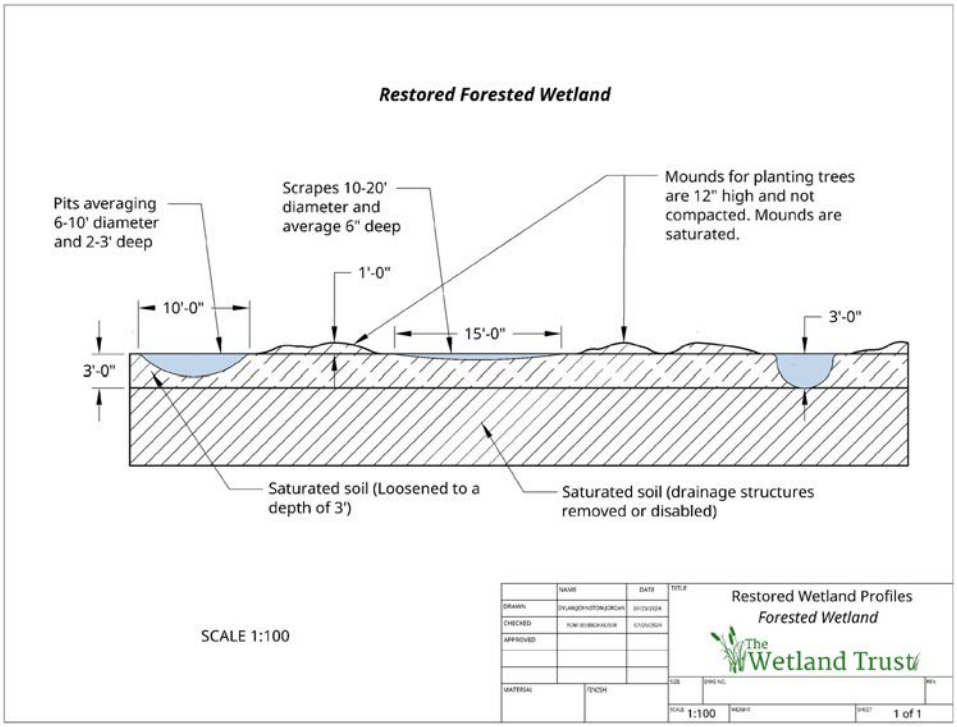


Figure 5-8. Restored Forested Wetland



5.3 Rehabilitation/Restoration of Existing Wetlands

Aside from the incidental rehabilitation (where existing wetlands overlap with designed wetland polygons), additional areas of targeted rehabilitation will occur. The main area, the previously forested and cleared parcel to the west of the property, is largely dominated by dead and dying green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Recent logging operations removed mature trees leaving debris, mostly consisting of green ash and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), and pits and mounds from stump removal. Invasive species such as multiflora rose (*Rose multiflora*) have started spreading outward through this area while other high level invasives such as purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and reed canary (*Phalaris arundinacea*) are predicted to follow. Rehabilitation methods include:

- Hydrology- Where constructed drainage features are influencing the site hydrology, actions will be taken to eliminate these features such as the use of ditch plugs.
- Vegetation- Plant wetland specific, native, species to replace lost green ash and increase site diversity. Invasive species control required to prevent spreading to other areas.

5.4 Buffer Establishment

Upland buffers will be established surrounding all re-established, restored, or rehabilitated wetland areas to enhance habitat quality, protect water quality, and improve ecological function. Where buffers surround re-established palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands, they will be planted with native herbaceous upland species to maintain open habitat structure and provide transitional zones that support pollinators and other wildlife. In areas adjacent to re-established palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS), palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands, or restored stream channels, upland buffers will be planted with native shrub and tree species to create structurally diverse, forested buffer zones. These plantings will promote shading, nutrient uptake, and habitat connectivity.

5.4 Planting Plan

The desired wetland plant community will be established through broadcasting high-quality, native seeds and planting trees and shrubs as per the planting plan in **Table 5-2a-f** below. The objective is to re-establish and rehabilitate high-quality emergent, shrub, and forested wetlands of select communities to replace the lost functions at the Micron Site.

Species proposed are based on many factors including commercial availability, typical species present in similar/local plant communities, species present at the impact site and Mitigation site, species establishment considerations (e.g. rhizomatous), etc. The species listed are not intended to be exclusive and may be supplemented or changed with ecologically similar species.

Spacing is a general recommendation and will be random and not grid like. Site conditions and topographic features will be utilized in plant placements, such as black willow (*Salix nigra*) along riparian features. TWT staff will coordinate and provide guidance to the planting crew prior to the

start of work and will be on-site during operations. Pre-staking of planting locations, used to facilitate instruction to planting staff, will be completed as necessary.

The site will also be seeded and planted to increase the likelihood of successfully establishing target species/quantities and to minimize the opportunity for invasive species to become established. Seeding shown are targeted to supplement plantings and will be further customized with distributor based on site factors and seed/plant material availability. The distributor has confirmed that all mixes can be customized as necessary.

Table 5-2a. PEM- Shallow Emergent Marsh Planting List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	Coefficient of Conservatism (CoC)	Planting Rate
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*	OBL	6	15-20 pounds/acre
Longhair Sedge	*Carex comosa*	OBL	5	
Fringed Sedge	*Carex crinita*	OBL	5	
Bottlebrush Sedge	*Carex hystericina*	OBL	4	
Shallow Sedge	*Carex lurida*	OBL	3	
Pointed Broom Sedge	*Carex scoparia*	FACW	2	
Upright Sedge	*Carex stricta*	OBL	6	
Hairy-fruited sedge	*Carex trichocarpa*	OBL	5	
Fox Sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*	FACW	3	
White Turtlehead	*Chelone glabra*	OBL	7	
Swamp Loosestrife	*Decodon verticillatus*	OBL	8	
Three-way Sedge	*Dulichium arundinaceum*	OBL	5	
Common Spikerush	*Eleocharis palustris*	OBL	4	
Riverbank Wildrye	*Elymus riparius*	FACW	5	
Virginia Wildrye	*Elymus virginicus*	FACW	4	
Joe-Pye Weed	*Eupatorium fistulosum*	OBL	6	
Boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	FACW	4	
Spotted Touch-me-not	*Impatiens capensis*	FACW	2	
Pale Touch-me-not	*Impatiens pallida*	FACW	3	
Northern Blue Flag	*Iris versicolor*	OBL	7	
Canada Rush	*Juncus canadensis*	OBL	5	
Soft Rush	*Juncus effusus*	OBL	3	
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*	FACW	7	
Great Blue Lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*	FACW	6	
Square-stemmed Monkey Flower	*Mimulus ringens*	OBL	5	
Sensitive Fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	FACW	2	

Lizard's Tail	*Saururus cernuus*	OBL	7	
Purple-Stemmed Aster	*Symphyotrichum puniceum*	OBL	4	
Marsh Fern	*Thelypteris palustris*	FACW	4	
Blue Vervain	*Verbena hastata*	FACW	3	

Table 5-2b. Deep Emergent Marsh

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Gray's Sedge	*Carex grayi*	FACW	5	15-20 pounds/acre
Cartex lacustris	*Carex lacustris*	OBL	5	
Royal Fern	*Osmunda regalis*	OBL	7	
Green Bulrush	*Scirpus atrovirens*	FACW	4	
Woolgrass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	FACW	3	
River Bulrush	*Scirpus fluviatilis*	OBL	6	
Water Parsnip	*Sium suave*	OBL	5	
Bur-reed	*Sparganium americanum*	OBL	5	

Table 5-2c. Scrub Shrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting/Spacing Rate
Smooth alder	*Alnus serrulata*	OBL	7	400/acre Shrub clusters Trees 10-25 feet apart
Coastal shadbush	*Amelanchier canadensis*	FAC	7	
Chokeberry	*Aronia melanocarpa*	FACW	6	
Purple chokeberry	*Aronia prunifolia*	FACW	7	
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	OBL	8	
Silky dogwood	*Cornus amomum*	FACW	5	
Gray dogwood	*Cornus racemosa*	FAC	2	
Red osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	FACW	5	
Common winterberry	*Ilex verticillata*	FACW	7	
Northern spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	FACW	6	
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	FACW	5	
Swamp rose	*Rosa palustris*	FACW	9	

Bebbs willow	*Salix bebbiana*	FACW	3	
Pussy willow	*Salix discolor*	FACW	4	
Silky willow	*Salix sericea*	OBL	6	
Common elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*	FACW	3	
Meadow-sweet	*Spiraea alba*	FACW	5	
High bush blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	FACW	6	
Northern wild raisin	*Viburnum cassinoides*	FACW	7	
Arrow-wood	*Viburnum dentatum*	FAC	4	
Nannyberry	*Viburnum Lentago*	FAC	4	
Highbush cranberry	*Viburnum opulus*	FACW	3	

Table 5-2d. PFO- Hemlock Hardwood Swamp

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Balsam fir	*Abies balsamea*	FAC	5	400/acre
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	FAC	2	Shrub clusters
Yellow birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	FAC	5	Trees 10-25 feet apart
Red spruce	*Picea rubens*	FACU	6	
Eastern white pine	*Pinus strobus*	FACU	5	
Eastern hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	FACU	5	
High bush blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	FACW	6	

Table 5-2e. PFO- Red Maple Hardwood Swamp

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	FAC	2	400/acre
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	FACW	6	Shrub clusters
Ironwood	*Carpinus caroliniana*	FAC	5	Trees 10-25 feet apart
Bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	FAC	5	
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	FAC	7	
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	FACW	6	
Eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	FAC	2	
Swamp white oak	*Quercus bicolor*	FACW	7	

American elm	*Ulmus americana*	FACW	3	
Slippery elm	*Ulmus rubra*	FAC	8	

Table 5-2f. Targeted Rehabilitation Areas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	FAC	2	400/acre Shrub clusters Trees 10-25 feet apart
Chokeberry	*Aronia melanocarpa*	FACW	6	
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	OBL	7	
Silky dogwood	*Cornus amomum*	FACW	4	
Red osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	FACW	5	
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	FAC	5	
Black gum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	FAC	5	
Swamp white oak	*Quercus bicolor*	FACW	7	
Bur oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*	FAC	6	
Pin oak	*Quercus palustris*	FACW	7	
Black willow	*Salix nigra*	OBL	2	
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*	FACW	3	

5.5 Timing and Sequence

Micron's large project size will require a phased approach for construction; and the wetland mitigation effort will follow a similar phased approach consistent with regulatory requirements. See 33 C.F.R. § 332.3(m) "Implementation of the compensatory mitigation project shall be, to the maximum extent practicable, in advance of **or concurrent with the activity causing the authorized impacts**." The Oneida River Site will be one of the first sites developed along with Buxton Creek and Lower Caughdenoy Creek (**Table 5-3**).

Table 5-3. Mitigation Site Sequence

Site Name	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 ~	∞ In Perpetuity
Buxton Creek Stream and Wetlands		**Construction begins**						
Oneida River Wetlands		**Construction begins**		**Monitoring, maintenance, and adaptive management after construction for a 15-year period* after approved as-built (not to scale)**				**Permanent stewardship begins after monitoring period ends, pending agency approval**
Lower Caughdenoy Creek Wetlands		**Construction begins**						
Fish Creek Stream and Wetlands			**Construction begins**					
Upper Caughdenoy Creek Wetlands				**Construction begins**				
Sixmile Creek Wetlands					**Construction begins**			

The construction sequence at Oneida River follows that shown in **Table 5-4**. Due to the large size, the site will be constructed in approximately 2-3 years with the following spring dedicated to planting that will initiate the 10-year monitoring and maintenance window to meet success criteria. Planting in the fall may occur if it is advantageous to plant establishment.

The mitigation work plan at Oneida River will be phased in several steps. The treatment of existing invasive vegetation will begin as early as possible to minimize spread to work areas once agricultural activities cease and the wetlands are constructed. Seeding and planting will be completed after all grading is complete.

Table 5-3. Construction Sequence

Activity	Timing	Phase
Invasive species management.	Spring Year 1*	Pre-construction
Work area layout and preparation, SWPPP implementation.	Spring Year 1	Pre-construction
Groundwater dam installation, basin excavation, pond and ditch filling. Erosion control seeding.	Summer Year 1	Construction Phase I: Earthwork
Final grading to develop microtopography, loosening of soil as necessary.	Summer Year 1	Construction Phase II: Topography Enhancement
Seeding, planting, and mulching per planting plan and SWPPP, placement of woody debris for a natural look	Fall Year 1	Construction Phase III: Seeding & Planting
Removal of all construction materials and general site clean-up. Erosion and sediment control structures (silt fencing) will be removed once site is stabilized.	Fall Year 1	Post-construction
*invasive species management will likely begin prior to this time with repeat treatments		

5.6 Sediment and erosion control measures

All erosion and sediment control practices will be installed as specified by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP, **Appendix H**) prior to any ground disturbance. The limit of disturbance and spoil deposition areas will be clearly marked to ensure ground disturbances are minimized. Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures in and around mitigation sites will receive consistent and constant inspection and maintenance by qualified personnel. Spoil and sediment collected will be removed and placed upland in a manner that prevents erosion and transportation of sediment to a waterway or wetland. All erosion and sediment control devices and structures will be removed once full stabilization is achieved and no later than three full growing seasons after the planting of the mitigation site.

6. Performance Standards

Siuyhgvuccess within the mitigation sites is based on wetland acreage meeting the USACE criteria for the three parameters described in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and 2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, or any amendments thereto. Mitigation success will also depend on the establishment of wetland community types that replace in form and function the

impacted wetlands. Credits generated are determined by acreage meeting the following parameters, in addition to the final vegetative goals:

- Hydrology: the wetland area is inundated, or the water table is ≤12 inches below the soil surface for ≥14 consecutive days during the growing season at a minimum frequency of 5 years in 10. Any combination of inundation or shallow water table is acceptable in meeting the 14-day minimum requirement. For wetland re-establishment areas, deepwater aquatic habitats and/or vegetated shallows will only be credited where they equal 10% or less of the re-establishment areas on the site and are part of a well-integrated complex. Vegetated shallows and/or deep-water habitats over 0.1 acre in size will be mapped in each monitoring report/delineation. It is not anticipated that any such aquatic habitats will develop at the site.
- Vegetation: the wetland area demonstrates a relative dominance of Facultative (FAC) or wetter plant coverage, meeting one or more USACE Wetland Determination Data Form Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators.
- Soils: the wetland area contains soil profiles that demonstrate one or more USACE Wetland Determination Data Form Hydric Soil Indicators.

By the end of the 15-year monitoring period, the site shall meet or exceed the following vegetative performance standards (see also **Table 6-1**):

- **Palustrine Emergent Wetland (PEM):** The areas meeting palustrine emergent wetland criteria will have ninety percent (90%) relative cover of wetland work areas by native hydrophytes (FAC, FACW, or OBL). Monitoring will be conducted yearly with interim targets of 20% relative cover after the first full year after planting, 40% by Year 3, 60% by Year 5, and 80% by Year 7, providing sufficient time to assess progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met. Final performance standards met at 10 years.

  Deep emergent and shallow emergent marsh (Edinger et al. 2014) are the targeted cover types for PEM areas.
  - Shallow marshes will be 6 inches to 3 feet deep with exposed soils in the summer and very variable in species.
  - Deep emergent marshes will be 6 inches to 6 feet deep, less likely to have exposed soils, and very variable in species, with species more likely to be submerged or floating.
- **Palustrine Scrub Shrub (PSS)**: The areas meeting palustrine scrub shrub criteria will have at least 400 native shrubs/trees per acre, and those stems will display normal and healthy growth, free of disease and pests. At least 280 of those stems will be native shrub species. Stem density monitoring will be conducted biannually, providing sufficient time to assess

progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met.

- **Palustrine Forest (PFO)**: The areas meeting palustrine forest criteria will have a minimum of 400 native, live, and healthy (disease- and pest-free) woody plants growing per acre. At least 280 of these will be native tree species. Stem density monitoring will be conducted biannually for a period of 15 years, providing sufficient time to assess progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met.

  Because tree height is an important factor in reducing long-term herbivory and ensuring overall success, monitoring will also occur for a period of 15 years, with average tree height targets within planting areas at 2 ft. by the 3rd year of vegetation growth, 3 ft. by the 5th year of vegetation growth, 4 ft. by the 7th year of vegetation growth, 6 ft. by the 10th year of vegetation growth, 8 ft by the 12th year, and 9 ft by the 15th year. The wetland forest types targeted are:
  - Floodplain Forest, will be planted adjacent to streams
  - Red-maple hardwood swamp- can be characterized by being seasonally flooded with hummocks and hollows, and red maple will most likely be the dominant canopy tree. Although ash may be abundant, those species are no longer planted.
- **Invasive Species**
  - Wetland acreage will have a final target of less than 5% relative cover of all non-Typha invasive plant species such as, but not limited to: purple loosestrife, common reed, and reed canarygrass. Interim targets will be 15% the first year following planting, 15% by Year 3, 12.5% by Year 5 and 10% by Year 7.
  - Due to the difficulty of distinguishing the three species of cattails, as well as the likelihood that at least one of these will be present in many types of New York wetlands, the total relative cover of all invasive species, including cattails, will be less than 10%. Interim targets will be 20% the first year following planting, 18.5% by Year 3, 15% by Year 5 and 12.5% by Year 7.
- **VIBI:** The vegetation index of biotic integrity "floristic quality" (VIBI-FQ) of the rehabilitated and re-established wetlands will be equal to or greater than 40 by the end of the monitoring period. Final scores will be dependent on baseline VIBI scores and will have a minimum of 10-point increase. VIBI plots will be placed in each cover type for re-establishment and rehabilitation. Interim targets will aim for a score of 15 or more by the first year following planting, ≥20 by Year 3, ≥30 by Year 5, and ≥35 by Year 7.

Table 6-1. Wetland Performance Standards and Interim Goals

Performance Standard	Interim and Final Goals						
	Year 1[1]	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 10[2]	Year 12	Year 15[3]
Relative cover by native perennial hydrophytes (FAC or wetter)	20%	40%	60%	80%	90%		

Stem density in PSS areas (per acre, at least 280 must be shrub species)	400	400	400	400	400		
Stem density in PFO areas (per acre, at least 280 must be tree species)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Tree height in PFO areas	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	4 ft	6.6 ft	8ft	9ft
Relative cover of all non-Typha invasive plant species in PEM, PSS, and PFO areas	15%	15%	12.5%	10%	5%		
Total relative cover of all invasive species, including Typha spp. in PEM, PSS, and PFO areas	20%	18.5%	15%	12.5%	10%		
VIBI-FQ score	≥15	≥20	≥30	≥35	≥40		

1. First full growing season following planting
2. Final herbaceous/PEM and PSS goals to be met at this time or additional monitoring years added
3. Final PFO (tree height and density) goals to be met at this time

7. Monitoring Requirements

There will be an initial post-construction "as-built" plan sheet of constructed features with 1' contours, map/descriptions of planted materials, wetland delineation by wetland cover type (PEM, PSS, PFO) and other habitat types e.g. tributaries, ditches, vegetated shallows, deepwater, estimates of invasive plant species cover within the re-establishment areas, and other information relevant for monitoring comparison.

Site monitoring begins after construction is completed and continues for ten (10) years unless additional monitoring is required to demonstrate achievement of performance standards. Monitoring information collected will determine if performance standards are being met and inform maintenance tasks or adaptive management needed to help meet those standards.

Each monitoring report will include:

- Work completed, as-builts, and milestones
  - Evaluation of progress toward all performance goals (i.e. Sections 6 and 9) as appropriate.
  - Report on the status of all erosion control measures on the mitigation site, and any additional temporary measures needed.
  - Weekly mapping of all work completed.
- Hydrological reporting
  - Hydrology data collected from permanent water wells, as well as hydrology information derived from Wetland Determination Data Forms completed throughout the site.
  - Maps showing the location and extent of wetland cover types (PEM, PSS, PFO) and other habitat types (e.g., tributaries, ditches, vegetated shallows, deepwater), locations of monitoring wells, staff gauges, and precipitation gauges.
  - Vegetated shallows and/or deep-water habitats >0.1 acre in size will be mapped and reported.

- Vegetation reporting
  - Description of the general plant health, vigor, and mortality including a prognosis for future survival with qualitative descriptions and photos illustrating tree growth.
  - Relative cover, stem density, and tree height reporting with descriptions of the monitoring protocols used.
  - VIBI scores and data sheets for wetland rehabilitation areas.
- Wildlife reporting
  - List of wildlife observed and other salient biological occurrences.
- Invasive species reporting
  - Relative cover of invasive species with descriptions of the monitoring protocols used.
  - Any areas >0.1 acre that are dominated by invasives will be mapped with acreages.
- Corrective actions proposed/implemented
  - Description of remedial actions completed during the monitoring year. Any measures requiring additional soil manipulation or changes in hydrology, all of which will be undertaken only after written approval from NYSDEC and USACE Buffalo District.
- Other
  - Photographs at permanent photo points.

7.1 Reporting schedule

After an initial Post-Construction As-Built Report, monitoring reports will be submitted by December 31st of the monitoring year to describe conditions in the growing season. All reports in digital format will be submitted to USACE, Regulatory Branch, Auburn Office and NYSDEC, Region 7 Headquarters in Syracuse, with any hard copies provided upon request. All monitoring, reporting, requests, and adaptive management is the responsibility of the permittee, Micron, with implementation by TWT.

Table 7-1. Anticipated Reporting Schedule

Activity	Years Post Construction															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wetland and aquatic resources delineation		X		X		X		X		X	X					
Hydrologic monitoring	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vegetation: native and invasive relative cover		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Vegetation: woody stem density and tree height		X		X		X		X			X		X			X
Vegetation: VIBI-FQ		X		X		X		X		X	X					

Photo sequence		X		X		X		X			X					
Detailed site mapping		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Reports	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
As-built report	X															
Monitoring & management report		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*Location of wells and gauges will be detailed in the as-built report																

If construction takes more than one growing season to be completed, an interim construction report will be submitted and will describe completed tasks and those remaining. The monitoring timeline will begin following the completion of construction and planting activities described herein.

8. Maintenance Plan

Periodic maintenance activities will be expected to occur following initial construction and planting to ensure long-term viability of the restored and protected resources on the project sites. Below are descriptions outlining the projected maintenance activities during the monitoring period. Any maintenance activities undertaken will be documented in the appropriate monitoring report along with a discussion of any anticipated maintenance to be completed in future years. Significant adjustments such as earthwork will require USACE and DEC approval.

8.1 Hydrology Maintenance

Immediately following construction and throughout the 10-year monitoring period, TWT will monitor the development of site hydrology to ensure that adequate and anticipated hydrology has been restored. It is understood that wetland hydrology may take time to develop, sometimes years, and the desired hydrology or hydric soils may not be achieved until later in the monitoring period. Factors that could negatively impact the intended hydrology include erosion of spillways, failed ditch plugs, compromised groundwater dams, unidentified drainage tiles, and wildlife activity (i.e. beaver and muskrats). If hydrology standards are not being met, TWT will determine if more time is needed for development or make the appropriate adjustments as soon as practicable, preferably before vegetation establishment to minimize disturbance. Possible maintenance actions addressing hydrology issues include:

- Reinforcing spillways with rock or installing other vertical grade control structures,
- Adjusting height/depth of ditch fill or groundwater dams,
- Additional drain tile searches,
- Trapping and/or relocating nuisance wildlife.

8.2 Vegetation Maintenance

The development of a healthy and diverse native vegetative community is crucial for the success of this wetland restoration project, therefore, TWT will closely monitor vegetative establishment following initial planting/seeding and throughout the 10-year monitoring period. Regular maintenance is intended to ensure the health and survival of native woody plants and herbaceous species, to limit the establishment and spread of invasive plant species, and to keep performance standard progress on track. Maintenance actions for vegetative community health include:

- Herbivory prevention- Whitetail deer are a major threat to plant diversity (Blossey et al. 2024). TWT, to the degree practical, will install deer fence along the entirety of the wetland compensation areas with commercial grade 8 ft deer fence. The fence will stay on site for the project duration. To ensure other wildlife's free passage, the fence bottom will be raised to allow small mammals and herpetofauna to pass (about 6 inches),
- Tree and shrub maintenance to combat disease, herbivory, or competition from other plants,
- Supplemental planting/seeding of native trees, shrubs, or herbaceous vegetation,
- Managing invasive species as needed through mechanical or chemical control using aquatic-safe herbicides by a licensed applicator.

8.3 General Site Maintenance

General site maintenance is anticipated to occur regularly throughout the 10-year monitoring period and beyond. As the fee-simple owner of the site, TWT bears responsibility for all non-ecological maintenance tasks, including but not limited to fence and gate upkeep, structural maintenance where applicable, signage installation, monitoring for vandalism, and maintaining trail/security cameras if deemed necessary.

9. Long Term Management Plan

The purpose of the Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the protected and restored resources after mitigation performance standards have been achieved. The LTMP has been included in **Appendix I**. As the site develops and matures, the LTMP will be amended as needed to include relevant information. After the monitoring period has ended, TWT will prepare a final LTMP to be submitted with the project's final monitoring report that will be reviewed and approved by the USACE. The final LTMP will address the site-specific future needs of the project based upon conditions at the time of the active period closeout.

9.1 Responsible Party

Micron is the Responsible Party for all phases of this permittee responsible mitigation through monitoring and final acceptance when a Certificate of Completion (or an equivalent) will be provided by the agencies. Once the mitigation is complete Micron will transfer long-term management to TWT.

9.2 Long-Term Monitoring and Management Activities

The LTMP includes the anticipated long-term monitoring and management activities and their estimated costs. These activities will be adjusted as needed throughout and after the active ecological monitoring period.

9.3 Long-Term Funding Mechanism

TWT has a director-controlled Stewardship Management Investment Account specifically established for Micron mitigation projects. This account's investment income will come from investment instruments that are low-risk and broad-based, (e.g., TWT may use 30-year Treasury Bonds) to support permanent long-term management and maintenance as described in the final LTMP. The entirety of the account will be funded before implementation starts at $8,000/credit (or per DEC restoration/creation acre) for the wetland compensation and $60/ft for stream compensation. The funding level designed in the Long-Term Management Budget in the LTMP is sufficient to sustain the long-term management of all of Micron's wetland and stream compensation. This fund will also have a clause in TWT's Bylaws that provides for its transfer along with the Micron lands to another NGO should that issue arise.

10. Adaptive Management Plan

Beyond the anticipated maintenance needs detailed in Section 8, preparedness for unexpected changes in site conditions is imperative to the continued success of the project. This adaptive management strategy outlines the approach for addressing potential challenges and unexpected changes, including those related to fire, climate change, disease, and other factors. Continuous monitoring to inform the adaptation of management strategies will ensure that the protected and restored resources remain resilient and meet long-term conservation goals. Potential challenges warranting adaptive management include:

- **Fire**: The effects of a significant fire event can lead to negative impacts on a young, re-established wetland. Fire can scorch and kill newly planted or immature vegetation, particularly woody species like trees and shrubs. The loss of vegetative cover can lead to increased soil erosion resulting in potential sedimentation issues to connected water bodies. Fire can create favorable conditions for invasive species as well as affect soil structure and permeability thereby altering hydrology. In the event of a significant fire event, TWT will address the loss of plants, erosion, and any other impacts and determine the appropriate adaptive management approach such as replanting, stabilizing soils, and/or monitoring water quality to facilitate recovery.
- **Climate change**: Changes in precipitation and temperatures associated with climate change can significantly affect wetland mitigation sites through a variety of mechanisms, impacting the hydrology, vegetation, wildlife, and overall ecological functions. To adaptively manage the impacts of climate change on wetland mitigation sites, TWT can

implement strategies such as altered water management practices and management of vegetative communities with an emphasis on native species resilient to climate variability and extremes.

- **Disease**: Unforeseen damage to wildlife, vegetation, and ecosystem services is possible via disease or pests. Pathogen spread or a pest invasion can decrease plant diversity and biomass, disrupting the wetland's structural integrity and the success of mitigation performance standards. Monitoring and early detection will be key to assessing such an event and implementing adaptive management strategies such as replanting (i.e. with hardier, disease-resistant species), sanitation processes and controlling the spread.
- **Flood**: Though wetlands aid in flood attenuation, a significant flooding event can have negative effects on a young wetland mitigation project. High energy floodwaters can cause soil erosion and sedimentation, leading to the damage of plant roots and flooding of vegetation. Ditch plugs or groundwater dams/low earthen berms that were installed during construction may fail or breach under serious flooding events. In such an event, TWT will determine the appropriate adaptive management action including replanting of the site, soil stabilization, or re-construction of ditch plugs and groundwater dams.

11. Financial Assurances

The short-term financial assurances for this compensatory mitigation plan will include individual performance bonds for each mitigation site to ensure compliance with permit requirements and project success. Experienced insurance brokers with the Great American Insurance Group will assist in preparing these financial assurances by providing guidance on structuring the performance bonds and ensuring they meet regulatory expectations. This approach ensures that each mitigation site is financially secured independently, providing clear accountability and reducing risk for both regulatory agencies and stakeholders.

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Appendix A.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

On lands of The Wetland Trust, Inc.

Center Road, Town of Schroeppel, Oswego

County, NY

covering a 396.4-acre portion of

Tax Parcels 315.-1-3, 315.-1-39, 315.01-1-4, 315.00-1-29 and 305.00-04-17.01

THIS DECLARATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENT is made as of the _____ day of _____202_, by The Wetland Trust, Inc. (the "Grantor"), a New York not-for-profit with offices at 4729 State Route 414, Burdett, NY 14818, for the benefit of, but not the burden upon, The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. (the "Holder"), a New York not-for-profit entity having its office at P.O. Box 220, Burdett, New York 14818.

WHEREAS, Grantor is the owner in fee simple of approximately 407 acres of certain real property located in the Town of Schroeppel, County of Oswego, and State of New York, of which property is covered by this conservation easement and more fully described in Schedule A and annexed hereto (the "Protected Property"), and

WHEREAS, The Wetland Trust, Inc., a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, is providing compensatory mitigation services to Micron New York Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC, with principal offices at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho, 83716 for unavoidable adverse impacts to waters of the United States authorized under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) , and/or Sections 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 401, 403); and impacts to jurisdiction waters of New York State authorized under …….

WHEREAS, the Protected Property is to be protected in perpetuity through this Conservation Easement for those purposes as described in the Micron Oneida River Mitigation Plan, attached to this CE, pursuant to which The Wetland Trust, Inc., has committed to permanently protect and maintain a mitigation project on the Protected Property; and

WHEREAS, in relation to the compensatory mitigation activities, the Protected Property is subject to the conditions of the Mitigation plan, and any Federal or NY State Permit; and

WHEREAS, to ensure the long-term protection of the Protected Property, Grantor agrees to restrict ownership and use of the Protected Property: in order to protect, restore, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States including wetlands through the control of discharges of dredged or fill material located on the Protected Property; in accordance with the common law and with the Conservation Easements provisions of New York Environmental Conservation Law ("**ECL**") Article 49, Title 3; in recognition of the continuing benefit to scenic and natural resources and the environment; and as a condition of being issued the Permit; and

WHEREAS, Grantor desires to declare, create, and convey to the Holder a Conservation Easement placing certain limitations and affirmative obligations on the Protected Property for the purpose of maintaining the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the purposes of this Conservation Easement are to protect the scenic, natural resource, and aquatic resource values of the Protected Property including native flora and fauna and the ecological processes that support them, diverse forest types and conditions, soil productivity, biological diversity, water quality, and aquatic habitats including wetlands; and

WHEREAS, the Holder is a 501 ©(3) not-for-profit corporation and is qualified to hold a Conservation Easement in accordance with ECL Section 49-0305; and

WHEREAS, Grantor agrees, in accordance with ECL Section 49-0305.5, that rights of enforcement of the terms of this Conservation Easement shall be held by the Holder, and that the USACE, NYSDEC or other appropriate enforcement agencies of the United States or New York State hold rights of enforcement under the Permit; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for the foregoing consideration, and in further consideration of the restrictions, rights, and agreements herein, and for the purposes of preservation, protection, and conservation of the Protected Property and the conservation and wildlife resources thereon, Grantor hereby creates, gives, grants, bargains, and conveys to the Holder a perpetual easement in, to, over, and across the Protected Property subject to the Permit, , and any current and future modifications thereto.

A. RESTRICTIONS

Grantor shall ensure compliance with the following Restrictions on the Protected Property, which shall run with the Protected Property in perpetuity, and be binding on the Grantor, the Holder, and their respective successors, assigns, lessees, and other occupiers and users. These Restrictions are subject to Grantor's Reserved Rights, which follow.

1. **General**. There shall be no future fillings, flooding, excavating, mining, or drilling; no removal of natural materials (soil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, etc.); no dumping of materials; and no alteration of the topography which would materially affect the Protected Property in any manner, except as authorized by the Permit, , and any modifications thereof.

2. **Waters and Wetlands**. In addition to the general restrictions above, within the Protected Property there shall be no draining, dredging, damming, or impounding; no changing the grade or elevation, impairing the flow or circulation of waters, or reducing the reach of waters; and no other discharges or activity requiring a permit under applicable water pollution control laws and regulations, except as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

3. **Trees/Vegetation**. On the Protected Property there shall be no clearing, burning, cutting, or destroying of trees or vegetation, except as may be necessary to protect public health or safety or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof; there shall be no planting or introduction of non-native or exotic species of trees or vegetation.

4. **Waste Disposal.** There shall be no disposal or storage of liquid or solid waste or other unsightly, hazardous, toxic or offensive material on the Protected Property.

5. **Uses**. No agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial, residential development, mining, logging, or commercial activity shall be undertaken or allowed on the Protected Property.

6. **Structures**. There shall be no construction, erection, or placement of buildings, billboards, or any other structures, to include fences, parking lots, trailers, mobile homes, camping accommodations, or recreational vehicles, or additions to existing structures, on the Protected Property, except as

authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

7. **New Roads**. There shall be no construction of new roads, trails, or walkways on the Protected Property without the prior written approval (including approval of the manner of construction) of the Holder and the USACE and NYSDEC

8. **Utilities**. There shall be no construction or placement of utilities or related facilities (including telecommunications towers and antennas) in, over, or under the Protected Property without the prior written approval (including approval of the manner of construction) of the Holder, the USACE and the NYSDEC.

9. **Pest Control**. There shall be no application of pesticides or biological controls, including controls of problem vegetation, on the Protected Property without prior written approval (including approval of the manner of application) of the Holder, the USACE, the NYSDEC or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

10. **Vehicular Use**. There shall be no use of any motorized vehicle or motorized equipment, and no use of any non-motorized bicycle anywhere on the Protected Property, except in the case of emergency, for the purpose of enforcement of applicable laws and regulations, for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the purposes of this Conservation Easement, or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

11. **Subdivision**. There shall be no division or subdivision of the Protected Property.

12. **Marking**. The Grantor shall mark the limits of the Protected Property in a manner approved by the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC and shall maintain the marking in place so as to notify the public that the Protected Property is an area preserved for conservation purposes.

13. **Other Prohibitions**. Any other use of, or activity on, the Protected Property which is or may become inconsistent with the purposes of the Conservation Easement, the preservation of the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, or the protection of its environmental systems, is prohibited, except as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

B. RESERVED RIGHTS OF GRANTOR

Grantor reserves the right to engage in all acts or uses not prohibited by the Restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the Purpose of this Conservation Easement, the preservation of the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, and the protection of its environmental systems, and which do not interfere with any obligations under the Permit, and any modifications or amendments thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to modify or amend any other or additional agreements between or among Grantor, the Holder, and/or the USACE and NYSDEC. In the event any of Grantor's acts or uses on the Protected Property are subject to review under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), Grantee and the Holder shall be designated as interested parties and notified of the review process.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following General Provisions shall be binding upon the Grantor and the Grantor's heirs, successors, grantees, transferees, administrators, assigns, lessees, licensees and agents, and shall inure to the benefit of the Holder, USACE and NYSDEC, and the heirs, successors, grantees, transferees, administrators, assigns, lessees, licensees and agents of the Holder, USACE and NYSDEC:

1. **Rights of Access and Entry.** The Holder, USACE and NYSDEC shall have the right to enter and go upon the Protected Property for purposes of monitoring and inspection, and to take actions necessary to verify compliance with the Restrictions. The Holder shall also have rights of visual access and view, and the right to enter and go upon the Protected Property for purposes of making scientific or educational observations and studies, and taking samples, in such a manner as will not disturb the quiet enjoyment of the Protected Property by Grantor. No right of access or entry by the general public to any portion of the Protected Property is conveyed by this Conservation Easement.

2. **Enforcement.** Grantor acknowledges and agrees that the Holder's, USACE's and NYSDEC's

remedies at law for any violation of this Conservation Easement are inadequate. In the event of a breach of any of the Restrictions set forth above, the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC will notify the Grantor in writing of the breach. The Grantor shall have thirty (30) days after receipt of such notice to undertake actions that are reasonably calculated to promptly correct the conditions constituting the breach. If the Grantor fails to commence such corrective action within thirty (30) days, or fails to complete the necessary corrective action, the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC may undertake such actions, including legal proceedings, as are necessary to effect such corrective action. Among other relief, the Holder, USACE, NYSDEC shall be entitled to specific performance of the terms of this Conservation Easement and to a complete restoration of the Protected Property, correcting damage caused by any breach of the Restrictions. Breaches of the General Provisions of this Conservation Easement shall be actionable without notice. The costs of a breach, correction or restoration, including reasonable Holder expenses, expert or consultant expenses, court costs and attorneys' fees, shall be paid by the Grantor. Enforcement shall be at the discretion of the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC. Enforcement shall not be defeated because of any subsequent adverse possession, laches, estoppel or waiver. The Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC's enforcement rights are in addition to, and shall not limit, enforcement rights available under other provisions of law or equity, or under any applicable permit or certification. Failure to timely enforce compliance with this Conservation Easement or the use limitations contained herein by any party shall not bar subsequent enforcement by such party and shall not be deemed a waiver of the party's right to take action to enforce any provision of this Conservation Easement.

Events Beyond Grantor's Control. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Holder or the USACE to institute any proceedings against Grantor for any changes to the Protected Property caused by acts of God or circumstances beyond the Grantor's control such as earthquake, fire, flood, storm, war, civil disturbance, strike, or similar causes.

3. **Obligations of Ownership.** Grantor is responsible for payment of all real estate taxes, assessments, fees, or other charges levied upon the Protected Property, and Grantor will provide copies of receipts evidencing payment of any such charges upon request of the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC. Any liens, mortgages or other encumbrances affecting the Protected Property shall be subject to the terms of this Conservation Easement. The Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC shall not be responsible for any costs or liability of any kind related to the ownership, operation, insurance, upkeep, or maintenance of the Protected Property, except as expressly provided herein. Nothing herein shall relieve the Grantor of the obligation to comply with federal, state, or local laws, regulations, and permits that may apply to the exercise of ownership, or rights under this

Conservation Easement, by Grantor.

4. **Recording.** The Grantor shall have this Conservation Easement duly recorded and indexed as such in the Office of the County Clerk of Oswego County, New York, as described in ECL Section 49-0305.4. Upon recording, the Grantor shall forward a copy of this Conservation Easement as recorded to the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC and, as described in ECL Section 49-0305.4, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

5. **Extinguishment.** In the event that changed conditions render impossible the continued use of the Protected Property for conservation purposes, this Conservation Easement may only be extinguished, in whole or in part, by judicial proceeding under authority of ECL Section 49-0307. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to amend or terminate this Conservation Easement.

6. **Eminent Domain.** If all or part of the Protected Property is taken in the exercise of eminent domain so as to substantially abrogate the Restrictions imposed by this Conservation Easement, the Grantor and the Holder shall promptly notify the USACE and NYSDEC and shall join in appropriate actions at the time of such taking to recover the full value of the taking, and all incidental and direct damages due to the taking. Each party shall be responsible for its own costs in any such legal proceeding.

7. **Proceeds of Taking.** This Conservation Easement constitutes a real property interest immediately vested in the Holder. In the event that all or a portion of this Protected Property is sold, exchanged, or involuntarily converted following an extinguishment or the exercise of eminent domain, the Holder shall be entitled to the fair market value of this Conservation Easement. The parties stipulate that the fair market value of this Conservation Easement shall be determined by identifying the fair market value of the Protected Property unencumbered by this Conservation Easement (minus any increase in value after the date of this grant attributable to

improvements) and subtracting the value of the Protected Property with the Conservation Easement at the time of this grant. The values at the time of this grant shall be the values used, or which would have been used, to calculate a deduction for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Section l70(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (whether the grant is eligible or ineligible for such a deduction). The Holder shall use its share of the proceeds in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Conservation Easement.

8. **Notification.** Any notice, request for approval, or other communication required under this Conservation Agreement shall be sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, to the

following addresses (or such address as may be hereafter specified by notice pursuant to this paragraph):

To Grantor:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, New York 14818

To Holder:

The Wetlands Conservancy, Inc
P.O. Box 220
Burdett, New York 14818

To the USACE:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District ATTN:

Regulatory Branch
Room 1937, 26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278-0090

And

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District ATTN:

Regulatory Branch
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207-3199

To the NYSDEC:

?

9. **Assignment.** This Conservation Easement is transferable, but only to a holder qualified under ECL Section 49-0305.3, and approved in writing by the USACE and NYSDEC before transfer. As a condition of such transfer, the transferee shall agree to all of the restrictions, rights, and provisions herein, and to continue to carry out the purposes of this Conservation Easement. Assignments shall be accomplished by amendment of this Conservation Easement in accordance with Section C, Paragraph 14. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to assign this Conservation Easement.

10. **Failure of Holder.** If at any time the Holder is unable or fails to enforce this Conservation Easement, or if the Holder ceases to be a holder qualified under ECL Section 49-0305, and if within

a reasonable period of time after the occurrence of one of these events the Holder fails to make an assignment pursuant to paragraph 10, then the Holder's interest shall become vested in another holder, as approved by the USACE and NYSDEC, qualified in accordance with an appropriate (e.g., cy pres) proceeding, to be brought by the Grantor in a court of competent jurisdiction, or by Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC finding a replacement entity agreeable to USACE and NYSDEC

11. **Subsequent Transfer.** This Conservation Easement shall be perpetual and run with the land and shall be binding upon all future owners of any interest in the Protected Property. The conveyance of any portion of or any interest in the Protected Property, by sale, exchange, devise or gift, shall be made by an instrument which expressly provides that the interest thereby conveyed is subject to this Conservation Easement, without modification or amendment of the terms of this Easement, and such instrument shall expressly incorporate this Conservation Easement by reference, specifically setting forth the date, office, liber and page of the recording of this Conservation Easement. The failure of any such instrument to comply with the provisions hereof shall not affect the validity or enforceability of this Conservation Easement, nor shall such failure affect the Holder's or the USACE' rights hereunder. No less than thirty (30) days prior to conveyance of any interest in the Protected Property, Grantor (to include any successor Grantor) shall notify the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC of such intended conveyance, providing the full names and mailing addresses of all Grantees, and the individual principals thereof, under any such conveyance. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to transfer the Protected Property.

12. No **Merger of Interests.** In the event the same person or entity ever simultaneously holds an interest in the Protected Property under this Conservation Easement, and holds the underlying title in fee, the parties intend that the separate interests shall not merge.

13. **Amendment.** This Conservation Easement may be amended in accordance with ECL Section 49-0307, but only in a writing signed by the Grantor and the Holder, or their successors or assigns, and approved in writing by the USACE and NYSDEC, its successors or assigns; provided such amendment does not affect the qualification of this Conservation Easement or the status of the Holder under ECL Section 49-0305 or any other applicable law; and provided such amendment is consistent with the conservation purposes of this grant and its perpetual duration. Any amendment to this Conservation Easement shall be recorded and provided to the Holder, the USACE and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, in the manner set forth in paragraph C-5 above. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE and NYSDEC must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to amend this Conservation Easement.

14. **Severability.** Should a court of competent jurisdiction find any separate part of this Conservation Easement void or unenforceable le, the remainder shall continue in full force and effect.

15. **Warranties by Grantor.** Grantor warrants that it owns the Protected Property in fee simple, and that Grantor owns all interests in the Protected Property that may be impaired by the granting of this Conservation Easement. Grantor further warrants that there are no outstanding mortgages, tax liens, encumbrances , or other interests in the Protected Property that have not been expressly subordinated to this Conservation Easement. Grantor further warrants that no structures of any kind, to include roads, trails or walkways, and no violations of restrictions of this of this Conservation Easement exist on the Protected Property at the time of execution hereof. Grantor further warrants that the Holder shall have the use of and enjoy all the benefits derived from and arising out of this Conservation Easement.

16. **No Gift or Dedication**. Nothing contained in this Conservation Easement shall be deemed to be a gift for dedication of all or any part of either the Permitted Property or the Protected Property to the public, or for public use.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor and Holder have executed this Conservation Easement, as of the date written above.

Execution by Grantor: The Wetland Trust, Inc.

By: _____

Title:

STATE OF NEW YORK) ss.:

COUNTY OF Schuyler)

On the __day of _____ ____in the year 202_ before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said state, personally appeared the Grantor _____, _____ of The Wetland Trust, Inc. personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed this instrument.

_____

Notary Public Date: _____

Approval and Acceptance by Holder: The Wetland Conservancy, Inc.

By: _____

Title: Chair

STATE OF NEW YORK) ss:

COUNTY OF Tompkins)

On the __day of _____in the year 202_ before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said state, personally appeared the Holder **Aaron Ristow**, Chair of The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed this instrument.

_____ _____

Notary Public Date

Schedule A. Legal description of parcel to be covered by this Conservation Easement.

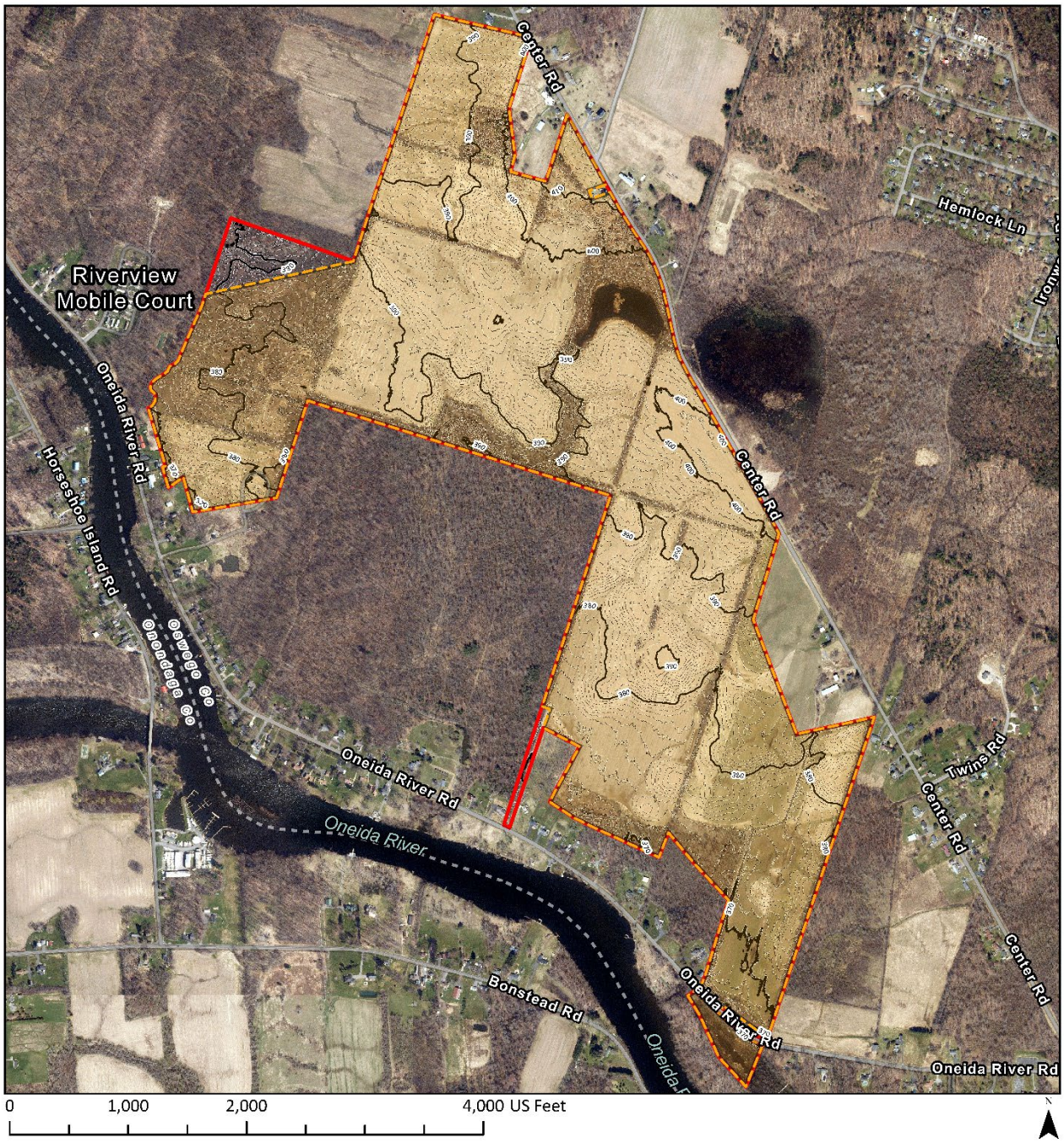
Oneida River, Center Road

Town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, NY, covering a *396.4*-acre portion

of Tax Parcels 315.-1-3, 315.-1-39, 315.01-1-4, 315.00-1-29 and 305.00-04-17.01

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

[Left intentionally blank- awaiting boundary survey with descriptions of metes and bounds]



Conservation Easement

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

Contour Line (1 ft)
Conservation Easement Boundary DRAFT (396.4 ac)
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 20 Mar. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Appendix B.

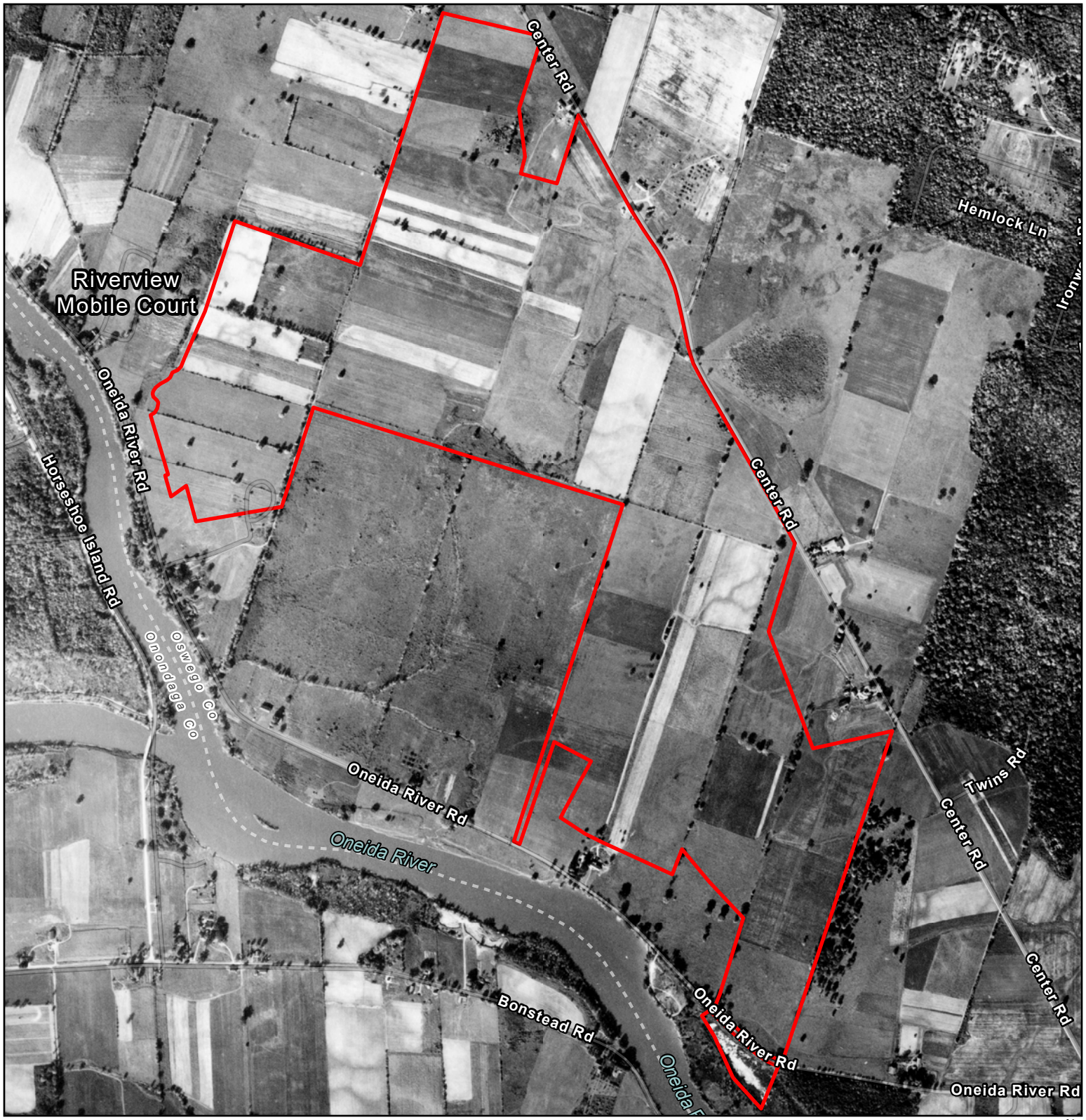
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Imagery (1938)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 27 Mar. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Imagery (1951)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 26 Mar. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

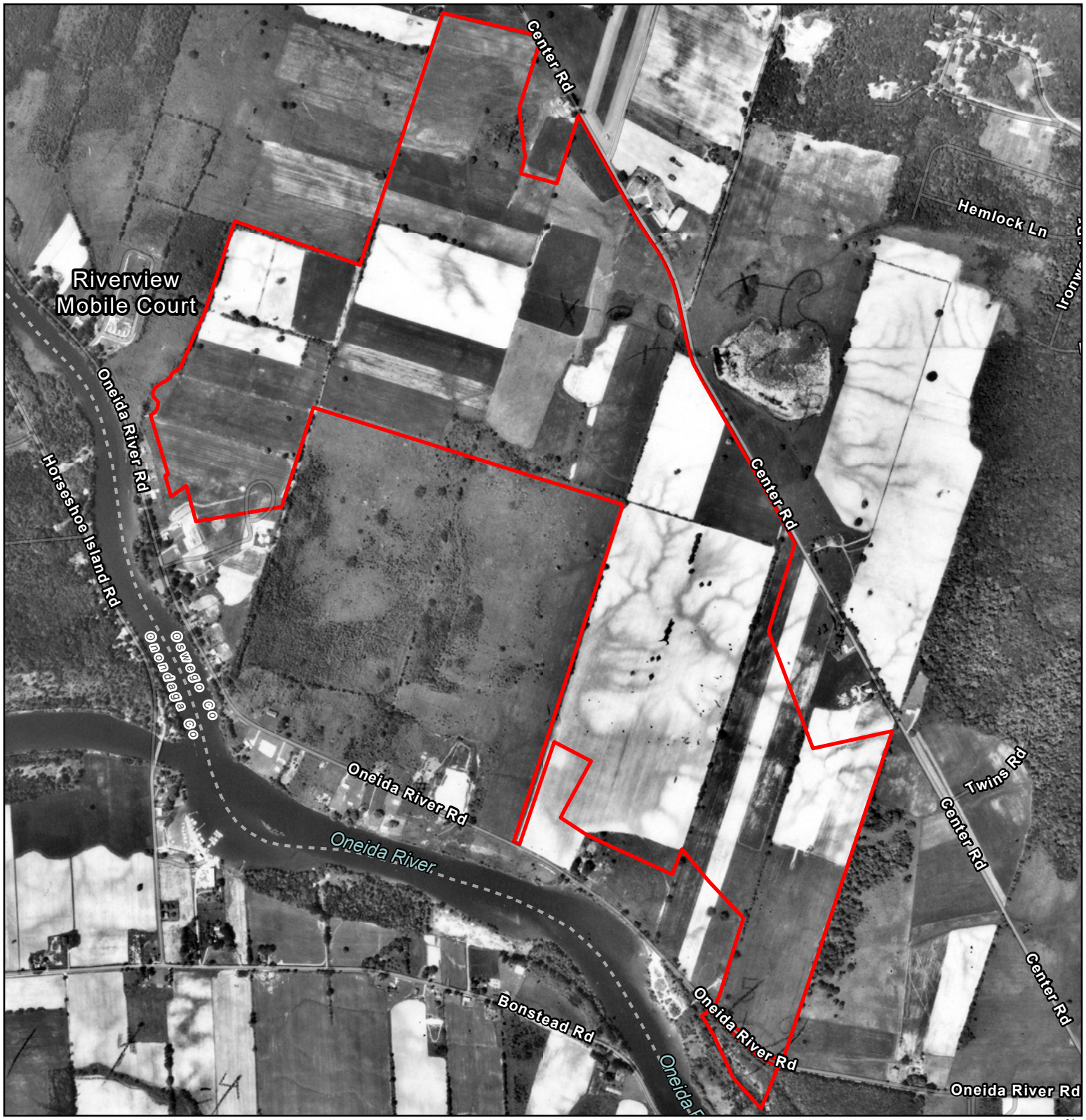
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Figure : Imagery (1959)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



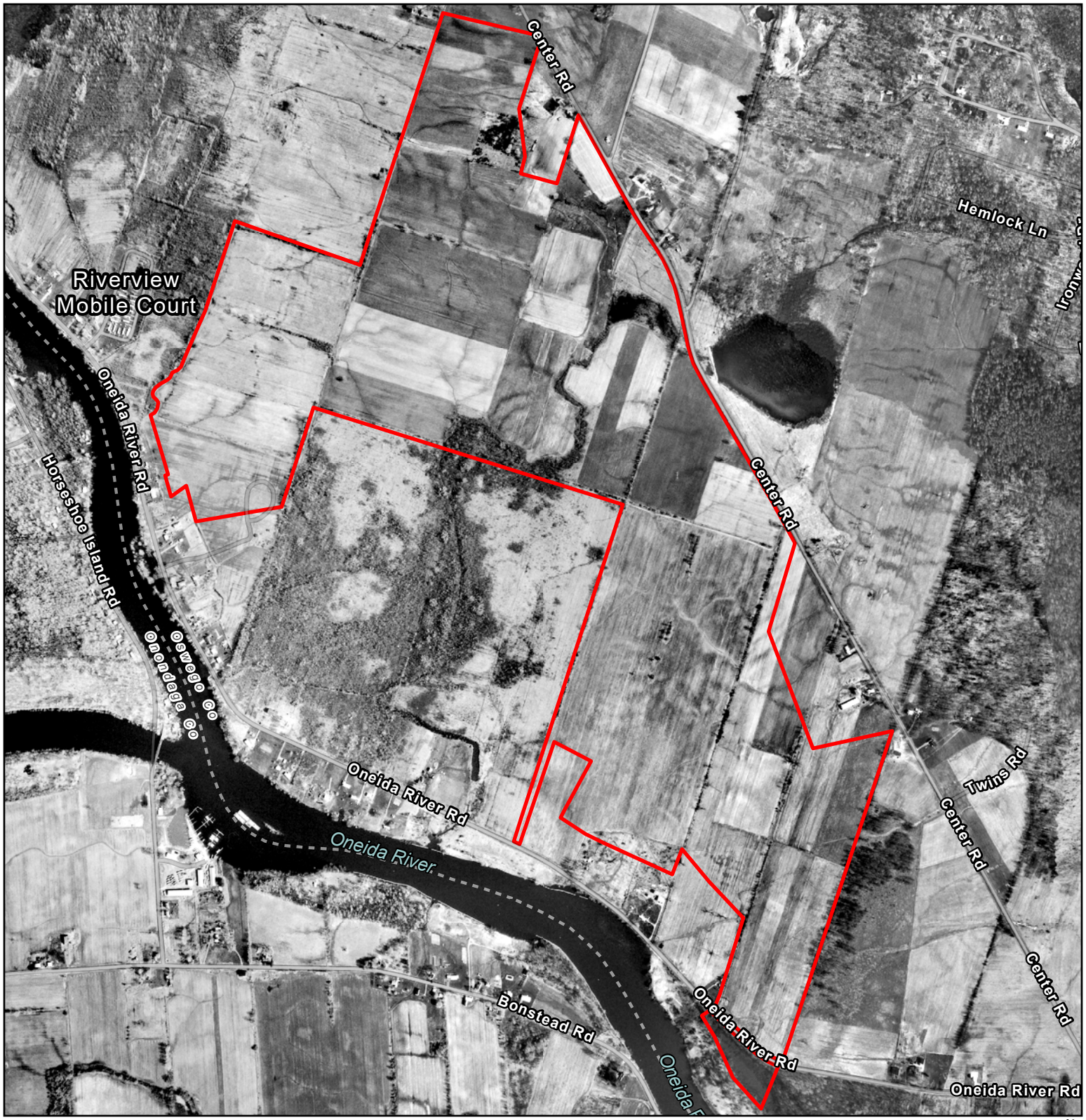
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Imagery (1966)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 26 Mar. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Figure : Imagery (1972)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

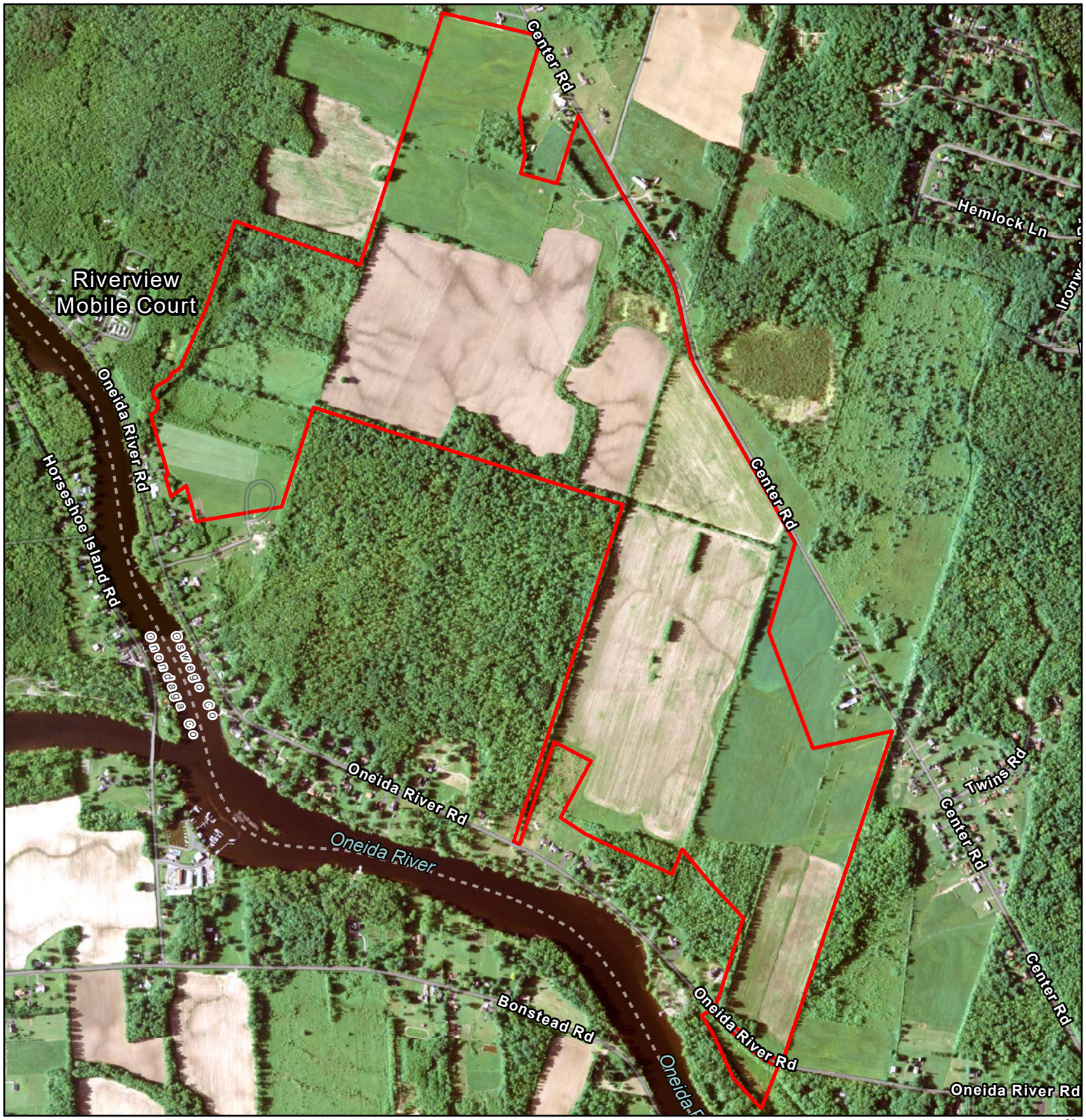
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Figure : Imagery (1994)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



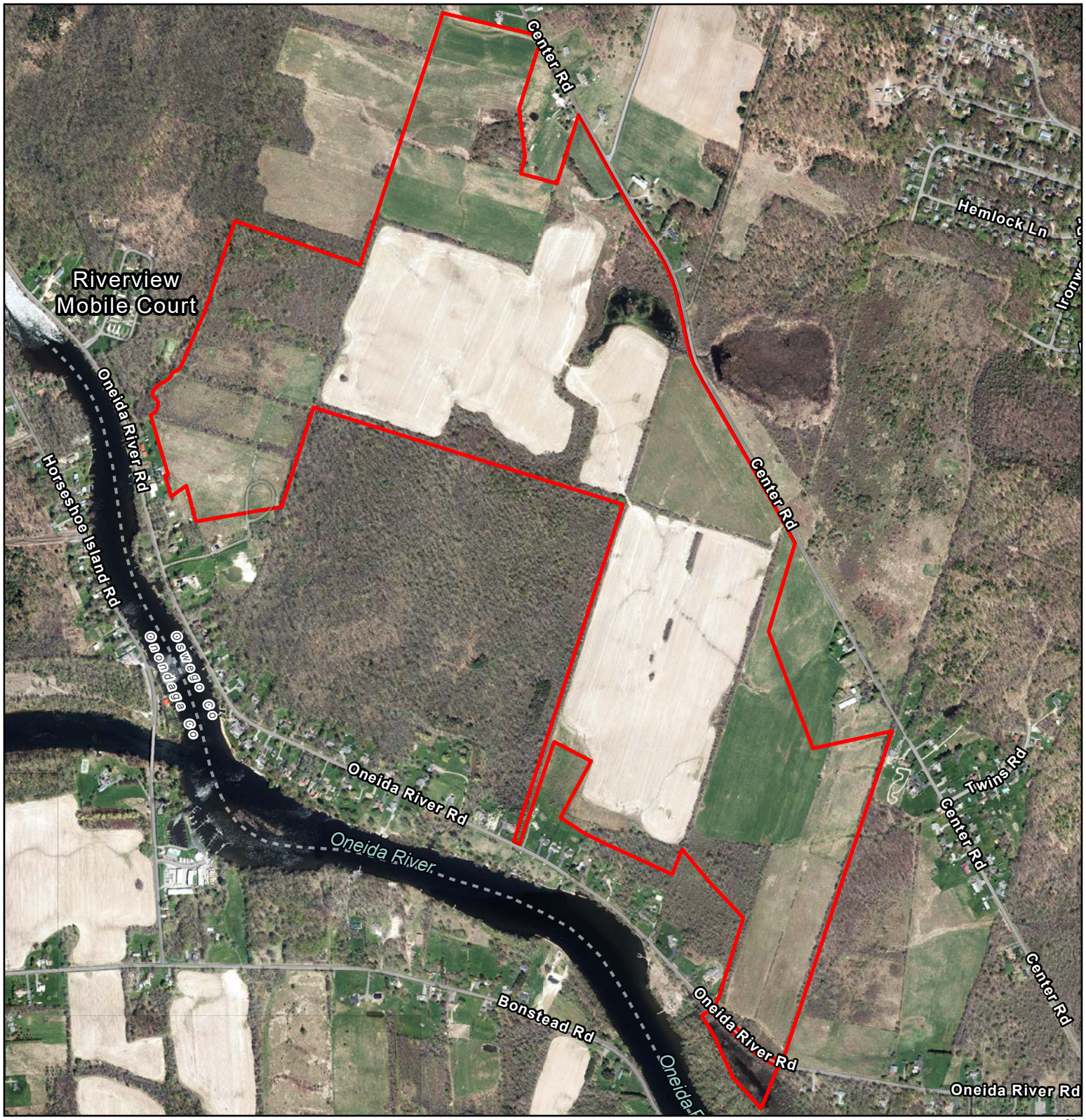
TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Figure : Imagery (2009)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

Figure : Imagery (2015)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

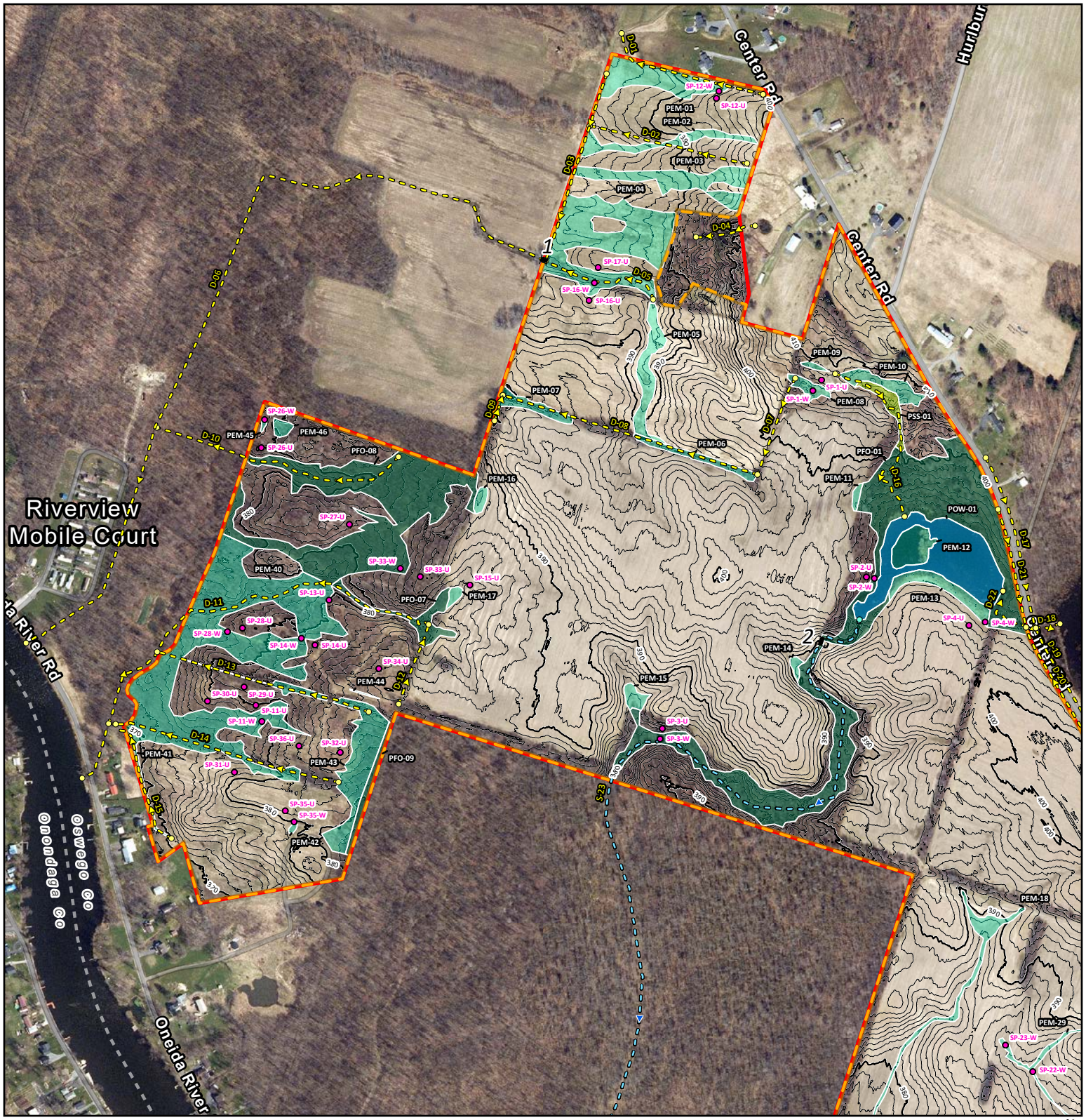
Figure : Imagery (2019)

Oneida River
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Appendix C.



Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features

Oneida River - Northwest
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

- Wetland Delineation Sample Points (n = 54)
- Culverts (n = 3)

Drainage Features

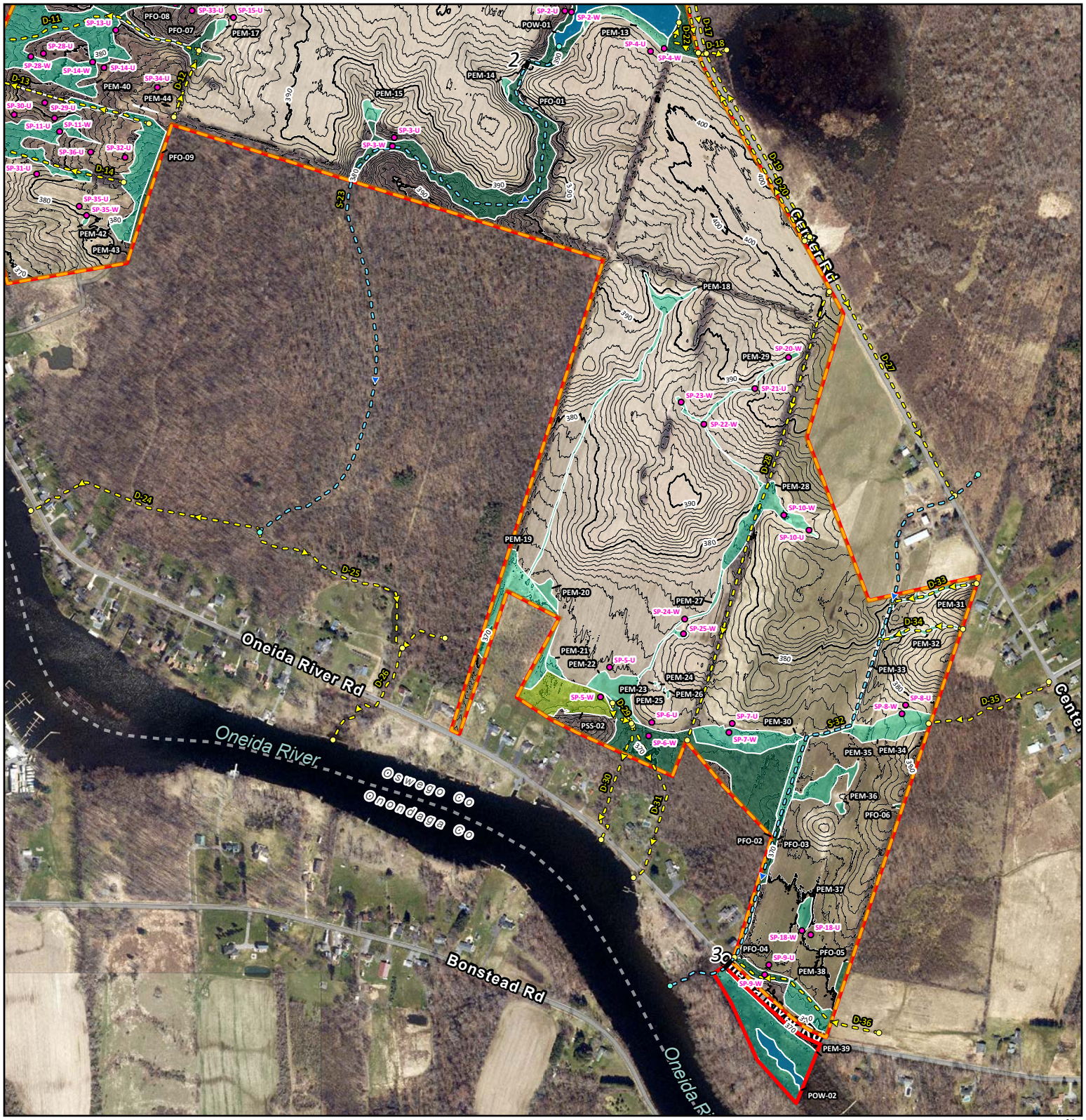
- Ditch
- Stream

Delineated Wetlands (76.9 ac Total)

- Open Water - Pond (4 ac)
- PEM (43.2 ac)
- PSS (2.5 ac)
- PFO (27.2 ac)
- Contour Line (1 ft)
- Delineation Concurrence Request Boundary (399.5 ac)
- TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 7 May 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features

Oneida River - Southeast
Town of Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

- Wetland Delineation Sample Points (n = 54)
- Culverts (n = 3)

Drainage Features
- Ditch
- Stream

Delineated Wetlands (76.9 ac Total)
- Open Water - Pond (4 ac)
- PEM (43.2 ac)
- PSS (2.5 ac)
- PFO (27.2 ac)

- Contour Line (1 ft)
- Delineation Concurrence Request Boundary (399.5 ac)
- TWT Property Boundary (407 ac)

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 7 May 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Oneida River Wetland Delineation Summary Table

ID	Wetland Type Cowardin	Cover Type Edinger	Acres	Linear Feet	Notes	Flow Regime
1	Culvert	-	-	15.18545614	Farm road crossing, conveys flow from D-05 off-site via D-06.	-
2	Culvert	-	-	22.16652186	Farm equipment crossing over POW-01 outflow (D-23).	-
3	Culvert	-	-	39.98858755	Conveys flow from D-32 and D-36 under Oneida River Rd to Oneida River.	-
D-01	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	817.7078168	Northwest corner north property line, drains off-site to northwest.	Intermittent
D-02	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	800.8526457	Field ditch along fence, drains West to D-03.	Intermittent
D-03	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	972.3669391	Northwest corner west property line, parallels farm road and drains South.	Intermittent
D-04	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	302.0269498	Probable drainage path from off-site pond through forested area and eventually PEM-04.	Intermittent
D-05	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	623.9057581	Flows West through Culvert 1 and continues as D-06.	Intermittent
D-06	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	4222.075936	Off-site continuation of flow from D-05 to Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-07	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	512.689052	Hedgerow drainage from PEM-08 to PEM-06 / D-08.	Intermittent
D-08	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1319.499011	Recently plowed hedgerow drainage flowing West to PEM-05 / PEM-07.	Intermittent
D-09	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	133.3073154	Hedgerow drainage that gathers flow from D-08 and field to southeast.	Intermittent
D-10	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1289.444218	Flow through forested area to D-06 based on aerial photos.	Intermittent
D-11	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	2333.971203	Flow from hedgerow (PFO-07) through PEM-40 and PFO-08, going off-site to Oneida River. Recent clearing has obscured pathway through field, but past aerials show it.	Intermittent
D-12	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	420.8803732	Recently plowed hedgerow drainage flowing to D-11.	Intermittent
D-13	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1,090.16	Cleared hedgerow drainage flowing West to D-11.	Intermittent
D-14	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1144.901701	Cleared hedgerow drainage flowing West to D-11.	Intermittent
D-15	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	707.7963471	Property line drainage flowing northwest to D-14 / D-11.	Intermittent
D-16	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	994.6983495	Flows through PEM-10, PSS-01, and PFO-01 to POW-01.	Intermittent
D-17	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	882.8161954	Roadside ditch along Center Rd., flows south to D-18 / D-22.	Intermittent

D-18	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	174.4320407	Outflow of off-site wetland under Center Rd to D-22.	Intermittent
D-19	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1247.494021	Roadside ditch along Center Rd., flows northwest to D-18 / D-22.	Intermittent
D-20	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1280.730732	Roadside ditch along Center Rd., flows northwest to D-22.	Intermittent
D-21	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	599.9624971	Roadside ditch along Center Rd., flows south to D-22.	Intermittent
D-22	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	289.5401014	Continuation of flow from D-18 into POW-01.	Intermittent
S-23	Stream	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	4943.888189	Outflow from POW-01, flows south in wooded corridor between active agricultural fields and into large forested area off-site.	Intermittent
D-24	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1459.070342	Off-site drainage based on aerial photos. Branches from D-23 and flows West to Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-25	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1273.692637	Off-site drainage based on aerial photos. Branches from D-23 and flows East into dug residential pond, and eventually D-26 and Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-26	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1061.522144	Off-site drainage based on aerial photos. Flows to Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-27	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1756.026076	Roadside ditch along Center Rd., flows southeast to D-32.	Intermittent
D-28	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	2787.164649	In hedgerow between active agricultural fields. Drains south, varies between surface and sub-surface flow.	Intermittent
D-29	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	196.7464586	Based on past aerial photos, conveys hydrology from south end of agricultural field to PFO-02 and points farther south.	Intermittent
D-30	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	766.3955087	Based on past aerial photos, conveys drainage from agricultural fields to the north off-site to Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-31	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1067.714061	Based on past aerial photos, conveys drainage from agricultural fields to the north off-site to Oneida River.	Intermittent
S-32	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	3890.334899	Main current drainage for southeast agricultural field. Flows south to Oneida River.	Intermittent
D-33	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	513.9649028	Actively farmed, flows West to D-32.	Intermittent
D-34	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	516.6279927	Actively farmed, flows West to D-32.	Intermittent
D-35	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	795.4096038	Off-site drainage based on aerial photos, provides hydrology to PEM-34.	Intermittent
D-36	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1011.463191	At south end of southeast agricultural field, conveys drainage from off-site fields West to D-32.	Intermittent
PEM-01	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.58924628748	-	Influenced by agricultural activity. "Lands" technique formerly used here.	Intermittent
PEM-02	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.847977622509	-	Influenced by agricultural activity. "Lands" technique formerly used here.	Intermittent

PEM-03	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.6906629137	-	Influenced by agricultural activity. "Lands" technique formerly used here.	Intermittent
PEM-04	PEM	Shallow emergent	4.33482290659	-	Influenced by agricultural activity. "Lands" technique formerly used here.	Intermittent
PEM-05	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.962672391693	-	Actively farmed, connects PEM-04 and PEM-06.	Intermittent
PEM-06	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.481864830392	-	Surrounds D-08, recently plowed hedgerow.	Intermittent
PEM-07	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.484725698229	-	Surrounds D-08, recently plowed hedgerow.	Intermittent
PEM-08	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.288829076649	-	Isolated wet spot with invasive plant species. Influenced by agricultural activities.	Ephemeral
PEM-09	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0708979870255	-	Isolated wet spot with invasive plant species. Influenced by agricultural activities.	Intermittent
PEM-10	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.592956716403	-	Recently cleared farm area, adjacent to Center Rd. High invasive plant species cover.	Intermittent
PEM-11	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.093091779424	-	Actively farmed extension of PFO-01.	Intermittent
PEM-12	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.73647088231	-	Vegetated area in the center of POW-01.	Intermittent
PEM-13	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.765752767348	-	Buffer between POW-01 and active agricultural field. High invasive plant species cover.	Intermittent
PEM-14	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0962788451358	-	Actively farmed extension of PFO-01.	Intermittent
PEM-15	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.235261880456	-	Actively farmed extension of PFO-01.	Intermittent
PEM-16	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.150195445947	-	Isolated wet spot on the edge of an agricultural field, bordering forest.	Intermittent
PEM-17	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.113080426818	-	Isolated wet spot on the edge of an agricultural field, bordering forest.	Intermittent
PEM-18	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.08323563721	-	Very narrow drainage pathways through active agricultural field. Pooling water on surface with high clay content. Drains south to PEM-19.	Intermittent
PEM-19	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.40488932161	-	Borders south edge of actively farmed field. Receives hydrology from PEM-18.	Intermittent
PEM-20	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.251794247009	-	Actively farmed extension of PEM-19.	Intermittent
PEM-21	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.195708295502	-	Actively farmed extension of PEM-19 / PSS-02.	Intermittent
PEM-22	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.966149620152	-	Actively farmed south edge of field, adjacent to PSS-02 and PFO-02.	Intermittent
PEM-23	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0104102560464	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-24	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0081720772303	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-25	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.00926449813474	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-26	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0232980539491	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-27	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.36800964906	-	Very narrow drainage pathway through active agricultural field. Pooling water on surface with high clay content. Flows south to PEM-22.	Intermittent
PEM-28	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.44989616487	-	Hedgerow between active agricultural fields and part of field to East where drain tile is present. Connects hydrology from PEM-29 to PEM-27.	Intermittent
PEM-29	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.561380202329	-	Very narrow drainage pathways through active agricultural field. Pooling water on surface with high clay content. Flows south to PEM-28.	Intermittent

PEM-30	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.53735961279	-	Between agricultural field and PFO-02. Influenced by agricultural activity.	Intermittent
PEM-31	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.253403142733	-	Actively farmed, surrounds D-33.	Intermittent
PEM-32	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.212421699388	-	Actively farmed, surrounds D-34.	Intermittent
PEM-33	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.01418048316	-	Surrounds D-32, northern half within active agricultural field, southern half just inside treeline along edge of field.	Intermittent
PEM-34	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.30797936537	-	Actively farmed, connects D-35 hydrology to D-32.	Intermittent
PEM-35	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.811172913061	-	Actively farmed, drains to D-32.	Intermittent
PEM-36	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0714460814105	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-37	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.299308758536	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-38	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.990459277013	-	Between south edge of field and Oneida River Rd. Influenced by agricultural activity.	Intermittent
PEM-39	PEM	Shallow emergent	3.09943591803	-	Surrounds POW-02, part of larger off-site wetland. Adjacent to Oneida River.	Intermittent
PEM-40	PEM	Shallow emergent	10.554181	-	Recently cleared of woody vegetation.	Intermittent
PEM-41	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.125072298623	-	Surrounds property line drainage ditch.	Intermittent
PEM-42	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.035037	-	Actively farmed, isolated wet spot.	Intermittent
PEM-43	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.962936	-	Forested area with cleared edges contunuing to offsite forested area.	Intermittent
PEM-44	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.021349	-	Isolated wet depression used for agriculture drainage. Most likely an agriculture furrow.	Intermittent
PEM-45	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.024632	-	Isolated wet spot in an upland forested area. Adjacent to an old farm road, good location for a vernal pool.	Intermittent
PEM-46	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.147902	-	Isolated wet area surrounded by forested upland. End of old farm road.	Intermittent
PFO-01	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	11.3482341365	-	Surrounds POW-01 and D-23. Receives hydrology from off-site wetland across Center Rd. and from adjacent agricultural fields to West and East.	Intermittent
PFO-02	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	5.85947334628	-	Borders south edge of agricultural field, likely extends farther south off-site.	Intermittent
PFO-03	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.56003268375	-	Borders agricultural field and surrounds D-32.	Intermittent
PFO-04	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.387625304315	-	Between southeast agricultural field and Oneida River Rd. Contains D-36.	Intermittent
PFO-05	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.201121263831	-	Hedgerow along property line.	Intermittent
PFO-06	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.0300287740516	-	Isolated wet spot along property line, larger forested area off-site to East.	Intermittent
PFO-07	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.792364	-	Surrounds D-11, connects PEM-17 to PFO-08.	Intermittent
PFO-08	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	7.589133	-	Influenced by agricultural activity. Borders off-site wet forest. Connects to PEM-40.	Intermittent

POW-01	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	3.51220403552	-	Large agricultural pond formed between 1959-1972. Surrounded by invasive species.	Perennial
POW-02	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	0.541015007256	-	Surrounded by PEM-39, part of larger off-site wetland.	Perennial
PSS-01	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.422530472545	-	Borders active agricultural field, connects PEM-10 to PFO-01.	Intermittent
PSS-02	PSS	Scrub shrub	2.0554009768	-	Borders south edge of active agricultural field.	Intermittent

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.228839 Long: -76.234340 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Center Rd delineated wetlands NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
surrounded by agricultural

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- 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):

Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrological connection

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	40	Yes	FACU
2. *Digitaria ischaemum*	20	Yes	FACU
3. *Asclepias syriaca*	5	No	UPL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	65 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	60	x 4 =	240
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	65 (A)		265 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.08

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No trees, 70% herbaceous cover

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	10yr 3/2	100						Sandy loam
10-16	7.5yr 6/6	50	7.5yr 4/4	50				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

Very red soil under the A horizon

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.228695 Long: -76.234503 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Center Rd delineated wetlands NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
•Isolated wet area surrounded by agricultural
•In a small depression

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
•Soils are damp, not saturated
•In tractor ruts there is standing water

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Carex scoparia*	10	No	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	50	Yes	OBL
3. *Solidago canadensis*	2	No	FACU
4. *Solidago rugosa*	15	No	FAC
5. *Onoclea sensibilis*	30	No	FACW
6. *Cornus amomum*	1	No	FACW
7. *Carex lupulina*	70	Yes	OBL
8. *Viburnum dentatum*	1	No	FAC
9. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	20	No	FACU
10. *Agrostis gigantea*	10	No	FACW
11. *Symphyotrichum puniceum*	2	No	OBL
12. *Carex vulpinoidea*	2	No	OBL
	213 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	124	x 1 =	124
FACW species	51	x 2 =	102
FAC species	16	x 3 =	48
FACU species	22	x 4 =	88
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	213 (A)		362 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.70

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No trees or shrubs, 100% herbaceous cover

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Oxidized roots
10-16		50	7.5yr 3/2	50				7.5yr 6/5

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

Would not let me enter 7.5yr 6/5 in the matrix

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/12/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP2U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.226163 Long: -76.233522 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- 100ft from field
- Young forest area, dominated by black cherry
- Area is approximately 4ft higher than wetland

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP2U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10yr 2/2	95	7.5yr 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	
12-16	7.5yr 5/6	80	7.5yr 3/2	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Top layer appears to be hydric. Lower layers are not

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP2U

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Prunus serotina*	70	Yes	FACU
2. *Sassafras albidum*	10	No	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Lonicera tatarica*	3	Yes	FACU
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	6	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Prunus serotina*	30	No	FACU
2. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	95	Yes	FACU
3. *Toxicodendron radicans*	60	Yes	FAC
4. *Lonicera tatarica*	1	No	FACU
5. *Solidago rugosa*	1	No	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	187	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	3	x 2 =	6
FAC species	61	x 3 =	183
FACU species	209	x 4 =	836
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	273 (A)		1025 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.75

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
80% tree cover, 5% shrub, 100% herb cover

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd. City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/12/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP2W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.226144 Long: -76.233375 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
•Open water system
•Emergent vegetation in water
•Shrub layer at shore w/ trees in Background

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- x Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- x Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes x No	Depth (inches):	6
Water Table Present?	Yes x No	Depth (inches):	6
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes x No	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Hydrology present

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP2W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 10)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	35	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Acer rubrum*	20	Yes	FAC
2. *Alnus incana*	20	Yes	FACW
3. *Cornus amomum*	2	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	42	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Decodon verticillatus*	10	No	OBL
2. *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*	3	No	OBL
3. *Lemna minor*	60	Yes	OBL
4. *Phalaris arundinacea*	1	No	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	74	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	73	x 1 =	73
FACW species	23	x 2 =	46
FAC species	55	x 3 =	165
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	151 (A)		284 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.88

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
•Agricultural field 100ft across open water
•10ft diameter encompassed wetland and open water

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP2W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

No soil test because open water submurged test hole. Can assume hydric soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.224118 Long: -76.237323 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ma: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No x	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Dry area, declines towards the wetland

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No sign of wetlands hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	50	Yes	FACU
2. *Carya cordiformis*	5	No	FAC
3. *Prunus serotina*	15	No	FACU
4. *Rhamnus cathartica*	20	Yes	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	20	Yes	FACU
2. *Viburnum lentago*	5	No	FAC
3. *Impatiens capensis*	45	Yes	FACW
4. *Persicaria virginiana*	5	No	FAC
5. *Solidago rugosa*	20	Yes	FAC
6. *Toxicodendron radicans*	10	No	FAC
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	105 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	45	x 2 =	90
FAC species	65	x 3 =	195
FACU species	85	x 4 =	340
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	195 (A)		625 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.21

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
open area due to dead ash trees. Only one wetland species

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 5/3	85	7.5yr 4/3	15			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	7.5yr 4/4	80	7.5yr 4/3	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks:

No oxidized root channels, no wet soil

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP3W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.223978 Long: -76.237365 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ma: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: Yes: PFO1C Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
•Riparian wetland
•Generally flat

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- x Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
•Stream within 20ft and flowing
•Steam is 3-4ft wide, 3-4ft deep

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP3W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	6	Yes	FACU
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	Yes	FACW
3. *Rhamnus cathartica*	10	Yes	FAC
4. *Carya ovata*	2	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	23	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Impatiens capensis*	80	Yes	FACW
2. *Persicaria virginiana*	35	Yes	FAC
3. *Carex intumescens*	3	No	FACW
4. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	15	No	FACW
5. *Toxicodendron radicans*	3	No	FAC
6. *Viburnum dentatum*	2	No	FAC
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	138	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	103	x 2 =	206
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	8	x 4 =	32
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	171 (A)		418 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.44

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

- 60% dead ash trees on 15ft plot
- 100% herbaceous cover
- 15% shrub cover
- 70% tree cover (including ash)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP3W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 3/2	90	7.5yr 4/3	10			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	7.5yr 5/1	90	7.5yr 5/4	10			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- X Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

- Soil saturated to surface
- Dense clay below B horizon
- +/-18in of stream elevation
- Oxidized root channels in A horizon

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2254918700 Long: -76.2316192600 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No x	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Agricultural field planted with soy bean
- Spotted a sandhill crane and blue heron

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
no sign of wetlands hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	10	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	10 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	10 (A)		50 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Farm field was planted with soy bean. Soy bean just starting to sprout

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 3/2	100						Sandy/ clay/ loam
8-14	7.5yr 3/3	70	7.5yr 4/4	30				Sandy/ clay/ loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks:

No hydric soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-4-W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.225545 Long: -76.2313208147 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam NWI classification: no

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes x	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Spotted a sandhill crane and herring
- Edge of agriculture
- Recent activity of tree dump @ edge of wetland
- 70ft from a pond
- Pond is 2ft lower than our point

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** x **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Edge of wetland, by farm field. Could not get further due to logging debris. Assume hydrology is present

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-4-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix discolor*	20	Yes	FACW
2. *Alnus incana*	7	Yes	FACW
3. *Cornus racemosa*	1	No	FAC
4. *Viburnum dentatum*	1	No	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	29 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Juncus effusus*	6	No	OBL
2. *Symphyotrichum puniceum*	15	Yes	OBL
3. *Rosa multiflora*	3	No	FACU
4. *Geum aleppicum*	1	No	FAC
5. *Typha latifolia*	10	Yes	OBL
6. *Lythrum salicaria*	15	Yes	OBL
7. *Sisyrinchium campestre*	1	No	UPL
8. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
9. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	2	No	FACW
10. *Toxicodendron radicans*	1	No	FAC
11. *Phalaris arundinacea*	5	No	FACW
12. *Agrostis gigantea*	3	No	FACW
	63 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (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	46	x 1 =	46
FACW species	37	x 2 =	74
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species	1	x 5 =	5
Column Totals:	92 (A)		152 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.65

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Dead green ash in shrub layer, 5%

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 3/1	70	7.5yr 4/4	30			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	10yr 6/1	60	10yr 6/3	40				Sandy clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

edge of hydric and non hydric soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP5U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.215172 Long: -76.2327295784 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agricultural field planted with soy

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology present

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP5U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	10	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	10 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	10	(A)	50 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
soy beans are just starting to sprout

SOIL Sampling Point: SP5U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	5yr 4/1	75	5yr 5/6	25				
8-14	5yr 4/1	90	5yr 5/6	10				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** x

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP5W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.215017 Long: -76.232794 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No x	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes x	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
soils are very close to being hydric and all other factors indicate it's a wetland

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** x **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
10-20ft band of reed canary grass when entering, assuming soil is damp with hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP5W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Cornus amomum*	10	No	FACW
3. *Viburnum dentatum*	1	No	FAC
4. *Salix viminalis*	15	Yes	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
	56 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Onoclea sensibilis*	50	Yes	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	40	Yes	OBL
3. *Carex crinita*	5	No	OBL
4. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	15	No	FACW
5. *Solidago gigantea*	15	No	FACW
6. *Carex lurida*	2	No	OBL
7. *Amphicarpaea bracteata*	20	No	FAC
8. *Symphyotrichum puniceum*	2	No	OBL
9. *Carex vulpinoidea*	2	No	OBL
10.			
11.			
12.			
	151 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	51	x 1 =	51
FACW species	135	x 2 =	270
FAC species	21	x 3 =	63
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	207 (A)		384 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.86

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herb cover, 50-60% shrub cover, 5-10% tree cover (dead ash)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP5W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 6/6	95	7.5yr 4/1	5				
10-16	7.5yr 6/6	60	7.5yr 4/2	40				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- x Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks:

soils very close to being hydric

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP6U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.214601 Long: -76.231656 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: RaB: Raynham silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Soy bean agricultural field

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of hydrology except for the presence of oxidized rhizospheres

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP6U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	10	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	10 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	10 (A)		50 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy beans starting to sprout

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP6U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	5yr 4/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
9-15	10yr 4/2	95	5yr 4/6				Loamy/Clayey	Ox root channels

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** x

Remarks:
no hydric soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP6W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.214383 Long: -76.231728 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes x	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Predominantly shrub wetland with a mixture of upland shrubbery
- Relatively flat
- Dead green ash

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

___ Surface Water (A1)	___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
___ High Water Table (A2)	___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
___ Saturation (A3)	___ Marl Deposits (B15)	___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
___ Water Marks (B1)	___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
___ Sediment Deposits (B2)	x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
___ Drift Deposits (B3)	___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
___ Iron Deposits (B5)	___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ___	No x	Depth (inches): ___	
Water Table Present?	Yes ___	No x	Depth (inches): ___	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ___	No x	Depth (inches): ___	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** x **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
no drainage patterns, assume wetland hydrology is present

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP6W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Ulmus americana*	7	Yes	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	7	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	40	Yes	FAC
2. *Cornus racemosa*	15	Yes	FAC
3. *Lonicera tatarica*	5	No	FACU
4. *Cornus amomum*	10	No	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
	70	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Persicaria virginiana*	35	Yes	FAC
2. *Lysimachia nummularia*	35	Yes	FACW
3. *Solidago altissima*	15	No	FACU
4. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	15	No	FACW
5. *Solidago rugosa*	3	No	FAC
6. *Agrostis gigantea*	7	No	FACW
7. *Geum canadense*	1	No	FAC
8. *Galium aparine*	2	No	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	113	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (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	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	74	x 2 =	148
FAC species	94	x 3 =	282
FACU species	22	x 4 =	88
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	190 (A)		518 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.73

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herb cover, 85% shrub, 5% forrest

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP6W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
1-10	7.5yr 3/1	85	7.5yr 5/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	7.5yr 4/2	60	7.5yr 5/6	60				Sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- x Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
oxidized root channels

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP7U

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): sloping Local relief (concave, convex, none): non Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.214578 Long: -76.229872 Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Hydraulic soils are present, but vegetation and hydrology does not meet wetland criteria; recently mowed
- Spring may have wet soils
- Field slopes towards the south

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No drainage, no standing water, oxidize root channels

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP7U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Phleum pratense*	30	Yes	FACU
2. *Trifolium pratense*	30	Yes	FACU
3. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	30	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

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

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
- Vegetation had estimated percent because it was recently mowed
- Hay field with upland species

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP7U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5yr 4/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-15	10yr 4/2	95	5yr 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	ox root channels

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** x **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 6/17/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP7W

Investigator(s): KH, EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.214432 Long: -76.229943 Datum: WSG

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Relatively flat, recently forested
- Pockets of water

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

___ Surface Water (A1)	___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
___ High Water Table (A2)	___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
___ Saturation (A3)	___ Marl Deposits (B15)	___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
___ Water Marks (B1)	___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
___ Sediment Deposits (B2)	x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
___ Drift Deposits (B3)	___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
___ Iron Deposits (B5)	___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
x Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
- x Surface Soil Cracks (B6)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches): ____	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches): ____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches): ____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
- Signs of previous standing water
- Pits in the ground with sparce vegetation and cracking soil

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP7W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Salix sp.*	2	No	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	2 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Juncus tenuis*	60	Yes	FAC
2. *Carex vulpinoidea*	30	Yes	OBL
3. *Galium palustre*	2	No	OBL
4. *Cornus amomum*	7	No	FACW
5. *Solidago gigantea*	2	No	FACW
6. *Juncus effusus*	30	Yes	OBL
7.			
8. *Agrostis gigantea*	15	No	FACW
9. *Lysimachia nummularia*	5	No	FACW
10. *Carex lacustris*	3	No	OBL
11. *Carex scoparia*	1	No	FACW
12. *Carex granularis*	1	No	FACW
	156 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

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	65	x 1 =	65
FACW species	31	x 2 =	62
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	156 (A)		307 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.97

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
- Influx of upland plants, towards upland plot
- Recently cleared w/ tree debris pushed up on side of forest
- 100% herb cover, <5% shrub cover

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP7W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5yr 4/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-15	10yr 4/2	95	5yr 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	ox root channels

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor Southeast) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-8-U

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): sloping Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2147235988 Long: -76.2290795381 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RaB: Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area is hay field in historical agricultural field with over 75 years based on aerial imagery.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Soil test pit to 20" , no signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-8-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' Radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' Radius)			
1. *Phleum pratense*	40	Yes	FACU
2. *Solidago altissima*	30	Yes	FACU
3. *Daucus carota*	15	No	UPL
4. *Apocynum cannabinum*	20	No	FAC
5. *Anthoxanthum aristatum*	15	No	UPL
6. *Vicia americana*	10	No	FACU
7.			
	130 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 Meter Radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	=Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	80	x 4 =	320
UPL species	30	x 5 =	150
Column Totals:	130 (A)		530 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			4.08

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-8-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5YR 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
9-16	7.5YR 6/3	80	7.5YR 6/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor Southeast) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-8-W

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): swale Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2147235988 Long: -76.2261000377 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology ? significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area has drainage directed to this area from large agricultural area, area is naturally wetland area. Runoff increase and rapidness from drainage is factor of current condition. Wetland primarily herbacous along edge of field and transitions into more shrub wetland

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- X Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes x	No	Depth (inches):	2"
Water Table Present?	Yes x	No	Depth (inches):	0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes x	No	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Water Table Present, and many wetland hydrolgy indicators. Drainage swale flowing east to west to drainage ditches

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-8-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' Radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' Radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 Meter Radius)			
1. *Carex lupulina*	60	Yes	OBL
2. *Carex lurida*	50	Yes	OBL
3. *Onoclea sensibilis*	5	No	FACW
4. *Lysimachia nummularia*	50	Yes	FACW
5. *Eutrochium maculatum*	5	No	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	170 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

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	115	x 1 =	115
FACW species	55	x 2 =	110
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	170 (A)		225 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.32

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Wet meado area that is periodically mowed along fringes, phragmites australis stand in center

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-8-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	5YR 4/2	97	10YR 6/4	3			Loamy/Clayey	
9-15	5YR 5/1	90	5YR 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- X Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor Southeast) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-9-W

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): swale Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2104868200 Long: -76.2291699800 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RaB: Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Wet meadow, swale drains east to west into drainage ditch

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- x Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches):	____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches):	____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes x	No ____	Depth (inches):	1"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-9-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	10	Yes	FACW
2. *Acer rubrum*	5	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1. *Cornus amomum*			FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter R)			
1. *Juncus effusus*	10	No	OBL
2. *Epilobium coloratum*	25	Yes	OBL
3. *Typha latifolia*	5	No	OBL
4. *Cyperus strigosus*	2	No	FACW
5. *Lobelia cardinalis*	3	No	OBL
6. *Ludwigia palustris*	40	Yes	OBL
7. *Leersia oryzoides*	5	No	OBL
8. *Euthamia graminifolia*	5	No	FAC
9. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	3	No	FACW
10.			
11.			
12.			
	98	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	88	x 1 =	88
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	113 (A)		148 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.31

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Arae at edge of

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-9-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
10-16	7.5YR 3/2	85	7.5YR 6/4	15			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** x **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor Southeast) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-9-U

Investigator(s): Ehf,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2148651655 Long: -76.2260170894 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Cd: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology ? significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area is agricultural field with 75 years plus of history. All soybean and possible drainage tile within field

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Area is with soybean field, with no visible drainage patterns

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-9-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 Meter R)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Area 85-100 % soybean in historical ag field

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-9-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 4/3	90	7.5YR 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	5YR 5/3	60	7.5YR 4/4	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 7/3/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-10-W

Investigator(s): KH, TB, DJJ Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2179577380 Long: -76.2287023203 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: No

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
- Backed up farm drainage system
- In between two agricultural fields, one soy, one hay
- Connecting to the tree line that boarders the other farm property
- Finger shaped, expanding as clog gets worse

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- Surface Water (A1)
- High Water Table (A2)
- x Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No 0	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No 0	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes x	No	Depth (inches): 0	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Saturation increases toward treeline

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-10-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Typha latifolia*	50	Yes	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	90	Yes	FACW
3. *Carex vulpinoidea*	25	No	OBL
4. *Juncus effusus*	5	No	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	170 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	80	x 1 =	80
FACW species	90	x 2 =	180
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	170 (A)		260 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.53

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herb cover. Dominated by invasive species

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-10-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5yr 3/2	100						
12-20	7.5yr 5/2	80	7.5yr 6/6	20				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
hydric soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-11-U

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): slope Slope (%): 2-4

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2244559747 Long: -76.2448677767 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area recently cleared, mostly herbacous plant growth over 85% of area

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No x	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-11-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter R)			
1. *Solidago altissima*	70	Yes	FACU
2. *Solidago rugosa*	15	No	FAC
3. *Agrostis gigantea*	20	No	FACW
4. *Apocynum cannabinum*	10	No	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	115 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	20	x 2 =	40
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	70	x 4 =	280
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	115 (A)		395 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			3.43

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-11-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	10YR 4/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	10YR 4/4	60	10YR 5/2	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-11-W

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): sloping Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2242365097 Long: -76.2447573934 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology n 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area on edge of recent clearing, was primarily young forested area.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- X Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):	____
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	15"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	10"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Distinct wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-11-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 Meter R)			
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	No	FACW
2. *Lysimachia nummularia*	60	Yes	FACW
3. *Symphyotrichum puniceum*	25	Yes	OBL
4. *Carex crinita*	25	Yes	OBL
5. *Onoclea sensibilis*	10	No	FACW
6. *Juncus effusus*	3	No	OBL
7. *Epilobium hirsutum*	5	No	FACW
8. *Galium asprellum*	1	No	OBL
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	134 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

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	54	x 1 =	54
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	134 (A)		214 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.60

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Area cleared with past 2 years, previous area likely forested

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-11-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	7.5YR 4/1	95	7.5YR 6/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Murray) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-12-W

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%): 1-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2327657910 Long: -76.2362235477 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Wet meadow like swale draining east to west. Adjacent uplands are old field like. Agricultural history of site and likely used as pasture.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	>15"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	12"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Wet meadow like with no obvious surface area flows/drainage

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-12-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 Meter R)			
1. *Carex vulpinoidea*	30	No	OBL
2. *Carex scoparia*	25	No	FACW
3. *Carex lurida*	40	Yes	OBL
4. *Juncus effusus*	40	Yes	OBL
5. *Lythrum salicaria*	20	No	OBL
6. *Phleum pratense*	3	No	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	158 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	130	x 1 =	130
FACW species	25	x 2 =	50
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	158 (A)		192 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.22

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Area 100% cover, no trees or shrubs

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-12-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 4/2	85	7.5YR 5/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	7.5YR 5/2	70	7.5YR 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-13-U

Investigator(s): EF, HF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2258793945 Long: -76.2435002191 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RaB: Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared within the last year (recently forested). Currently dominated by herbaceous growth and young shrubs all under 4'

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology. Area drains towards wetland.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-13-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	25	Yes	FACU
2. *Lonicera periclymenum*	10	No	
3. *Cornus racemosa*	3	No	FAC
4. *Fraxinus americana*	5	No	FACU
5. *Toxicodendron radicans*	20	Yes	FAC
6. *Solidago gigantea*	10	No	FACW
7. *Solidago rugosa*	5	No	FAC
8. *Persicaria virginiana*	15	Yes	FAC
9. *Impatiens capensis*	5	No	FACW
10. *Euthamia graminifolia*	2	No	FAC
11. *Vitis riparia*	3	No	FAC
12.			
	103 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

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

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66.7% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	48	x 3 =	144
FACU species	30	x 4 =	120
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	93 (A)		294 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.16

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No tree or shrub cover due to recent clearing. Used 5' radius for veg sample due to clearing and better analysis of veg

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-13-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5YR 3/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
6-12	5YR 4/1	95	5YR 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-13-W

Investigator(s): EF, HF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.225989 Long: 76.243486 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No 0	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Old Agricultural drainage swale near sample point

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology at time of sampling. Wetland hydrology is assumed to be present during large rain events and growing season. 5' lower than upland sample point.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-13-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer saccharinum*	40	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	20	Yes	FACW
3. *Nyssa sylvatica*	10	No	FAC
4. *Ulmus americana*	5	No	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	Yes	FACW
2. *Rosa multiflora*	15	Yes	FACU
3. *Rhamnus cathartica*	3	No	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	23	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Persicaria virginiana*	25	Yes	FAC
2. *Solidago rugosa*	25	Yes	FAC
3. *Carex intumescens*	15	No	FACW
4. *Toxicodendron radicans*	35	Yes	FAC
5. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	3	No	FACW
6. *Thelypteris palustris*	3	No	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	106	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 85.7% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	91	x 2 =	182
FAC species	98	x 3 =	294
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	204 (A)		536 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.63

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Wetland sample point at edge of clearing with some forest still intact. Half plot in forest half cleared

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-13-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5YR 3/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
6-12	5YR 4/1	95	5YR 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-14-U

Investigator(s): EF, HF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2252709911 Long: -76.2437645475 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Old Agricultural drainage swale near sample point

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Cleared within last year

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-14-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Solidago rugosa*	7	No	FAC
2. *Rosa multiflora*	5	No	FACU
3. *Rubus occidentalis*	3	No	UPL
4. *Juncus tenuis*	20	Yes	FAC
5. *Trifolium pratense*	10	Yes	FACU
6. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	15	Yes	FACW
7. *Cornus racemosa*	5	No	FAC
8. *Fraxinus americana*	2	No	FACU
9. *Toxicodendron radicans*	10	Yes	FAC
10. *Oxalis montana*	3	No	FACU
11.			
12.			
	80 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	42	x 3 =	126
FACU species	20	x 4 =	80
UPL species	3	x 5 =	15
Column Totals:	80 (A)		251 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.14

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-14-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	Sandy Loam
9-14	10YR 6/3	85	7.5YR 5/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	Sandy Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (CNY Crops Northwest) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 7/31/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-15-U

Investigator(s): EHF,HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): slope Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2260773277 Long: -76.2408852775 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 N	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No N	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area is with agricultural field planted with soy bean, sample point selected because of aerial signature showing possible drainage, slight yellowing in soy bean, and swale like area within field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): >20"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Other than slight swale like area in field no signs of surface flow or signs of wetlands hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-15-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter R)			
1. *Glycine max*	85	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	85 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	85	x 5 =	425
Column Totals:	85 (A)		425 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Agricultural field with 75 plus years of farming based on aerial imagery

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-15-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	
9-15	7.5YR 4/2	80	7.5YR 4/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Murray City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/30/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP16U

Investigator(s): EF,HF Section, Township, Range: Pennelville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2299332976 Long: -76.2386522538 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n, Soil n, or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n, Soil n, or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Swale like area draining to wetland area to the south, A-horizon very shallow due to farming practices

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP16U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	50	Yes	UPL
2. *Cyperus esculentus*	50	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	50	x 5 =	250
Column Totals:	100 (A)		350 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.50

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
50/50 mix of Soy bean and Chufa

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP16U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	7.5yr 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
4-10	7.5yr 4/1	95	7.5yr 4/1	5				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Murray City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/30/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP16W

Investigator(s): EF,HF Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2301710359 Long: -76.2385504354 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n, Soil n, or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n, Soil n, or Hydrology n 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 x	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** x	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area is a wet meadow with 100 % cover. Area is a linear like feature between agricultural field on the south and old field plant community on the north. The agricultural field slopes towards this area and contributes to hydrology of this wetland area. Cattail is a dominate species in wetland. Both wetlands and uplands have significant areas of invasive species.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
no signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP16W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Epilobium parviflorum*	40	Yes	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	20	No	OBL
3. *Acorus calamus*	25	Yes	OBL
4. *Euthamia graminifolia*	5	No	FAC
5. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	3	No	FACW
6. *Eutrochium purpureum*	5	No	FAC
7. *Symphyotrichum puniceum*	10	No	OBL
8. *Phalaris arundinacea*	5	No	FACW
9. *Onoclea sensibilis*	7	No	
10. *Solidago altissima*	5	No	FACU
11.			
12.			
	125 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	55	x 1 =	55
FACW species	48	x 2 =	96
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	5	x 4 =	20
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	118 (A)		201 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.70

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL Sampling Point: SP16W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	7.5yr 4/2	100						
4-10	7.5yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 4/1	10				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Below 16 inches we are encountering more sandy soils, soils moist at 20 inches

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Murray City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/30/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP17U

Investigator(s): EF,HF Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2303801109 Long: -76.2384802988 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation y , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 X	No x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No x	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Area elevated approximately 5' higher than wetland. Old field habitat

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP17U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Euthamia graminifolia*	80	Yes	FAC
2. *Fragaria vesca*	15	No	UPL
3. *Achillea millefolium*	5	No	FACU
4. *Phleum pratense*	20	No	FACU
5. *Dactylis glomerata*	10	No	FACU
6. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	5	No	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	135 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	80	x 3 =	240
FACU species	40	x 4 =	160
UPL species	15	x 5 =	75
Column Totals:	135 (A)		475 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.52

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP17U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10yr 5/3	100						
9-14	10yr 5/3	95	10yr 5/6	5				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor East) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 8/21/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-18-U

Investigator(s): EF, DJJ, KH Section, Township, Range: Penneville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.211140°N Long: 76.228148°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ___ No X

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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ___	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ___ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ___	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is in an agricultral field, planted with soybeans which are lush, green and appear healthy. Heavy rains from the prior 3 weeks resulted in unusually wet hydrological conditions at the time of sampling, it also rained during the sampling. Ditches border several sides of the field. Natural basins have been filled, leveled, and drained for agriculture. The surface of the ground has been sloped for drainage. Buried drainage structures are very likely to be present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes ___ No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X No ___	Depth (inches): 0	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Heavy rains from the prior 3 weeks resulted in unusually wet hydrological conditions at the time of sampling.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-18-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)			
1. *Glycine max*	90	Yes	UPL
2. *Equisetum arvense*	10	No	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	90	x 5 =	450
Column Totals:	100 (A)		480 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			4.80

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Glycine max is lush, green and appears healthy. 100% herbacious coverage.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-18-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	10YR 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Silt Loam
10-15	10YR 4/2	90	2.5YR 3/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	Silt Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Sample location is in an agricultural field. Soils are identical to SP-A-U with the exception that there is a much thicker 100% matrix section before the redoxed matrix.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road (Gabor East) City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 8/21/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-18-W

Investigator(s): EF, DJJ, KH Section, Township, Range: Penneville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.211208°N Long: 76.228342°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ___ No X

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 X	No ___	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ___	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ___
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ___	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is in an agricultral field, planted with soybeans which are stressed and have stunted growth. Heavy rains from the prior 3 weeks resulted in unusually wet hydrological conditions at the time of sampling. It also rained during the sampling. Ditches border several sides of the field. Natural basins have been filled, leveled, and drained for agriculture. The surface of the ground has been sloped for drainage. Buried drainage structures are very likely to be present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- X Drift Deposits (B3)
- X Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ___	Depth (inches):	14
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ___	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Heavy rains from the prior 3 weeks resulted in unusually wet hydrological conditions at the time of sampling.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-18-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)			
1. *Glycine max*	20	Yes	UPL
2. *Ludwigia palustris*	20	Yes	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	40 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	20	x 5 =	100
Column Totals:	40 (A)		120 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Glycine max is stressed, smaller than adjacent plants and yellowing. In the deepest point in depression, Glycine max is not able to grow, plants are not present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-18-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 4/2	90	2.5YR 3/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	Silt Loam
9-15	10YR 4/3	60	10YR 4/1	20			Loamy/Clayey	Silt Loam
			10YR 4/6	20				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Sample location is in an agricultural field

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/Oswego Sampling Date: 10/22/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP20w

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.220519 Long: -76.228586 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rineback silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation y, Soil N, or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture frield planted with soy beans. Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which could be influing the overall hydrology. Sample point is adjacent to tree line sharing another agriculture field. Based on recent Agency (USACE and DEC site visits this area is being considered disturbed wetland in an agricultural field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- x 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes x No	Depth (inches):	<1
Water Table Present?	Yes No x	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes No x	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Sample point is at the edge of standing water. No water in the hole, only water puddled on top of surface. Area is relatively low to surrounding areas and collecting runoff

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP20w

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy beans stunted in growth. Soy are all brown and dying due to the late season. Outside of plot, in the wetter area there is 20% growth which includes the species: Ranunculus sceleratus, Juncus effusus, and eleocharis.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP20w

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	10yr 3/2	97	10yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Soil exhibits marginal hydrolic conditions. No oxidized roots. The extent the soil color represents pre-drainage tile conditions is unknown.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/Oswego Sampling Date: 10/21/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP21u

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none Convex Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.220016 Long: -76.229336 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name Rinebeck silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology n naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Each side of sample point show similar area to SP20w, Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture frield planted with soy beans. Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which could be influing hydrology.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes x No Depth (inches): <1

Water Table Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of soil cracking, oxidized root channels, area on more of a slope than SP 20W, drainage tile likely helping to influence conditions

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP21u

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2. *Ranunculus sceleratus*	10	No	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	110 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals	110 (A)		510 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.64

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Plot Dominated by soy. Browning of soy due to late season.

SOIL Sampling Point: SP21u

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	10yr 3/2	99	10yr 5/6	1			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:
Models are <1% with no oxidized roots, very faint mottles

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/Oswego Sampling Date: 10/22/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP22w

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rinebeck silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture frield planted with soy beans. Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which could be influinghydrology. Sample point taken in wetter area, Soy is stunted in growth. Based on recent Agency (USACE and DEC) site visits this area is being considered disturbed wetland in an agricultural field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

X Surface Water (A1)	___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
___ High Water Table (A2)	___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
___ Saturation (A3)	___ Marl Deposits (B15)	___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
___ Water Marks (B1)	___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
___ Sediment Deposits (B2)	___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
___ Drift Deposits (B3)	___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
___ Iron Deposits (B5)	___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): >1	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Soils saturated at surface

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP22w

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Glycine max*	70	Yes	UPL
2. *Ranunculus sceleratus*	50	Yes	OBL
3. *Cyperus esculentus*	5	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	125 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	70	x 5 =	350
Column Totals:	125 (A)		410 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.28

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy is stunted in growth. Ranunculus is surviving not thriving

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP22w

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2						Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	10yr 3/2	97	10yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No oxidized roots

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/Oswego Sampling Date: 10/22/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP23w

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rinebeck silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture frield planted with soy beans. Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which could be influinghydrology. Sample point taken in wetter area, Soy is stunted in growth. Based on recent Agency (USACE and DEC) site visits this area is being considered disturbed wetland in an agricultural field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- x Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	<1"
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Soils saturated at surface, assuming hydrology is present, drainage tile is present in field

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP23w

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6)			
1. *Glycine max*	70	Yes	UPL
2. *Ranunculus sceleratus*	50	Yes	OBL
3. *Cyperus esculentus*	5	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	125	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	70	x 5 =	350
Column Totals:	125 (A)		410 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.28

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy is stunted in growth. Ranunculus is surviving not thriving

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP23w

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2							
8-14	10yr 3/2	95	10yr 5/6	5				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No oxidized roots

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 10/22/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP24w

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none Concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture field planted with soy beans. Drainage is the main drainage feature in this area draining to the main wetland area (not in agriculture to the south). Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which is influing hydrology. Based on recent Agency (USACE and DEC) staff visit to other areas on property this area is being added as a wetland feature within the agricultural field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes X No Depth (inches): 1

Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Sample point is in center of drainage with no signs of erosion or rilling. No water in hole nor saturation present within 14" of surface, soils damp.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP24w

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	70	Yes	UPL
2. *Ranunculus sceleratus*	50	Yes	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	120 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	70	x 5 =	350
Column Totals	120 (A)		400 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Stunted growth in soy. Some Blue/ green algae present in areas.

SOIL Sampling Point: SP24w

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	10yr 4/2	85	7.5yr 4/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No oxidized roots

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Road City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 10/22/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP25w

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none Concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.216277 Long: -76.230916 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name Canandaigua silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Visibly an old drainage pattern in an agriculture field planted with soy beans. Drainage is a smaller feature off from main drainage feature. Extent of drainage is unknown but drainage tile is present due to current farmers word which is influing hydrology. Based on recent Agency (USACE and DEC) staff visit to other areas on property this area is being added as a wetland feature within the agricultural field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes X No Depth (inches): 1

Water Table Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No X Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Sample point is 3ft from standing water. No water in hole nor saturation present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP25w

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	70	Yes	UPL
2. *Ranunculus sceleratus*	50	Yes	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	120 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	70	x 5 =	350
Column Totals	120 (A)		400 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Stunted growth in say. Blue/ green algae present in water

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP25w

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/2	100						
8-14	10yr 4/2	90	7.5yr 4/6	10				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No oxidized roots

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP14W

Investigator(s): E. Franz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.225363 Long: -76.244018 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested ares. Deep skidder ruts across wetland, with noticable wetland species growing. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- X Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): <3		
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	**Wetland Hydrology Present?**	**Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Standing water in skidder ruts more than three inches deep, this water is seperate from water table. Algae covering water in skitter ruts. Oxidized root channels present in top soil. Water stained leaved littered across the skitter ruts.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP14W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Salix discolor*	1	No	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	6 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Carex stricta*	5	No	OBL
2. *Epilobium coloratum*	25	Yes	OBL
3. *Carex spp.*	40	Yes	FACW
4. *Juncus effusus*	25	Yes	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	55	x 1 =	55
FACW species	46	x 2 =	92
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	101 (A)		147 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.46

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% Herbaceous, 5% Shrub. Unknown Aster basal leaves were covering the ground 10%

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP14W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 3/1	97	5yr 3/3	3			Loamy/Clayey	Clay
10-16	10yr 5/3	70	7.5yr 5/4	30			Sandy	Sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Depleted Matrix due to oxidixed root channels in upper surface

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP26U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.227952 Long: 43.227952 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Forested upland with evidence of bush hogging in the past year along an old farm road. Majority of trees are intact, mostly quaking aspen. Old access road disturbs the vegetation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP26U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	100	Yes	FACU
2. *Prunus serotina*	15	No	FACU
3. *Acer rubrum*	5	No	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	120	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Lonicera japonica*	30	Yes	FACU
2. *Rosa multiflora*	50	Yes	FACU
3. *Prunus serotina*	5	No	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	85	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fragaria vesca*	5	Yes	UPL
2. *Carex spp*	3	Yes	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	8	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	200	x 4 =	800
UPL species	8	x 5 =	40
Column Totals:	213	(A)	855 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			4.01

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
forested understory is bushhogged. We calculated percentages of shrubs based on stumps.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP26U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	7.5yr 3/2	100					Sandy	Sandy loam
5-11	7.5yr 4/4	80	7.5yr 3/2	20			Sandy	Sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP26W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.228333 Long: -76.244684 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Small depression surrounded by forested upland. Adjacent to a access road along the property line. Evidence of bushhogging in the past.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes Y	No	Depth (inches):	1
Water Table Present?	Yes Y	No	Depth (inches):	6
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes Y	No	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Evidence of water stained leaves. Oxidized root channels in top soil layer

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP26W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
		=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	10 (A)		30 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Wetland area is 100% open. Surrounded by a red maple (40in DBH) and dead ash. No plants were evident at the time of delineation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP26W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	sandy/ clay/ loam
8-12	7.5yr 3/2	85	7.5yr 4/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	sandy/ clay/ loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/14/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP27U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.226906 Long: -76.243117 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Forested upland dominated by black cherry, aspen, and maple. Sparse understory of honeysuckle and dogwood species.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP27U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Prunus serotina*	25	Yes	FACU
3. *Populus tremuloides*	30	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	105	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Lonicera japonica*	70	Yes	FACU
2. *Rosa multiflora*	5	No	FACU
3. *Acer rubrum*	10	No	FAC
4. *Cornus racemosa*	5	No	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
		=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	65	x 3 =	195
FACU species	130	x 4 =	520
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	195 (A)		715 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			3.67

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP27U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	7.5yr 5/4	95	7.5yr 4/3	5			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP28U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.225505 Long: -43.225505 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology indicators which differentiates from the wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland. Point sits 6ft higher than wetland to NE

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP28U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus amomum*	10	Yes	FACW
2. *Cornus alba*	5	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fragaria vesca*	20	Yes	UPL
2. *Juncus tenuis*	20	Yes	FAC
3. *Carex gracillima*	50	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	50	x 4 =	200
UPL species	20	x 5 =	100
Column Totals:	105	(A)	390 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.71

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
15% shrub, 100% herb.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP28U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 3/1	95	7.5yr 4/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	7.5yr 3/1	80	7.5yr 5/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP29U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.224706 Long: -43.224706 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology indicators which differentiates from the wetland plots. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP29U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	10	Yes	FACW
2. *Cornus alba*	15	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fragaria vesca*	5	Yes	UPL
2. *Aster spp*	5	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	10 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	25	x 2 =	50
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	35 (A)		90 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			2.57

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation was disturbed and scattered

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP29U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 5/3	97	7.5yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	7.5yr 5/3	90	7.5yr 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP30U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.224514 Long: 43.224514 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology which differentiates from the wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland. Comparison of hydrology and soils were recorded, not vegetation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP30U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus alba*	3	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	6 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fragaria vesca*	25	Yes	UPL
2. *Solidago rugosa*	10	Yes	FAC
3. *Aster Spp.*	10	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	45 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	6	x 2 =	12
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	25	x 5 =	125
Column Totals:	51 (A)		197 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.86

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
50% herbacious cover. Sparse shrub cover

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP30U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 4/3	97	7.5yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	10yr 6/2	70	7.5yr 4/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP31

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.223549 Long: -76.24527 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared area on the edge of an agriculture field. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology which differentiates from the wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP31

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus alba*	10	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	12 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Agrostis gigantea*	50	Yes	FACW
2. *Potentilla norvegica*	10	No	FAC
3. *Solidago rugosa*	20	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

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	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	62	x 2 =	124
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	92 (A)		214 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
10% shrub, 80% herb. Mature dead ash trees cut and laying near plot. Most of the area cut has recent sprouting cornus alba.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP31

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5yr 4/3	93	7.5yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	7.5yr 6/3	60	7.5yr 4/6	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/15/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-32-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, M. Herman, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.223812 Long: 43.223812 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. Plot is sloping towards a forested wetland to the East and adjacent to removed mature stumps to the South. No hydrology which differentiates from wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-32-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus amomum*	5	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	7 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago rugosa*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Carex spp*	50	Yes	FAC
3. *Fragaria vesca*	5	No	UPL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	105 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	7	x 2 =	14
FAC species	100	x 3 =	300
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	112 (A)		339 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.03

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herb, 5% shrub

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-32-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	7.5yr 4/2	95	7.5yr 4/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	
4-8	7.5yr 4/2	85	7.5yr 4/4	15			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP33U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.226192 Long: 43.226192 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology which differentiates from the SP33W. Soils are hydric, vegetation and hydrologywill be the indicator of wetland or upland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP33U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Rosa multiflora*	5	Yes	FACU
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	Yes	FACW
3. *Lonicera japonica*	5	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Epilobium coloratum*	30	Yes	OBL
2. *Potentilla norvegica*	10	No	FAC
3. *Solidago rugosa*	10	No	FAC
4. *Packera obovata*	35	Yes	FACU
5. *Carex spp*	20	No	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	105	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	30	x 1 =	30
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	45	x 4 =	180
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		340 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.83

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
15% shrub, sprouting from tree stumps. 100% herb cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP33U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-15	7.5yr 6/2	90	7.5yr 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No water in hole.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP33W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.226306 Long: -76.242174 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut, with noticable hydropholic vegetation growing. There is water pooling in skitter ruts which differentiates from SP33U. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	1	
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	8	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	8	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Water in sample hole at 8 inches deep. Standing water in skidder ruts up to three inches deep likely due to soil compaction from skdder.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP33W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus amomum*	5	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	10	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Grass Species*	80	Yes	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	20	Yes	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	95	x 2 =	190
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	115 (A)		210 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.83

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
10-15% shrub cover. 100% herbacious cover. Grass species was a young unknown species just emerging. Looks like crab grass or Bermuda grass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP33W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 4/2	97	7.5yr 5/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	Heavy clay
10-16	7.5yr 5/2	60	7.5yr 5/6	40			Loamy/Clayey	Heavy clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP34U

Investigator(s): Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.224947 Long: 43.224947 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut. No hydrology indicators were observe, which differentiates from the wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland. Evidence of land being shaped into agriculture furrows.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP34U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus alba*	10	Yes	FACW
2. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago canadensis*	30	Yes	FACU
2. *Carex spp*	15	Yes	FACU
3. *Fragaria vesca*	10	No	UPL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	55 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	45	x 4 =	180
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	70 (A)		260 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			3.71

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Unknown carex species. Assuming upland indicator due to surrounding floor veg is upland and no signs of hydrology

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP34U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	10yr 5/3	70	7.5yr 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP35U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.223022 Long: -43.223022 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Plowed agriculture field. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground from plow. Agricultured for 70+ years resulting in disturbed soil, vegetation and hydrology.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP35U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	=Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

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

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =		

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No vegetation. Was planted in soy bean in 2024

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP35U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5yr 6/3	99	7.5yr 6/4	1			Loamy/Clayey	Small concretions
10-15	7.5yr 5/6	60	7.5yr 5/3	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP35W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.222872 Long: 43.222872 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes N No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Shallow depression in an agriculture field. Adjacent to a wet mature forest. Agricultured for 70+ years resulting in disturbed soil, vegetation and hydrology.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 1		
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	**Wetland Hydrology Present?**	**Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
standing water in deepest part of the basin

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP35W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	=Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

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

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	
FACW species		x 2 =	
FAC species		x 3 =	
FACU species		x 4 =	
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	(A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No vegetation. Planted in soy bean in 2024, likely stressed, we persume that hydrophidic vegetation would be present if not disturbed by agriculture, thus we checked the yes for vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP35W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 4/1	70	7.5yr 4/4	30			Loamy/Clayey	
8-14	10yr 4/3	70	7.5yr 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Center Rd, West Field City/County: Schroeppel/ Oswego Sampling Date: 4/18/25

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP36U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 2-6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.223902 Long: -43.223902 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology Y significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes Y No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Recently cleared (likely 2023) forested areas. Deep skidder ruts across plot. Sample point was taken on un-disturbed ground adjacent to skidder rut.. No hydrology indicators were observed, which differentiates from the wetland points. Plants and soils are marginal, hydrology will be the indicator of wetland or upland. Evidence of land being shaped into agriculture furrows.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators. No oxidized root channels, no saturation, no signs of drainage patterns.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP36U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	No	FACW
2. *Cornus alba*	2	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	4 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Equisetum arvense*	5	No	FAC
2. *Potentilla norvegica*	20	No	FAC
3. *Solidago rugosa*	5	No	FAC
4. *Agrostis gigantea*	80	Yes	FACW
5. *Aster spp*	20	No	FAC
6. *Juncus effusus*	2	No	OBL
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	132 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	2	x 1 =	2
FACW species	84	x 2 =	168
FAC species	50	x 3 =	150
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	136 (A)		320 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.35

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Unknow grass, closely resembles red top. Unknown aster. These species were identified by their dead flowers. 100% herb, 5% shrub

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP36U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-11	10yr 5/2	90	10yr 5/8	10			Loamy/Clayey	
11-15	7.5yr 5/2	80	7.5yr 6/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Appendix D.

Category	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Indicator Status	Native	Buxton Creek	Lower Caughdenoy Creek	Oneida River	Fish Creek	Upper Caughdenoy Creek	Sixmile Creek
Amphibian	American toad	*Anaxyrus americanus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Amphibian	gray treefrog	*Dryophytes versicolor*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Amphibian	northern green frog	*Lithobates clamitans melanc*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Amphibian	northern leopard frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓		✓	✓	
Amphibian	wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	wood duck	*Aix sponsa*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	American pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Bird	sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis*	S1B G5: critically imperiled (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	tufted titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓		✓	
Bird	Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Bird	red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	green heron	*Butorides virescens*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	S4B G5: apparently secure (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Bird	northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	(NYS Threatened Species) S3B, S3N G5: vulnerable (breeding/non-breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes				✓		✓
Bird	northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓			
Bird	pileated woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	gray catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓			
Bird	willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓					
Bird	rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	(NYS High Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need) S2B G4: imperiled (breeding) in NYS and apparently secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	(NYS Threatened Species) S2S3B, S2N G5: imperiled/vulnerable (breeding) and imperiled (non-breeding) in NYS, secure globally	-	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Bird	barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	wood thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	S5B G4: secure (breeding) in NYS and apparently secure globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	Baltimore oriole	*Icterus galbula*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓		✓			
Bird	belted kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	wild turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	great crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	(NYS Species of Special Concern) S4B G5: apparently secure (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	rose-breasted grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	eastern towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				

Bird	American woodcock	*Scolopax minor*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	eastern bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	SNA G5: not applicable in NYS and secure globally	-	No				✓		
Bird	solitary sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	eastern kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	warbling vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Fish	brown bullhead	*Ameiurus nebulosus*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓				
Fungi	morel	*Morchella esculenta*	-	-	Yes		✓				
Mammal	coyote	*Canis latrans*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓		✓		
Mammal	North American beaver	*Castor canadensis*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓				
Mammal	North American porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*	Least concern	-	Yes						✓
Mammal	white-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*	Least concern	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mammal	raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓		✓	✓	
Mammal	eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Plant	box elder	*Acer negundo*	-	FAC	Yes						✓
Plant	red maple	*Acer rubrum*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	sugar maple	*Acer saccharum*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		
Plant	common yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	sweet flag	*Acorus calamus*	-	OBL	No		✓	✓			
Plant	common agrimony	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	-	FACU	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	Rhode Island bentgrass	*Agrostis capillaris*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	redtop	*Agrostis gigantea*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓			✓	✓
Plant	creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*	-	FACW	No	✓				✓	
Plant	American water plantain	*Alisma subcordatum*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	speckled alder	*Alnus incana*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	New York fern	*Amauropelta noveboracensis*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	-	FACU	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	downy serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	hog peanut	*Amphicarpaea bracteata*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	Canada anemone	*Anemone canadensis*	-	FACW	Yes		✓				
Plant	sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Plant	Indian hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	-	FAC	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	swamp milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	common milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*	-	UPL	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Plant	yellow birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	-	FAC	Yes				✓		
Plant	gray birch	*Betula populifolia*	-	FAC	Yes					✓	
Plant	nodding beggar ticks	*Bidens cernua*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	devil's beggar ticks	*Bidens frondosa*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	hairy brome	*Bromus commutatus*	-	-	No			✓			
Plant	smooth brome	*Bromus inermis*	-	-	No		✓	✓			
Plant	common woodland sedge	*Carex blanda*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	bristly sedge	*Carex comosa*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	fringed sedge	*Carex crinita*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	large yellow sedge	*Carex flava*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	graceful sedge	*Carex gracillima*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	lake sedge	*Carex lacustris*	-	OBL	Yes						✓
Plant	bladder sedge	*Carex intumescens*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	hop sedge	*Carex lupulina*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	sallow sedge	*Carex lurida*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	troublesome sedge	*Carex molesta*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	cyperus-like sedge	*Carex pseudocyperus*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	broom sedge	*Carex scoparia*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Plant	awl-fruited sedge	*Carex stipata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	tussock sedge	*Carex stricta*	-	OBL	Yes				✓	✓	✓
Plant	fox sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	ironwood	*Carpinus caroliniana*	-	FAC	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	-	FAC	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	shagbark hickory	*Carya ovata*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	white turtle head	*Chelone glabra*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	lamb's quarters	*Chenopodium album*	-	FACU	No					✓	
Plant	enchanter's nightshade	*Circaea canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	-	FACU	No		✓				

Plant	silky dogwood	*Cornus amomum*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	gray dogwood	*Cornus racemosa*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓	✓		✓
Plant	red-osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	hawthorn	*Crataegus sp.*	-	-	-		✓				✓
Plank	common yellow nut sedge	*Cyperus esculentus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	false yellow nut sedge	*Cyperus strigosus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*	-	FACU	No	✓				✓	
Plant	wild carrot	*Daucus carota*	-	UPL	No		✓				
Plant	water willow	*Decodon verticillatus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	tufted hair grass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	-	-	Yes					✓	
Plant	digit grass	*Digitaria eriantha*	-	-	No		✓				
Plant	smooth crab grass	*Digitaria ischaemum*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	tall flat-topped white aster	*Doellingeria umbellata*	-	FACW	Yes					✓	
Plant	common wood fern	*Dryopteris intermedia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	-	-	No		✓				
Plant	blunt spike rush	*Eleocharis obtusa*	-	OBL	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	fringed wilowherb	*Epilobium ciliatum*	-	FACW	Yes					✓	
Plant	purpleleaf willowherb	*Epilobium coloratum*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	field horsestail	*Equisetum arvense*	-	FAC	Yes				✓	✓	✓
Plant	scouringrush horsetail	*Equisetum hyemale*	-	FAC	Yes	✓			✓		
Plant	annual daisy fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	small daisy fleabane	*Erigeron strigosus*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	yellow trout lily	*Erythronium americanum*	-	-	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Plant	common flat-topped goldenrod	*Euthamia graminifolia*	-	FAC	Yes					✓	
Plant	spotted Joe Pye weed	*Eutrochium maculatum*	-	OBL	Yes	✓					
Plant	American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	-	FACU	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	common wild strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*	-	FACU	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	glossy buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*	-	FAC	No		✓				
Plant	white ash	*Fraxinus americana*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	hedge bedstraw	*Galium album*	-	FACU	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	common marsh bedstraw	*Galium palustre*	-	OBL	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	yellow avens	*Geum aleppicum*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	white avens	*Geum canadense*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	town avens	*Geum urbanum*	-	-	No		✓	✓			
Plant	American manna grass	*Glyceria maxima*	-	OBL	No			✓		✓	
Plant	fowl manna grass	*Glyceria striata*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	soybean	*Glycine max*	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	marsh cubweed	*Gnaphalium uliginosum*	-	FAC	No			✓			
Plant	dame's rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*	-	FACU	No	✓					
Plant	common frogbit	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*	-	OBL	No			✓			
Plant	Eurasian live forever	*Hylotelephium telephium*	-	-	No				✓		
Plant	St. John's wort	*Hypericum sp.*	-	-	-						✓
Plant	spotted jewelweed	*Impatiens capensis*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Plant	blue flag	*Iris versicolor*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	soft rush	*Juncus effusus*	-	OBL	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	path rush	*Juncus tenuis*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	rice cut grass	Leersia oryzoides	-	OBL	Yes					✓	✓
Plant	spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	tulip poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	-	FACU	Yes	✓				✓	
Plant	Indian tobacco	*Lobelia inflata*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	great blue lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	tall rye grass	*Lolium arundinace*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	-	FACU	No		✓				
Plant	honeysuckle	*Lonicera spp.*	-	-	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	Tatarian honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*	-	FACU	No		✓	✓			✓
Plant	water purslane	*Ludwigia palustris*	-	OBL	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	water whorehound	*Lycopus americanus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	moneywort	*Lysimachia nummularia*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Plant	purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	-	OBL	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	Canada mayflower	*Maianthemum canadense*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		
Plant	ostrich fern	*Matteuccia struthiopteris*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	white sweet clover	*Melilotus albus*	-	FACU	No						✓
Plant	Allegheny monkey flower	*Mimulus ringens*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	sensitive fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	royal fern	*Osmunda regalis*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	cinnamon fern	*Osmundastrum cinnamome*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	yellow wood sorrel	*Oxalis dillenii*	-	FACU	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	fall panic grass	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	green arrow arum	*Peltandra virginica*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	water pepper	*persicaria hydropiper*	-	OBL	No					✓	

Plant	lady's thumb	*Persicaria maculosa*	-	FAC	No			✓			
Plant	arrow-leaved tearthumb	*Persicaria sagittata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	jumpseed	*Persicaria virginiana*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	common Timothy	*Phleum pratense*	-	FACU	No		✓			✓	
Plant	common reed	*Phragmites australis*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓	✓			
Plant	pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	Norway spruce	*Picea abies*	-	-	No		✓	✓	✓		
Plant	red spruce	*Picea rubens*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	white pine	*Pinus strobus*	-	FACU	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Plant	common plantain	*Plantago major*	-	FACU	No	✓			✓	✓	✓
Plant	northern tubercled orchid	*Platanthera flava*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	annual blue grass	*Poa annua*	-	FACU	No				✓		
Plant	wood bluegrass	*Poa nemoralias*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	common Kentucky blue grass	*Poa pratensis*	-	FACU	No		✓			✓	✓
Plant	mayapple	*Podophyllum peltatum*	-	FACU	Yes			✓	✓		
Plant	eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	-	FAC	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	quaking aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	-	FACU	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	oldfield cinquefoil	*Potentilla simplex*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	Eurasian selfheal	*prunella vulgaris*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	pin cherry	*Prunus pensylvanica*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	black cherry	*Prunus serotina*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	white oak	*Quercus alba*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	red oak	*Quercus rubra*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	tall buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	-	FAC	No	✓	✓			✓	
Plant	creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	cursed crowfoot	*Ranunculus sceleratus*	-	OBL	Yes	✓			✓		
Plant	Japanese knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*	-	FACU	No				✓		
Plant	alder buckthorn	*Rhamnus alnifolia*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	-	FAC	No		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	staghorn sumac	*Rhus typhina*	-	-	Yes		✓				
Plant	multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	swamp rose	*Rosa palustris*	-	OBL	Yes				✓		✓
Plant	common blackberry	*Rubus allegheniensis*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	swamp dewberry	*Rubus hispidus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	red raspberry	*Rubus ideaus*	-	FACU	No		✓	✓			
Plant	dwarf raspberry	*Rubus pubescens*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	sheep sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	-	FAC	No	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	-	FAC	No		✓			✓	
Plant	swamp dock	*Rumex verticillatus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	Bebb's willow	*Salix bebbiana*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	pussy willow	*Salix discolor*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Plant	black willlow	*Salix nigra*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	basket willow	*Salix purpurea*	-	FACW	No			✓			
Plant	common elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*	-	FACW	Yes				✓		
Plant	lizard's tail	*Saururus cernuus*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	soft-stemmed bulrush	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemo*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	dark-green bulrush	*Scirpus atrovirens*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	woolgrass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	-	OBL	Yes		✓		✓	✓	✓
Plant	mad dog skullcap	*Scutellaria lateriflora*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	horse nettle	*Solanum carolinense*	-	FACU	Yes					✓	
Plant	bitter-sweet nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*	-	FAC	No		✓	✓			
Plant	tall goldenrod	*Solidago altissima*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	Canada goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	swamp goldenrod	*Solidago gigantea*	-	FACW	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	common wrinkle-leaved goldenr	*Solidago rugosa*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	spiny-leaved sow thistle	*Sonchus asper*	-	FACU	No			✓	✓		
Plant	green-fruited bur-reed	*Sparganium chlorocarpum*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	grass-leaved stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	-	UPL	No					✓	
Plant	white panicle aster	*Symphyotrichum lanceolatu*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Plant	calico aster	*Symphyotrichum lateriflorun*	-	FAC	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	new england aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angl*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	purple-stemmed aster	*Symphyotrichum puniceum*	-	OBL	Yes	✓		✓		✓	✓
Plant	skunk cabbage	*Symplocarpus foetidus*	-	OBL	Yes				✓		
Plant	common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	marsh fern	*Thelypteris palustris*	-	FACW	Yes		✓				
Plant	American basswood	*Tilia americana*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	-	FACU	No	✓			✓	✓	✓
Plant	white clover	*Trifolium repens*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓			✓	✓
Plant	red trillium	*Trillium erectum*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		

Plant	white trillium	*Trillium grandiflorum*	-	-	Yes				✓		
Plant	eastern hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	tower mustard	*Turritis glabra*	-	UPL	No			✓			
Plant	coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*	-	FACU	No		✓				
Plant	narrowleaf cattail	*Typha angustifolia*	-	OBL	No			✓			✓
Plant	hybrid cattail	*Typha glauca*	-	OBL	No	✓	✓	✓			
Plant	wide-leaved cattail	*Typha latifolia*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	cattail	*Typha sp.*	-	OBL	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	American elm	*Ulmus americana*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓	✓		✓
Plant	false hellebore	*Veratrum viride*	-	FACW	Yes				✓		
Plant	moth mullein	*Verbascum blattaria*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	blue vervain	*Verbena hastata*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓			✓	
Plant	smooth arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	tufted vetch	*Vicia cracca*	-	-	No			✓			✓
Plant	common blue violet	*Viola sororia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	riverbank grape	*Vitis riparia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Reptile	painted turtle	*Chrysemys picta*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Reptile	eastern garter snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓		✓	

United States Department of the Interior

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In Reply Refer To: 04/11/2025 15:39:33 UTC
Project code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Army Corps of Engineers

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation'

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on April 11, 2025, for “Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation” (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2025-0082147 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number.

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species’ determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northeast Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

To make a no effect determination, the full scope of the proposed project implementation (action) should not have any effects (either positive or negative effect(s)), to a federally listed species or designated critical habitat. Effects of the action are all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (See § 402.17). Under Section 7 of the ESA, if a federal action agency makes a no effect determination, no further consultation with, or concurrence from, the Service is required (ESA §7). If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical

habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Service concurs, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA)" listed species or designated critical habitat [50 CFR §402.02, 50 CFR§402.13]).

The IPaC results indicated the following species is (are) potentially present in your project area and, based on your responses to the Service's Northeast DKey, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*)	Endangered	May affect

Consultation with the Service is not complete. Further consultation or coordination with the Service is necessary for those species or designated critical habitats with a determination of "May Affect". Please contact our New York Ecological Services Field Office to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species or designated critical habitats.

In addition to the species listed above, the following species and/or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and are not covered by this conclusion:

- Bog Buck Moth *Hemileuca maia menyanthevora (=H. iroquois)* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

Please Note: If the Action may impact bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) by the prospective permittee may be required. Please contact the Migratory Birds Permit Office, (413) 253-8643, or PermitsR5MB@fws.gov, with any questions regarding potential impacts to Eagles.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New York Ecological Services Field Office and reference the Project Code associated with this Project.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation':

> This is a stream and wetland mitigation project in which restoration will occur across six sites. On average, one site will be constructed per year, making the construction period a total of six years approximately. All six sites are located in Hastings or Schroeppel in Oswego County, NY. Two of the sites will undergo stream restoration, one for a degraded portion of Buxton Creek, the other for a degraded portion of Fish Creek. Here, the stream restoration will be integrated with wetland restoration to create a functioning stream/wetland complex. The remaining four sites will be for wetland restoration only.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@43.29530445,-76.2730783955508,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. As a representative of this project, do you agree that all items submitted represent the complete scope of the project details and you will answer questions truthfully?

   Yes

2. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed species?

   Note: This question could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered, or proposed species.

   No

3. Is the action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

4. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) the lead agency for this project?

   No

5. Are you including in this analysis all impacts to federally listed species that may result from the entirety of the project (not just the activities under federal jurisdiction)?

   Note: If there are project activities that will impact listed species that are considered to be outside of the jurisdiction of the federal action agency submitting this key, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to determine whether it is appropriate to use this key. If your Ecological Services Field Office agrees that impacts to listed species that are outside the federal action agency's jurisdiction will be addressed through a separate process, you can answer yes to this question and continue through the key.

   Yes

6. Are you the lead federal action agency or designated non-federal representative requesting concurrence on behalf of the lead Federal Action Agency?

   No

7. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)?

   No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

   No

10. Will the proposed project involve the use of herbicide where listed species are present?

    Yes

11. Are there any caves or anthropogenic features suitable for hibernating or roosting bats within the area expected to be impacted by the project?

    No

12. Does any component of the project associated with this action include activities or structures that may pose a collision risk to **birds** (e.g., plane-based surveys, land-based or offshore wind turbines, communication towers, high voltage transmission lines, any type of towers with or without guy wires)?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

13. Does any component of the project associated with this action include activities or structures that may pose a collision risk to **bats** (e.g., plane-based surveys, land-based or offshore wind turbines)?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

14. Will the proposed project result in permanent changes to water quantity in a stream or temporary changes that would be sufficient to result in impacts to listed species?

    For example, will the proposed project include any activities that would alter stream flow, such as water withdrawal, hydropower energy production, impoundments, intake structures, diversion structures, and/or turbines? Projects that include temporary and limited water reductions that will not displace listed species or appreciably change water availability for listed species (e.g. listed species will experience no changes to feeding, breeding or sheltering) can answer "No". Note: This question refers only to the amount of water present in a stream, other water quality factors, including sedimentation and turbidity, will be addressed in following questions.

    No

15. Will the proposed project affect wetlands where listed species are present?

    This includes, for example, project activities within wetlands, project activities within 300 feet of wetlands that may have impacts on wetlands, water withdrawals and/or discharge of contaminants (even with a NPDES).

    Yes

16. Will the proposed project activities (including upland project activities) occur within 0.125 miles of the water's edge of a stream or tributary of a stream where listed species may be present?

    Yes

17. Will the proposed project directly affect a streambed (below ordinary high water mark (OHWM)) of the stream or tributary where listed species may be present?

    Yes

18. Will the proposed project bore underneath (directional bore or horizontal directional drill) a stream where listed species may be present?

    No

19. Will the proposed project involve a new point source discharge into a stream or change an existing point source discharge (e.g., outfalls; leachate ponds) where listed species may be present?

    No

20. Will the proposed project involve the removal of excess sediment or debris, dredging or in-stream gravel mining where listed species may be present?

    No

21. Will the proposed project involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source where listed species may be present?

    Note New water-borne contaminant sources occur through improper storage, usage, or creation of chemicals. For example: leachate ponds and pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant have contaminated waterways. Sedimentation will be addressed in a separate question.

    No

22. Will the proposed project involve perennial stream loss, in a stream of tributary of a stream where listed species may be present, that would require an individual permit under 404 of the Clean Water Act?

    No

23. Will the proposed project involve blasting where listed species may be present?

    No

24. Will the proposed project include activities that could negatively affect fish movement temporarily or permanently (including fish stocking, harvesting, or creation of barriers to fish passage).

    No

25. Will the proposed project involve earth moving that could cause erosion and sedimentation, and/or contamination along a stream or tributary of a stream where listed species may be present?

    Note: Answer "Yes" to this question if erosion and sediment control measures will be used to protect the stream.

    Yes

26. Will the proposed project impact streams or tributaries of streams where listed species may be present through activities such as, but not limited to, valley fills, large-scale vegetation removal, and/or change in site topography?

    Yes

27. Will the proposed project involve vegetation removal within 200 feet of a perennial stream bank where aquatic listed species may be present?

    No

28. Will erosion and sedimentation control Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with applicable state and/or Federal permits, be applied to the project? If BMPs have been provided by and/or coordinated with and approved by the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office, answer "Yes" to this question.

    Yes

29. Is the project being funded, lead, or managed in whole or in part by U.S Fish and Wildlife Restoration and Recovery Program (e.g., Partners, Coastal, Fisheries, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration, Refuges)?

    No

30. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Virginia big-eared bat critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

31. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Indiana bat AOI?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

32. Is the action area within 0.5 mile radius of any known hibernacula (caves or mines) openings or underground features?

    Note: If you are unsure, contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office before continuing through the key.

    No

33. Are trees present within the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥5 inches dbh (12.7 centimeter), answer "Yes". If you are unsure, answer “Yes.” Or refer to Appendix A of the Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines for definitions and an assessment form that will assist you in determining if suitable habitat is present within your project's action area. Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bat consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥5 inches dbh (12.7 centimeter) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of other forested/wooded habitat

    Yes

34. Is the action area within known occupied Indiana bat habitat? Known occupied Indiana bat habitat includes established conservation buffers (10-mile buffer around Phase 1 or Phase 2 hibernacula, 5-mile buffer around Phase 3 or Phase 4 hibernacula; 5-mile buffer around Indiana bat captures or detections; 2.5-mile buffer around known roosts).

    Yes

35. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Indiana bat critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

36. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the candy darter critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

37. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the diamond darter critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

38. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Big Sandy crayfish critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

39. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project intersect the Guyandotte River crayfish critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

40. Do you have any other documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Approximately how many acres of trees would the proposed project remove?

   .1

2. Approximately how many total acres of disturbance are within the disturbance/ construction limits of the proposed project?

   500

3. Briefly describe the habitat within the construction/disturbance limits of the project site.

   Active soybean fields and man-made agricultural drainages. Some existing wetlands of degraded quality that will ultimately be rehabilitated.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: The Wetland Trust, Inc.
Name: Kirsten Gerhardt
Address: 4729 State Route 414
City: Burdett
State: NY
Zip: 14818
Email kirsten.gerhardt@gmail.com
Phone: 3028242336

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: 04/11/2025 15:07:39 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
(607) 753-9334

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation
Project Type: Restoration / Enhancement - Wetland
Project Description: This is a stream and wetland mitigation project in which restoration will occur across six sites. On average, one site will be constructed per year, making the construction period a total of six years approximately. All six sites are located in Hastings or Schroeppel in Oswego County, NY. Two of the sites will undergo stream restoration, one for a degraded portion of Buxton Creek, the other for a degraded portion of Fish Creek. Here, the stream restoration will be integrated with wetland restoration to create a functioning stream/wetland complex. The remaining four sites will be for wetland restoration only.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@43.29530445,-76.2730783955508,14z

Counties: Oswego County, New York

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Bog Buck Moth *Hemileuca maia menyanthevora (=H. iroquois)* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8023	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: The Wetland Trust, Inc.
Name: Kirsten Gerhardt
Address: 4729 State Route 414
City: Burdett
State: NY
Zip: 14818
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Appendix E.

Oneida River
Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP)

Oswego County, New York

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

1. Introduction

The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT), as part of the Permittee Responsible Mitigation (PRM) package on behalf of Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC, is proposing to develop stream and wetland mitigation acres/credits at their Oneida River Site in the Town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York. The Mitigation Plan (Plan) at Oneida River will contribute toward the fulfillment of required wetland mitigation for impacts associated with the Micron Semiconductor Fabrication Campus project (Proposed Development) in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York. This Plan will incorporate wetland Re-establishment, Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Preservation, which involves disturbance to soil during grading activities. As part of the Performance Standards for this Mitigation Plan, invasive species-specific standards must be met. The following is the Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) for this Site. It contains the practices and procedures TWT proposes to implement to control the presence and spread of invasive species.

This ISMP will improve ecological outcomes by using a combination of mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical controls to manage invasive species while minimizing environmental disturbance. By prioritizing early detection, habitat restoration, and targeted interventions, this ISMP is designed to reduce reliance on herbicides, lower the risk of non-target impacts, and promote the long-term success of native vegetation. This adaptive approach enhances wetland resilience, supports biodiversity, and ensures compliance with mitigation performance standards in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

1.1 Purpose and Goal

- **Adaptive Management Framework:** This plan operates under an adaptive management strategy, ensuring that invasive species control efforts are adjusted based on monitoring results, site conditions, and evolving regulatory guidance. Preventing the establishment or spread of invasive species at this Site relies upon:
    - Thorough baseline information data collection,
    - Avoiding and/or treating existing invasive species populations,
    - Incorporating construction techniques into the Plan that minimize conditions that are favorable for invasive species colonization, and
    - Implementing thorough monitoring and maintenance practices throughout the life of the Project and beyond.
- **Long-Term Ecological Success:** The presence of invasive plant species can degrade wetland function by outcompeting native vegetation, altering soil and water chemistry, and reducing habitat quality for wildlife. This ISMP aims to restore and sustain native plant communities using minimal environmental disturbance construction techniques per the Mitigation Plan.
- The goal of this ISMP is to minimize presence and prevent expansion of invasive species within the Mitigation Site not only during the monitoring period, but in perpetuity, as TWT is the long-term owner and steward. Invasive species control will be considered successful only if invasive species are kept at or below the threshold outlined in Section 6 of the Mitigation Plan for the work areas and 0% net increase in invasive species found elsewhere at the Site is realized. Annual monitoring will help determine whether goals are being met. If it is determined the Site is not on track with its goals, TWT will submit

a revised Management Plan and implement Adaptive Management strategies that are approved by USACE and NYSDEC.

1.2 Regulatory Compliance

This ISMP seeks to meet specific performance standards set by the USACE and NYSDEC as a condition of permit approval. These include thresholds for native plant diversity, invasive species control, and hydrological function.

Invasive species targeted by this ISMP are based on those regulated by NYS Regulation 6 NYCRR Part 575 List of Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants, developed by the New York Invasive Species Council and New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and any others identified by NYSDEC or USACE.

2. Identification

Four key invasive plant species regulated by NYCRR Part 575 were identified at the Site during baseline data collection. Key invasive plants include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), and cattail (*Typha* spp.). These species are highly competitive, forming dense monocultures that outcompete native vegetation, diminish biodiversity, and disrupt wetland functionality. These species are found in most wetland areas on-site and adjacent on wetlands, affecting over 31 acres at the Oneida River Site at the time of data collection. These species, their common characteristics and their typical locations are provided in Table 2-1 below. In addition to these dominant species, other invasive plants present in the area include smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), American manna grass (*Glyceria maxima*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), multiflora rose *(Rosa multiflora*), bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*).
Additional invasive plant species have the potential of occurring at the site, particularly in the post-construction and long-term monitoring phase of this plan. These additional species may require treatment if they meet action thresholds outlined in **Section 6-1**, in which case they will be included in future versions of this plan and treated.

Table 2-1. Invasive Species at the Oneida River Site 2024			
Species	**Common Characteristics**	**Photo ID**	**Typical Location**
Common Reed (Phragmites australis)	A perennial grass that can grow over 15 feet tall, forming dense stands with hollow stems and blue-green leaves up to 20 inches long. It spreads through seeds, rhizomes, and stolons, often outcompeting native vegetation in wetlands.		Tidal and non-tidal marshes, lakes, swales, and backwater areas of rivers, and streams
Reed Canary Grass (Phalaris arundinacea)	A tall, perennial grass that grows 2 to 6 feet high, with rough, flat leaves and dense flower clusters that turn beige as they mature. It thrives in wetlands and spreads aggressively through seeds and rhizomes, forming dense stands that outcompete native vegetation.		Wet habitats such as wetlands, moist meadows, and riparian areas
Cattail (Typha spp.)	Tall, perennial wetland plants characterized by their long, narrow, sword-like leaves and distinctive brown, cylindrical flower spikes. They thrive in shallow waters of marshes, ponds, and lakes, spreading through both wind-dispersed seeds and extensive rhizome networks, often forming dense stands that can outcompete other vegetation.		Wetland habitats, including marshes, river and stream banks, pond edges, lakes, ditches, and reservoirs
Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)	An erect, branching perennial native to Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, characterized by dense, woody rootstocks that can produce multiple stems, lance-shaped leaves arranged oppositely or alternately, and showy purple flowers with 5-7 petals clustered on tall spikes. This invasive species thrives in wetlands and moist soils, rapidly displacing native vegetation and disrupting local ecosystems.		Wetland habitats, including marshes, pond and lakeshores, stream and riverbanks, and ditches. Also spreads in upland soils, allowing it to spread into meadows and pastures.

3. Pre-Construction Phase

3.1 Baseline Data Collection

Baseline data collection will identify existing invasive communities within the mitigation site. This process will involve field surveys using GIS mapping, orthoimagery using drones, and photographic documentation to establish the extent and density of invasive species populations. Baseline surveys will include mapping of invasive species distribution with percentage cover estimates. The data collected will be used to inform the site preparation and treatment strategies outlined in later sections of this ISMP. See **Figures 8-1 to 8-4** in **Section 8** for invasive species maps.

3.2 Site Preparation & Prevention Measures

Prior to construction, invasive species control measures will be implemented to prevent the spread and establishment of problematic species. These measures will include:

- **Pre-Treatment of Invasives**: Identified invasive species populations will be treated before ground disturbance begins. This may include manual removal, herbicide application, or smothering techniques depending on the species and infestation severity.
- **Equipment Cleaning Protocols:** Any construction equipment arriving on-site will be inspected and cleaned to remove soil, plant material, or seeds that may introduce invasive species.

4. Construction Phase

To minimize the introduction and spread of invasive species during construction activities, the following best practices will be implemented:

- **Minimize Disturbance**: Clearing and grading activities will be restricted to designated project areas, reducing soil disturbance that can facilitate invasive species establishment.
- **Erosion and Sediment Control**: Use of weed-free erosion control materials, such as straw mulch, biodegradable mats, and hydroseeding with native plant mixes, will prevent soil erosion while avoiding the introduction of invasive species.
- **Construction Site Hygiene**: All machinery and equipment will be cleaned before entering and leaving the site, particularly when working in or near known invasive species populations.
- **Hydrology Management**: The project aims to restore natural hydrological conditions where feasible, as proper hydrology can prevent the establishment of invasive wetland species.
- **Native Plant Seeding**: Following ground disturbance, native plants will be seeded and planted in treated areas to prevent re-colonization by invasive species.

5. Post-Construction Phase

5.1 Monitoring for Early Detection

To ensure invasive species control measures remain effective, post-construction monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring efforts will include:

- **GPS Mapping and Photo Documentation**: Recording any changes in invasive species distribution.
- **Upstream and Adjacent Area Inspections**: Identifying potential new sources of invasive species propagules.
- **Disturbance Event Tracking**: Observing site conditions after events like flooding or drought, which may encourage invasive species spread.

5.2 Long-Term Monitoring & Adaptive Management

- Yearly Assessments: Evaluate treatment effectiveness and native vegetation recovery.
- Implement additional treatment as needed.
- Adjust Control Strategies: Based on monitoring results, refine methods to reduce reliance on chemical treatments.

6. Treatment Thresholds and Control Strategies

6.1 Treatment Thresholds

Control measures will be implemented when specific action thresholds are met, ensuring timely intervention to prevent invasive species from undermining mitigation success. The following triggers initiate management actions:

1. **Invasive Species Coverage Threshold**
    - If invasive species exceed **10% of total vegetative cover** within mitigation areas, management efforts (e.g., mechanical, chemical, or biological control) are required.

Table 6-1. Invasive Species Coverage Targets	**Year 1**	**Year 3**	**Year 5**	**Year 7**	**Year 10**
Non-*Typha* Invasive Species (e.g., purple loosestrife, common reed, reed canarygrass)	≤ 15%	≤ 15%	≤ 12.5%	≤ 10%	< 5% cover
All Invasive Species including *Typha* spp.	≤ 20%	≤ 18.5%	≤ 15%	≤ 12.5%	< 10% cover

    - Annual monitoring data, including vegetation surveys and aerial imagery, will be used to determine exceedance.

2. **Failure to Meet Native Vegetation Performance Standards**
    - If native plant cover falls below required thresholds (typically **70% native cover** or a minimum diversity standard set in the mitigation permit), corrective action is necessary.

- This includes replanting, selective herbicide application, or modifying site conditions to support native species.

3. **Encroachment of Invasives into Priority Habitat Areas**
   - If invasive species are detected in areas designated for high-value habitat (e.g., scrub-shrub wetlands, emergent wetlands, etc) treatment measures will be implemented to prevent establishment.
4. **New Invasive Species Detection**
   - Any newly introduced invasive species not previously recorded on-site will trigger an immediate assessment and control response to prevent spread.
5. **Regulatory Non-Compliance or Agency Notification**
   - If annual monitoring reports indicate performance standards are not being met or if USACE/NYSDEC identifies deficiencies, corrective action is required to maintain compliance.

By adhering to these action thresholds, this ISMP ensures that invasive species are proactively managed, wetland functions are maintained, and regulatory compliance is achieved.

6.2 Summary of Treatment Timing & Methods

A combination of mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical control methods will be used depending on species, infestation size, and site conditions.

Table 6-2. Treatment Timing & Methods Summary Table

Species	Best Treatment Time	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Cultural
Phragmites	Late summer - fall	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	None approved for use in the US	Planting Natives for Competition
Reed Canary Grass	Spring & Fall	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	None available	Planting Natives for Competition, Prescribed burn
Cattails	Mid-late summer	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	Muskrat/waterfowl	Planting Natives for Competition
Purple Loosestrife	Mid-late summer	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	Loosestrife beetles	Planting Natives for Competition

6.2.1 *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Late summer to early fall (when carbohydrates are translocating to rhizomes).

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Cutting & Flooding: Cutting stems at water level during late summer combined with water level manipulation can drown rhizomes.
    - Smothering: Small patches can be covered with black plastic or heavy mulch to prevent regrowth.
2. Chemical Control: *(Only if necessary, as a last resort in sensitive areas)*
    - Glyphosate-basedand/or Imazapyr-Based application (spot treatment):
        - Apply to standing Phragmites in late summer/early fall using backpack sprayers, drones or wicking methods to minimize non-target impacts.
    - Follow-up with mechanical removal of dead stalks in the winter.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:
    - Promote competition by seeding native sedges, rushes, and forbs.
    - Biological control species may be utilized for targeted control.

6.2.2 *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Early spring (before seed set) and late fall (targeting rhizomes).

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Mowing in early spring and late summer to deplete energy reserves.
    - Hand-pulling small infestations before seed set.
    - Covering with tarps or thick mulch to shade out new shoots.
2. Chemical Control: *(Selective use in dense monocultures if needed)*
    - Glyphosate application in fall when nutrients are moving into rhizomes.
    - Use wiping techniques instead of spraying to reduce non-target impact.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:

- Planting native sedges & rushes to outcompete Phalaris.
- Prescribed fire in late spring can reduce seed production.

6.2.3 *Typha spp.* (Cattails)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Mid-to-late summer when plants are transporting nutrients downward.

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Cut stems below water level to drown rhizomes.
    - Excavation in high-density areas, followed by native planting.
2. Chemical Control: *(For monocultures in restoration sites if needed)*
    - Glyphosate-based pesticide applied to standing plants in late summer.
    - Follow-up by removing dead biomass to prevent thick mats from suppressing native growth.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:
    - Encourage muskrat or waterfowl activity in natural systems to suppress regrowth.

6.2.4 *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Mid-to-late summer before seed dispersal.

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Hand-pull small infestations, removing all roots.
    - Cut flower heads before seed drop to prevent spread.
2. Biological Control (Preferred Method):
    - Galerucella beetles (Loosestrife Leaf Beetles) are effective at suppressing populations.
    - Releases should be monitored over multiple years to assess impact.
3. Chemical Control: *(For large stands if necessary)*
    - Spot treat with glyphosate-based pesticide in late summer.
    - Follow-up by seeding native competitors.

6.3 Pesticide Selection and Application Guidelines

When chemical control is necessary, pesticides will be carefully selected to minimize environmental impact while effectively managing invasive species. The selection and application methods will be determined based on site-specific conditions, regulatory requirements, and best management practices to ensure effective control while reducing unintended ecological impacts.

- **Target-Specific Formulations:** Only herbicides approved for use in wetland environments will be used, with preference given to herbicides that have minimal impact on non-target species.
- **Reduced Persistence and Toxicity:** Herbicides with low residual activity and rapid breakdown in soil and water will be favored to prevent long-term contamination.
- **Application Methods Based on Site Conditions:** Techniques such as cut-stump treatments, wick application, and spot spraying will be prioritized over broadcast spraying, depending on the infestation size, proximity to sensitive habitats, and hydrological conditions.

All pesticides will be applied in accordance with the label and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations to ensure compliance and environmental protection.

All pesticide applications will be conducted by New York State Certified Pesticide Applicators or individuals working under the direct supervision of a certified applicator, in compliance with New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 33 and 6 NYCRR Part 325. This ensures that all chemical treatments are applied safely, legally, and in accordance with state regulations governing pesticide use in wetland environments.

7.0 Reporting

The Wetland Trust, Inc. will provide an annual wetland restoration monitoring report which details the status of invasive plant species and all control measures. This report will be submitted by December 31st each year to USACE and NYSDEC.

8. Maps and Figures

Figure 8-1. Purple Loosestrife Percent Cover

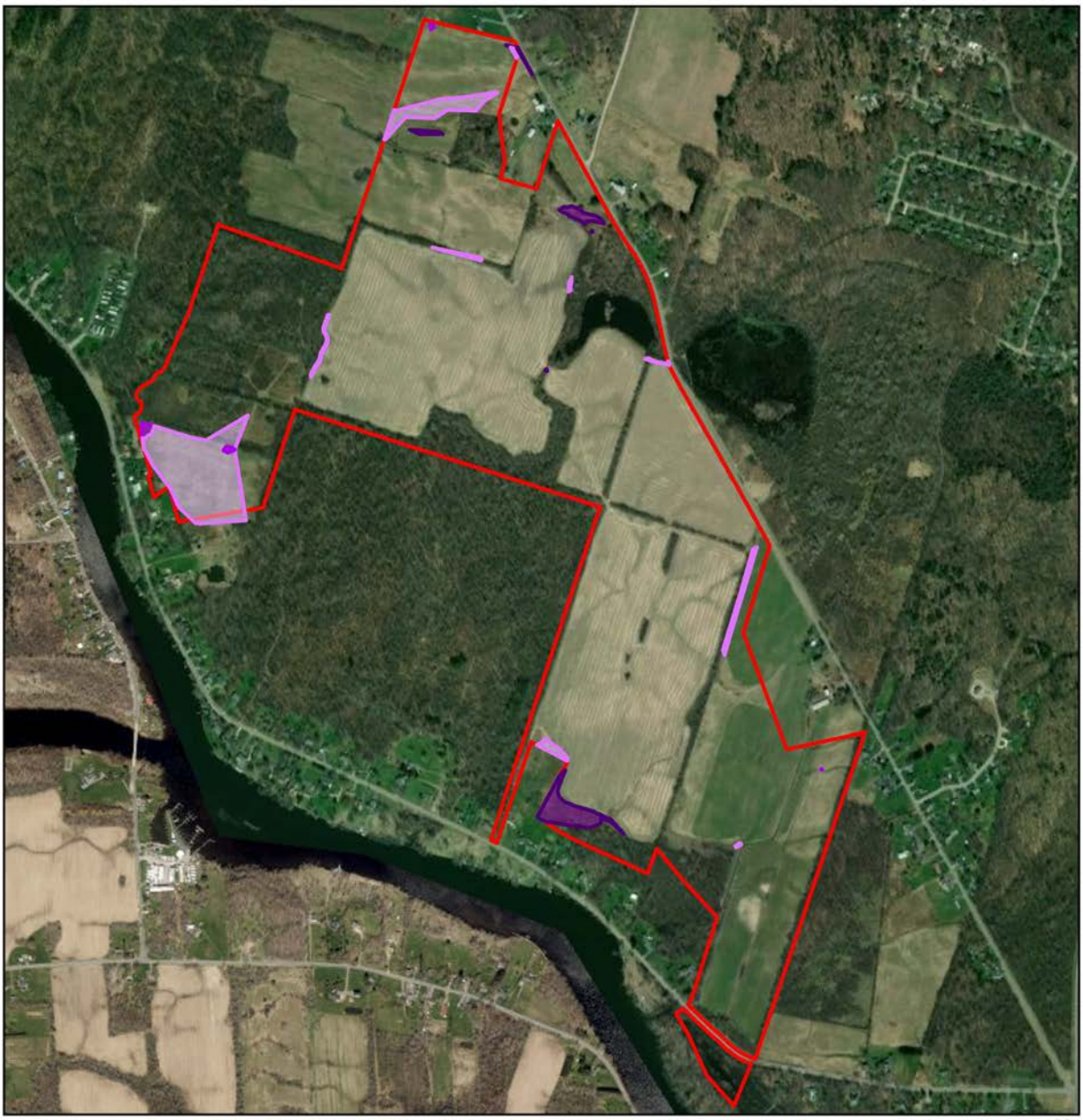


Figure 8-2. Reed Canary Grass Percent Cover

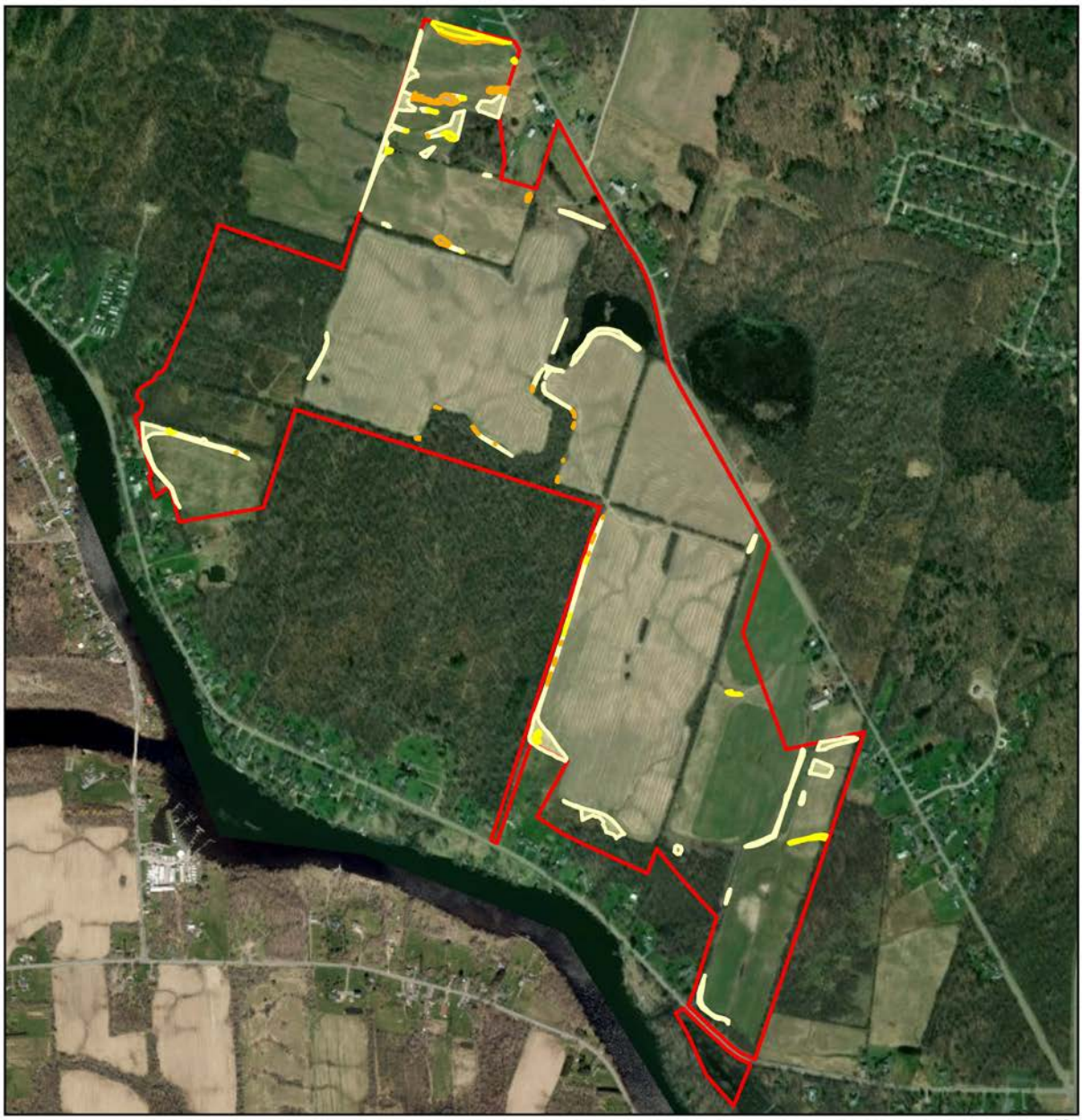


Figure 8-3. Phragmites Percent Cover

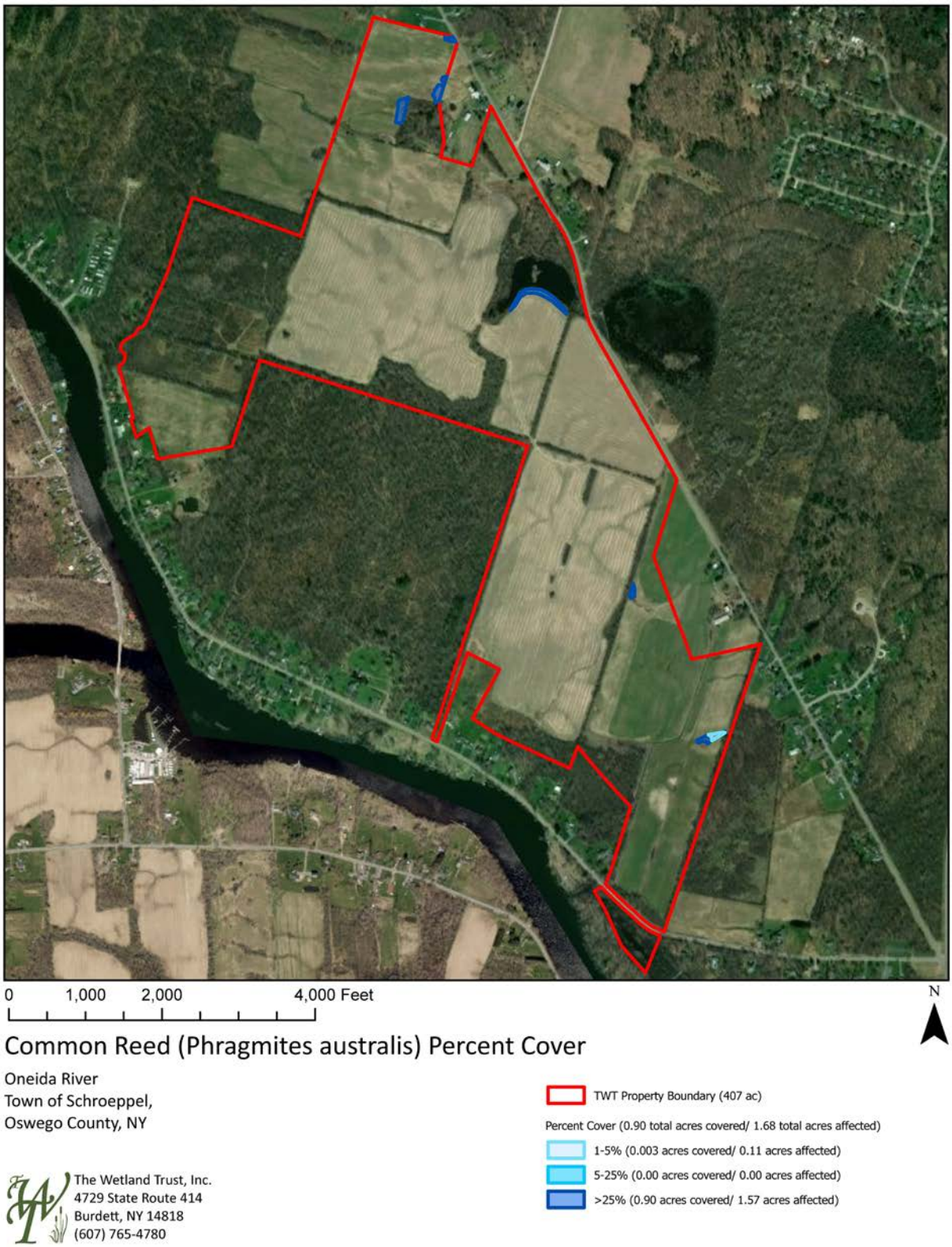


Figure 8-4. Cattail Percent Cover

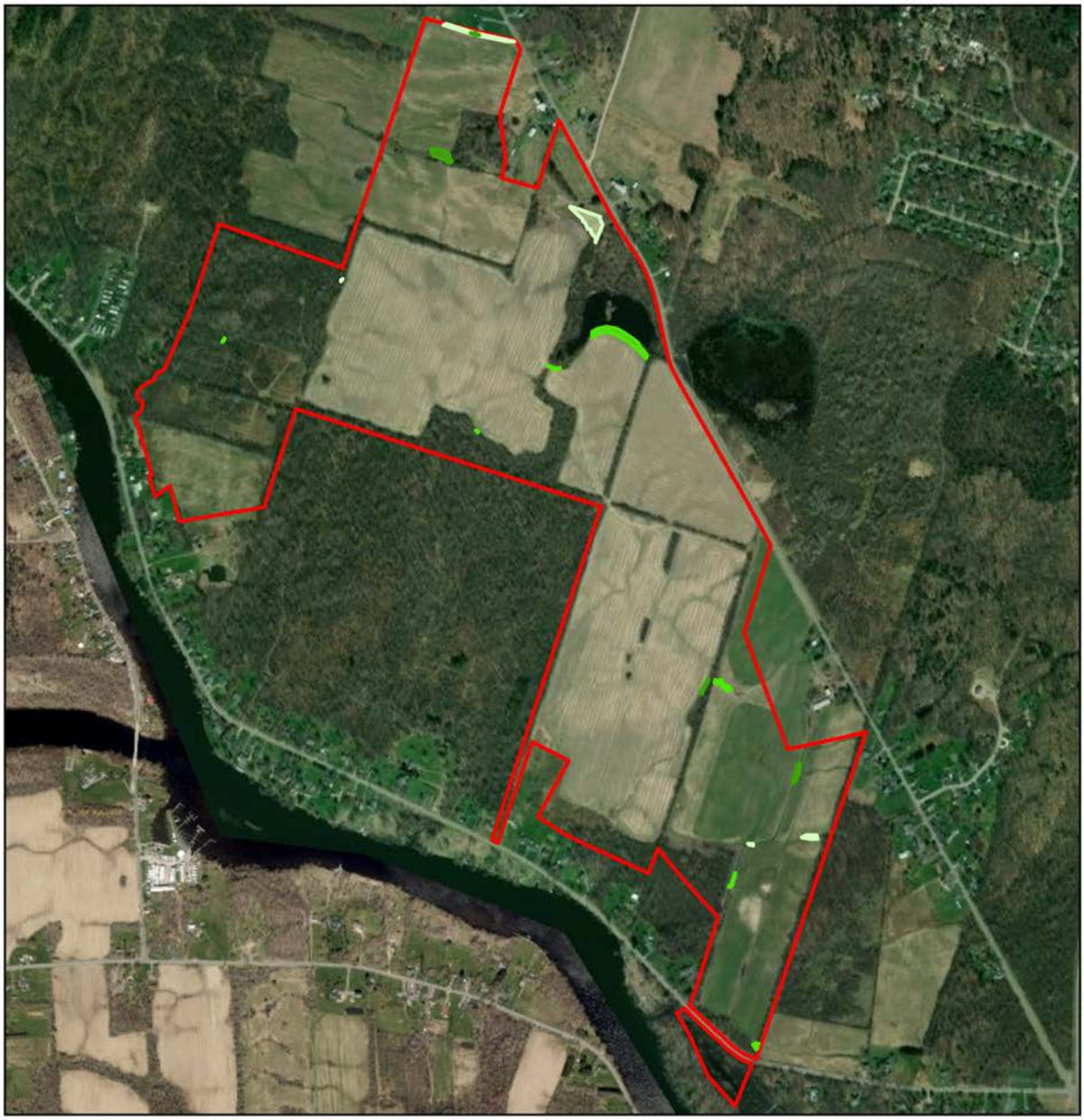


Table 8-1. Invasive Species at Oneida River				
Invasive Species	**1-5% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**5-25% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**>25% Cover (Affected Acres)**	**Total Area (Affected Acres)**
Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)	0.11	0.00	1.57	1.68
Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)	8.04	1.10	1.15	10.29
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)	14.48	0.32	2.95	17.75
Cattail (Typha sp.)	0.89	0.67	0.34	1.90

Appendix F.

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor
RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

April 24, 2025

Margaret Crawford
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, Auburn Field Office
7413 County House Road
Auburn, NY 13021

Re: USACE
Proposed Wetland and Stream Mitigation for the Proposed Micron Semiconductor Fabrication Facility; Department of Army No. LRB-2000-02198
NY
25PR01429

Dear Margaret Crawford:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

The SHPO has reviewed the *Phase IA Archaeological Survey and Phase IB Work Plan Lower Caughdenoy Creek, Oneida River, and Sixmile Creek Wetland Restoration Project Town of Hastings, Oswego County, New York* prepared by EDR (April 2025; 25SR00145). The SHPO supports the Phase IB testing strategy outlined in the Work Plan.

We understand that the Phase IB archaeological survey will be conducted in coordination with an Onondaga Nation monitor, and if the Oneida Indian Nation or other Indigenous Nations request to have an on-site monitor present during the archaeological testing, such requests will be accommodated.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica E. Schreyer

Jessica Schreyer
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner *Pro Tempore*

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS

Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey Recommendation
Project: Center Road Wetland Restoration
PR#: 24PR07318
Date: 08/14/2024

The project is in an archaeologically sensitive area. Therefore, the State Historic Preservation Office/Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO/OPRHP) recommends a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for components of the project that will involve ground disturbance, unless substantial prior ground disturbance can be documented. A Phase IA/IB survey is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites or other cultural resources in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

If you consider the entire project area to be disturbed, documentation of the disturbance will need to be reviewed by SHPO/OPRHP. Examples of disturbance include mining activities and multiple episodes of building construction and demolition. Documentation of ground disturbance typically consists of soil bore logs, photos, or previous project plans. Agricultural activity is not considered to be substantial ground disturbance.

Please note that in areas with alluvial soils or fill archaeological deposits may exist below the depth of superficial disturbances such as pavement or even deeper disturbances, depending on the thickness of the alluvium or fill. Evaluation of the possible impact of prior disturbance on archaeological sites must consider the depth of potentially culture-bearing deposits and the depth of planned disturbance by the proposed project.

Our office does not conduct archaeological surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase IA/IB survey.

Please also be aware that a Section 233 permit from the New York State Education Department (SED) may be necessary before archaeological fieldwork is conducted on State-owned land. If any portion of the project includes the lands of New York State, you should contact the SED before initiating survey activities. The SED contact is Christina Rieth and she can be reached at (518) 402-5975 or christina.rieth@nysed.gov. Section 233 permits are not required for projects on private land.

If you have any questions concerning archaeology, please contact Bradley Russell at Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

Appendix H.

Appendix I.

Oneida River
Long Term Management Plan (LTMP)

Oswego County, New York

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

1.0 Introduction

The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT), as part of the Permittee Responsible Offsite Compensatory Mitigation Project (Project) on behalf of Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC (Micron), has developed a mitigation plan at the Oneida River Site, town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York (Mitigation Site) to develop wetland acreage that will contribute to the total compensation needs for the construction of a semiconductor fabrication complex in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, NY. This Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) has been developed based on anticipated monitoring and management activities for the Mitigation Site. Additional details are to be provided, if necessary, throughout the monitoring period and amended or revised as needed and approved by the USACE and NYSDEC. The purpose of the Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the protected and restored resources after mitigation performance standards have been achieved.

2.0 Responsible Party and Long-Term Steward

Micron is the Responsible Party for all phases of this Permittee Responsible mitigation through monitoring and final acceptance when a Certificate of Completion (or equivalent) will be provided by the agencies. Once the mitigation is complete Micron will transfer long-term management to TWT. As the fee simple owners of the Oneida River Site, TWT will be the long-term steward and responsible for long-term management of the wetland mitigation site including identification of needs, development of recommendations, review with regulatory agencies as required, implementation, and efficacy measures. TWT shall implement this LTMP to preserve the habitat and conservation values in accordance with the approved Mitigation Plan, site protection instrument, and this LTMP. Long-term management tasks shall be funded through the Long-Term Management Fund.

3.0 Property Description

3.1 Conservation Values

The Mitigation Site provides an opportunity for restoration of a large stream/wetland complex with approximately 137 acres of wetland re-establishment, and 13 acres of rehabilitation in a previously drained and cultivated landscape. The permanent restoration and subsequent protection of this property has several site-specific conservation values that can be enhanced and maintained.

- ***Hydrologic Function***- Restoring the wetlands will improve surface water retention, infiltration, and seasonal saturation of soils. Removal of artificial drainage and regrading will help reestablish groundwater-surface water interactions, essential for wetland hydrology.
- ***Water Quality***- Conversion of cropland to wetlands and vegetated buffers will reduce nutrient runoff, sedimentation, and agrochemical inputs into Oneida River and downstream waters.

3.2 Site Improvements

Summary of site improvements including construction and restoration as per the Mitigation Plan. As-built report should be attached as an Appendix to this LTMP.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

Baseline conditions will be provided here with the as-built and final 10-year report referenced and attached. Conditions will be updated throughout the life of the project.

5.0 Management Activities

The Oneida River long-term management strategy will ensure the long-term sustainability and ecological performance of the restored and protected aquatic, upland and biological resources long after the active monitoring period has closed. Upon approval of the Mitigation Plan, the proposed wetland restoration will be completed. This restoration will restore or rehabilitate approximately 178 acres of diverse, native wetland vegetation communities to support wetland wildlife populations and connectivity to adjacent preserved wetlands. If monitoring finds it necessary, the anticipated long-term management activities include:

- ***Invasive Species Management-*** At the conclusion of the ecological monitoring period, performance standards will be met and native vegetative communities well established. Long-term management will ensure that conservation values are not significantly threatened by invasive vegetation. If warranted, mechanical or chemical management of invasive species will be implemented (see Invasive Species Management Plan).
- ***Spillways and Groundwater Dams-*** The constructed spillways and groundwater dams will be monitored and maintained as needed to maintain structural integrity and contribution toward site-specific conservation values.
- ***Access-*** The main access and parking area will be maintained as needed via mowing or replenishing gravel in appropriate areas. Gates, padlocks, and fences will receive upkeep as needed.
- ***Security and Safety-*** The Oneida River site will not be open to the public to minimize impacts from human activity and the parcel will be posted for protection against trespassing. Signage posting and unauthorized access will be monitored and appropriately maintained. Trash will be collected on a yearly basis and security increased as warranted in the form of additional gates/locks, cameras, and contact with local authorities.

Any long-term management activities performed will be recorded in an annual report along with any recommendations for future management activities or proposed changes to the LTMP, if warranted.

6.0 Funding

To ensure long-term financial assurance TWT will continue to own the site fee simple in perpetuity. As a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, TWT has received tax-exempt status for the site, which helps assure its long-term protection. TWT has a director-controlled Stewardship Management Investment Account specifically established for the Micron Compensatory Mitigation project with funds provided by Micron Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC. Funds will be deposited into this account with the investment income (investment instruments are low risk and broad-based) used to support permanent long-term management and maintenance. These funds are sufficient to sustain long-term management as outlined in **Table 1**, in which the budget covers long-term management for all six sites combined.

Table 1. Budget estimate for potential long-term management and maintenance tasks, all six Micron Wetland/Stream mitigation sites, a total of 1,328 acres.

Category	Task	Frequency	Estimated Cost per acre	Annualized Cost
Adaptive Management	Replanting	5	$1,800	$7466
	Reshaping terrain	5	$600	$2489
	Invasive species removal	2	$2,100	$21777
Maintenance	Site manipulation	10	$1500	$3111
	Boundary posting	10	$600	$6244
	Other practices	3	$1,320	$9,126
Long-Term Management	Other corrective adaptive management actions to ensure natural stability of site	5	$4,800	$19,910
Monitoring	To determine implementation tasks	1	$18	$25,398
Administration	For all tasks above including tax exempt status	1	$600	$12,444
Total annual budget*				102,500
Total Stewardship investment**				**$4,100,000**

Note: This table is an estimate based on 400 wetland credits @ $8,000 or (equivalent DEC Acres) and 13,500 stream ft @ $60

Micron Central New York Semiconductor Manufacturing Complex

Sixmile Creek

Wetland Mitigation Plan

Oswego County, NY

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

List of Related Documents

Overview of Stream/Wetland Compensation on Six Mitigation Sites
Buxton Creek- Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan
Fish Creek- Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan
Oneida River Wetland Mitigation Plan
Upper Caughdenoy Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan
Lower Caughdenoy Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan

1. Introduction and Objectives

Six sites in Oswego County make up the Permittee Responsible Offsite Compensatory Mitigation Project (Project) for the Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC (Micron) semiconductor fabrication site in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York. The Sixmile Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan (Plan) location is along State Route 264 and Biddlecum Road in the Town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, NY. The Project will address the total mitigation need for wetland credits and stream restoration to meet Micron permit requirements. The final number of credits required for compensation is still pending as of the drafting of this plan, however, an Overview document accompanying the six plans will be updated with final credit accounting. TWT submits this Sixmile Creek Plan as one of six plans to satisfy Project mitigation needs and in fulfillment of the requirements of 33 C.F.R. Part 332 (2024).

This Sixmile Creek Plan focuses on wetland mitigation components. The objectives are to develop approximately 44.2 wetland mitigation credits (USACE) or 44.5 mitigation acres (NYSDEC) toward a total compensation requirement of 414 credits/acres for the entire project. This includes:

- Re-establish wetlands to generate 44.1 USACE wetland credits equivalent to the creation of 44.1 NYSDEC wetland mitigation acres, including:
    - 20 acres of PEM - Shallow Emergent Marsh
    - 17.4 acres of PEM - Deep Emergent Marsh
    - 5.5 acres of PFO - Floodplain Forest
    - 1.2 acres of PFO - Red Maple Hardwood Swamp
- Rehabilitate wetlands of the above cover types to generate 0.1 USACE wetland credits equivalent to the enhancement of 0.4 NYSDEC wetland mitigation acres.
- Establish 69.8 acres of upland buffer habitat, including:
    - 62 acres of herbaceous buffer habitat
    - 7.8 acres of shrub/forest buffer habitat

The distribution of wetland types may change due to balancing distribution among the other five mitigation plans in development. The distribution of wetland cover types, mitigation type, and acreage is dependent on site-specific characteristics which ultimately determine what wetlands are suitable at specific locations.

2. Site Description

The Sixmile Creek Site is approximately 239.4 acres in size in the Town of Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York (**Figure 2-1**). The Site is within the Oneida River 10-digit HUC (0414020209) watershed, and the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle indexed as Pennellville. Coordinates for the approximate center of the Site are: [43.29254124, -76.29453783]. The Site is at the intersection of State Route 264 and Biddlecum Road (**Figure 2-2**).

2.1 Site Selection

The Sixmile Creek Mitigation Site was selected along with five other sites to satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements for Micron Campus Impacts using site selection protocols described in Section 2.1 and 4.1 of the Micron Overview of Stream/Wetland Compensation on Six Mitigation Sites document. This Site is particularly well suited for wetland restoration with a combination of:

- very flat topography,
- thick clay and compacted sand/clay layers near the surface,
- large acreage of existing wetlands providing the opportunity for significant expansion and connectivity.

2.2 Site Protection

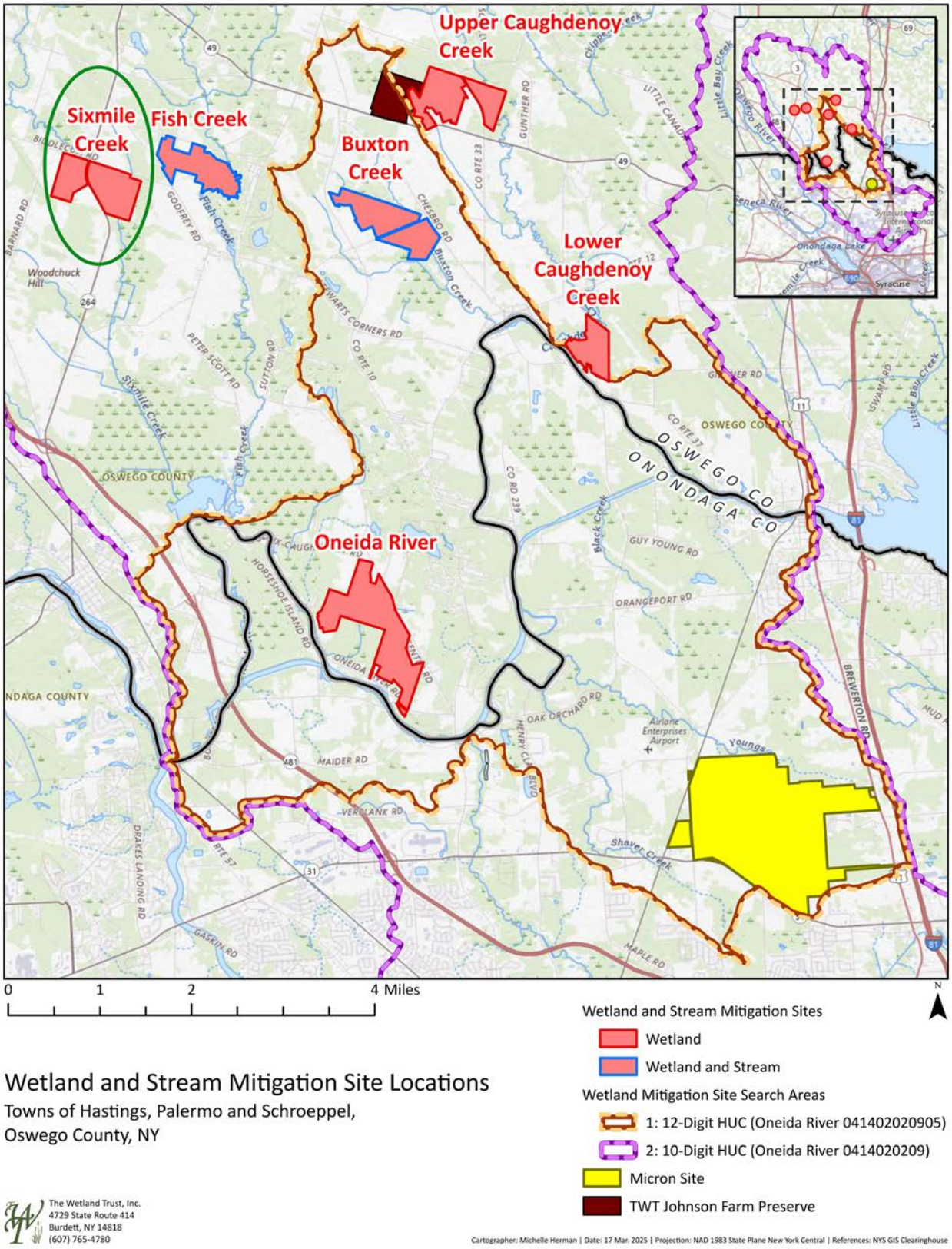
The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and qualifying conservation organization (NYS ECL) whose mission is the protection, conservation, and restoration of wetlands and other critical habitat. TWT owns the Sixmile Creek site fee simple and in perpetuity, with provisions to transfer to other similar nonprofits its lands and stewardship funds should TWT fail. All sites will receive the same protection. There are two layers of protection for this site:

First, TWT will own the Sixmile Creek mitigation site in perpetuity. TWT's vested interest in the site through fee-simple ownership reduces the risk of failure to satisfy performance standards.

Second, TWT will file a USACE-approved Conservation Easement (CE, **Appendix A**) with the Oswego County Clerk. The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. (TWC), P.O. Box 220, Burdett, NY 14818-0220, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and qualifying conservation organization (NYS ECL), will be the easement holder. The easement will cite specific conditions and prohibitions and apply to the credit generating areas of the site. The site plan provides the rationale for the easement and assists in its enforcement. The CE names the USACE and NYSDEC as third-party enforcement entities.

With the exception of activities approved as part of this Project permit or other activities approved by the USACE and NYSDEC, no further alterations within the easement boundary shall occur.

Figure 2-1. Wetland Mitigation Sites Location Overview



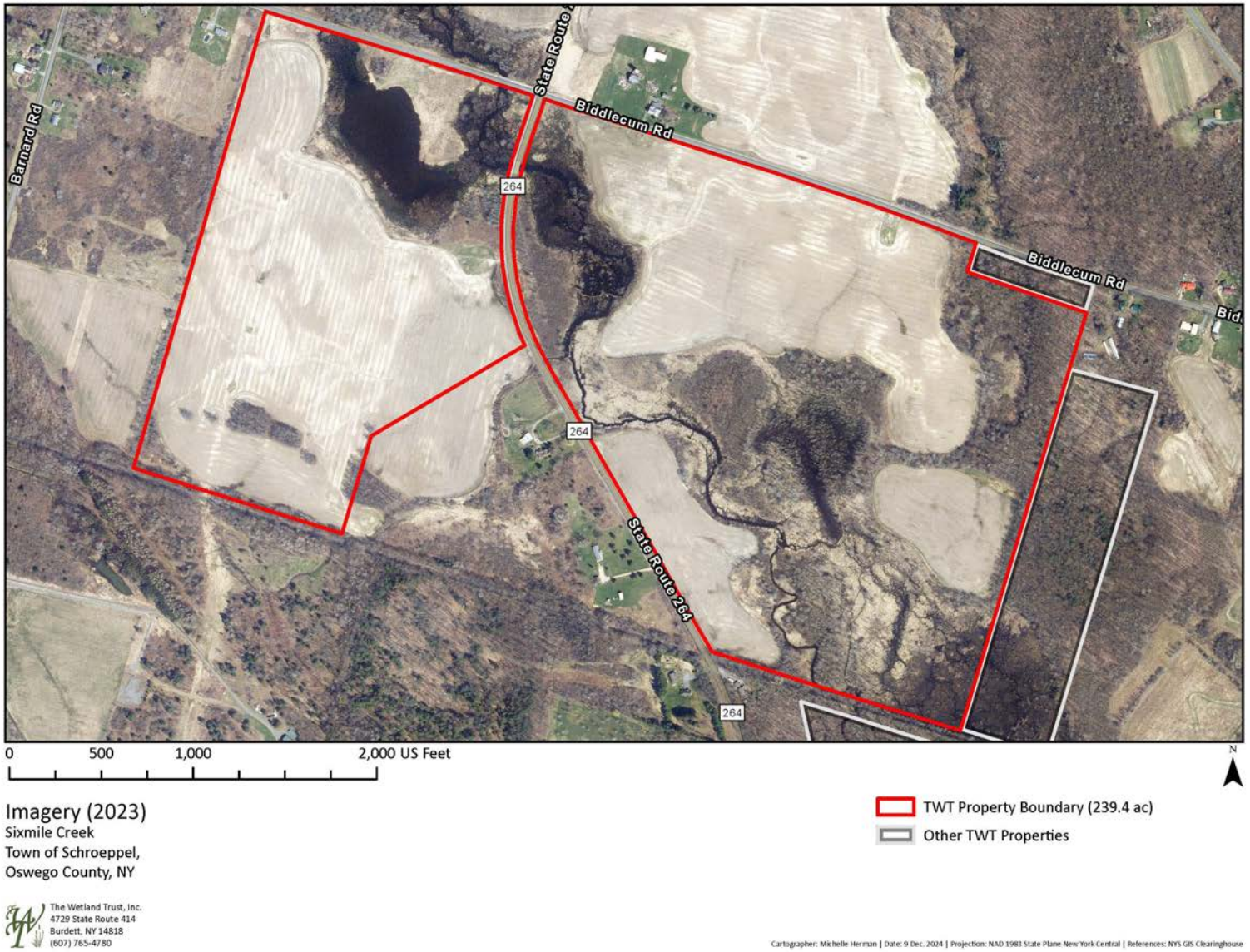
Wetland and Stream Mitigation Site Locations

Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 17 Mar. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Figure 2-2. Sixmle Creek Property (2023)



3. Baseline Information

3.1 Land Use History

Historic

A review of historic and modern aerial photographs (**Appendix B**) was conducted to understand the property's land use history. The first aerial imagery available in 1955 shows almost the entire parcel denuded of vegetation and likely in agricultural use. By 1981 the wetland area in the southeastern section of the property appears to have been abandoned for agricultural use and vegetation has begun to expand along the small stream which runs into Sixmile Creek from the northeastern side of the property. Between 2006 and 2011, significant vegetation growth occurs adjacent to Sixmile Creek. Successional growth occurs in the vegetated areas following 2011 but the composition of the property remains relatively unchanged to the present day.

Current Use

Current land use is primarily dedicated to commercial crop production, with fields planted in corn and soybeans. Grading and drainage infrastructure are actively maintained to optimize field conditions and enhance agricultural productivity. The forested and wettest portions of the property, mainly along Sixmile Creek, remain vegetated, with significant invasive hydrophytes.

3.2 Soils

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil mapping of the site is summarized in **Table 3-1** and **Figure 3-1** below. The Site features a diverse mosaic of upland and wetland soils shaped by local topography and hydrology. Upland soils include Ira and Sodus gravelly fine sandy loams found on moderate to steep slopes, along with Hudson silt loam on rolling terrain. These soils are generally well-drained and support typical upland vegetation. In contrast, lower-lying areas are characterized by wetland-associated soils such as Rumney loam, Carlisle muck, and Canandaigua silt loam, all of which are poorly drained and reflect persistently saturated conditions. Additional soils common across the site include Raynham and Rhinebeck silt loams, which occupy flatter areas closer to Sixmile Creek.

Table 3-1. Soil Series Mapped within the Mitigation Area

Series	Symbol	Acres	% of Area	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Soil Group
Amboy very fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	AvB	0.2026	0.08%	Well drained	C/D
Canandaigua silt loam	Cd	132.777357	55.46%	Poorly drained	C/D
Carlisle muck	Ce	2.572702	1.07%	Very poorly drained	A/D
Fonda mucky silt loam	Fn	1.15459	0.48%	Very poorly drained	C/D
Hudson silt loam, 6-12% slopes	HuC	14.476051	6.05%	Moderately well drained	C/D
Hudson silt loam, rolling	HuCK	0.086122	0.04%	Moderately well drained	C/D
Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	IrB	2.926275	1.22%	Moderately well drained	D

Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	IrC	0.549098	0.23%	Moderately well drained	D
Raynham silt loam, 0-6% slopes	RaB	14.321678	5.98%	Poorly drained	C/D
Rhinebeck silt loam, 0-2% slopes	RhA	5.190907	2.17%	Somewhat poorly drained	C/D
Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes	RhB	30.712689	12.83%	Somewhat poorly drained	C/D
Rumney loam	RU	16.145298	6.74%	Poorly drained	B/D
Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	SgC	1.89261	0.79%	Well drained	C
Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 15-25% slopes	SgD	2.013395	0.84%	Well drained	C
Williamson very fine sandy loam, 2-6% slopes	WlB	14.402649	6.02%	Moderately well drained	D

A 4-foot-long open-faced clay auger was used to sample soils across the mitigation area. Locations of soil test pits and the description of soil textures and depth to groundwater are detailed in **Figure 3-1** below.

3.3 Wetlands and Hydrology

Hydrological characteristics at Sixmile Creek were determined by TWT through wetland and aquatic resource delineations, aerial imagery interpretation, review of regulatory maps, wetland design field assessments which included a series of soil test pits, and interviews with previous property owners.

Both state and federal wetlands are mapped onsite (**Figure 3-2**). Existing wetlands, streams, and drainage features were delineated in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Regional Supplement. Field visits for delineation concurrence by USACE and NYSDEC were conducted in August 2024 with final concurrence and pending as of this writing. All field data points were recorded with a centimeter-level accurate GNSS receiver and mapped in ArcGIS Pro. See **Figure 3-3** for mapped wetlands and drainage features and **Appendix C** for delineated features summary table and data sheets.

Six Mile Creek flows through the site, with most delineated wetlands located along its stream-wetland complex. Historical meanders and oxbows are visible in aerial imagery, indicating past channel movement. A small tributary enters from the northeast, contributing to the wetland system. Many of these wetlands are influenced by shallow groundwater, especially near a constructed pond in the northeast portion of the site, which intersects the water table.

Fringe wetland areas and those in active agricultural fields are also affected by surface runoff and dense clay soils near the surface. In some locations, an aquitard-like layer further restricts infiltration, leading to prolonged saturation.

Hydrology at the site will continue to be monitored until work begins. Groundwater monitoring wells, staff gauges, and a rain gauge will be installed at the site in spring 2025.

Figure 3-1. Sixmile Creek Soils

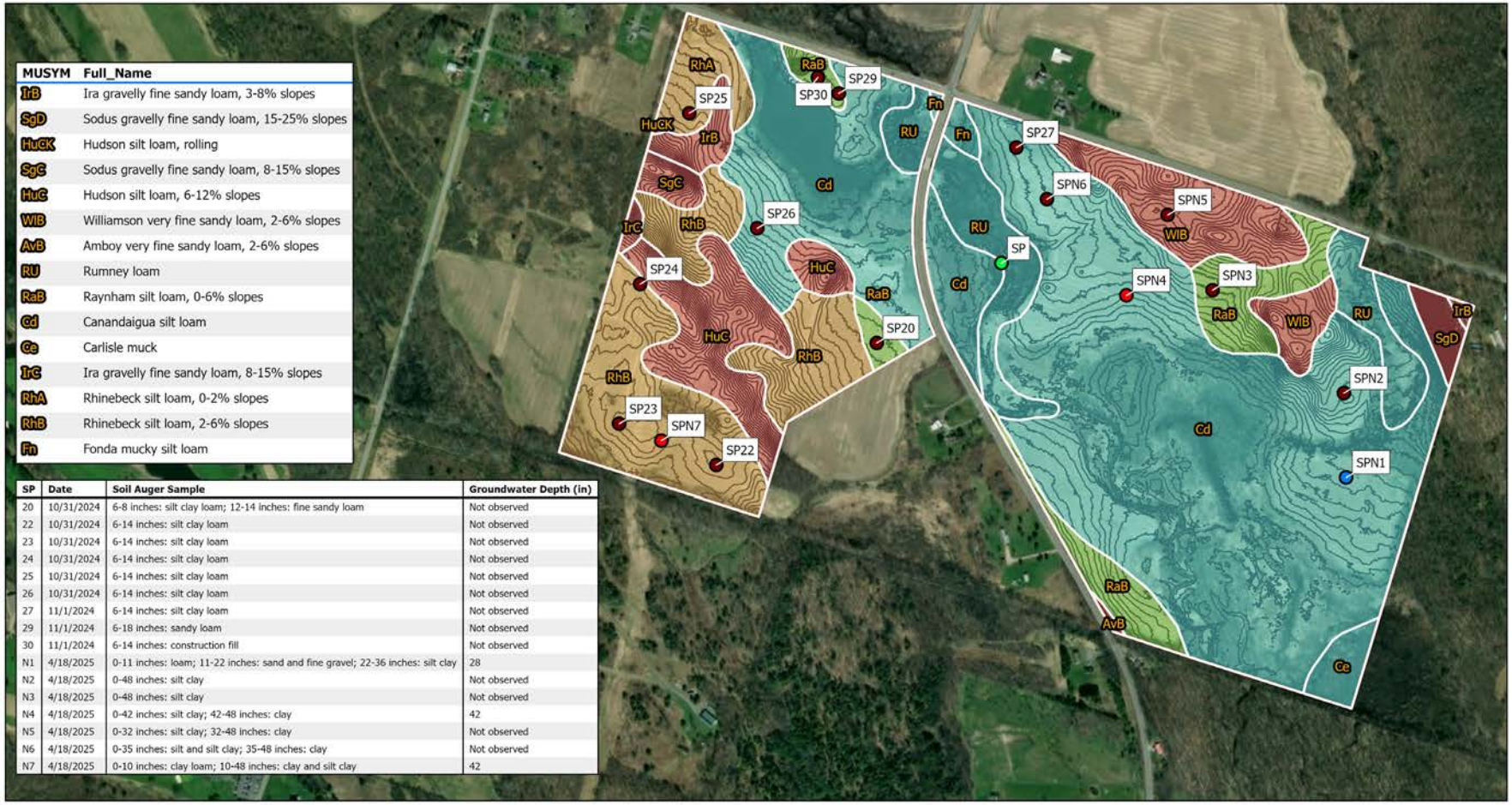


Figure 3-2. State and Federal Mapped Wetlands

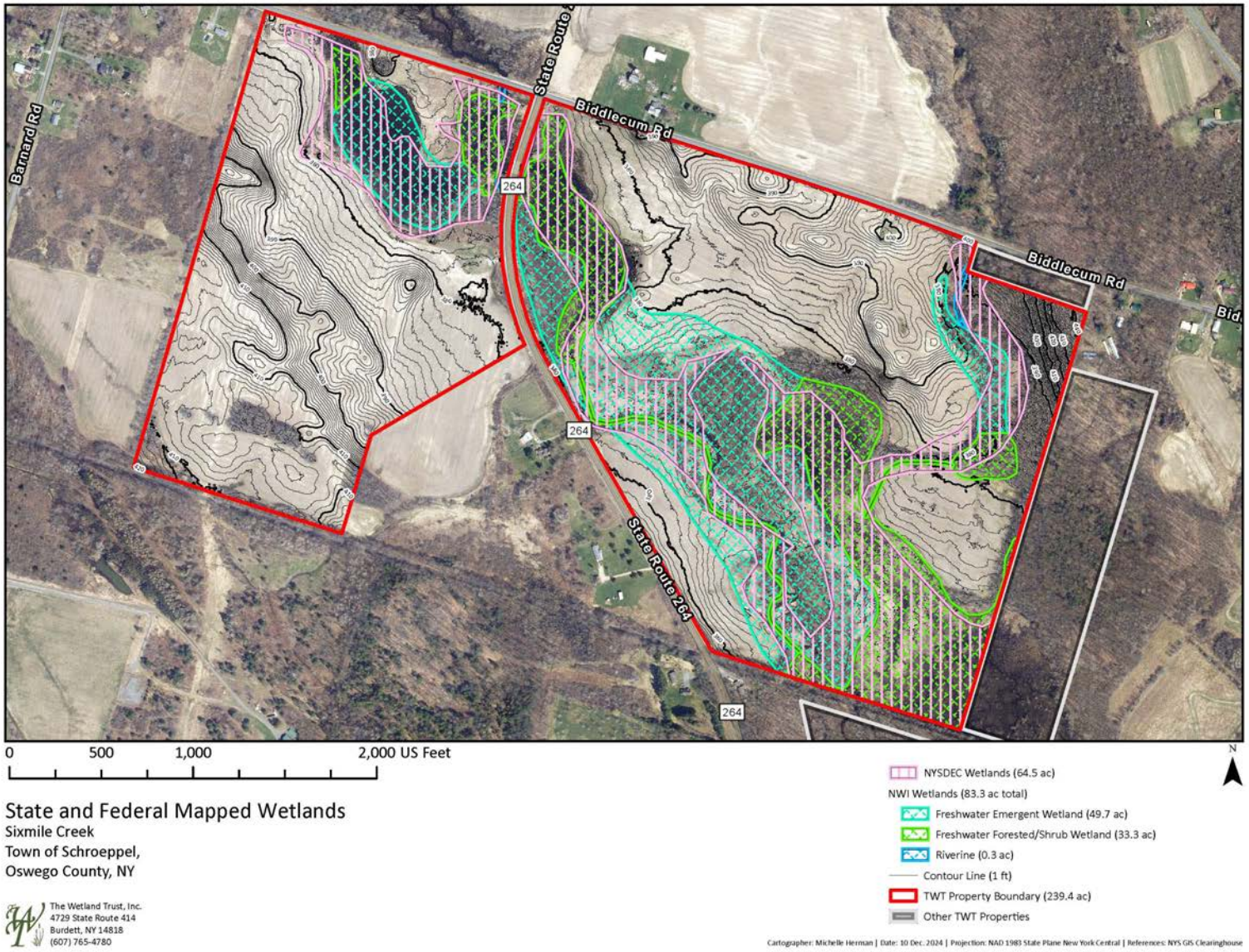
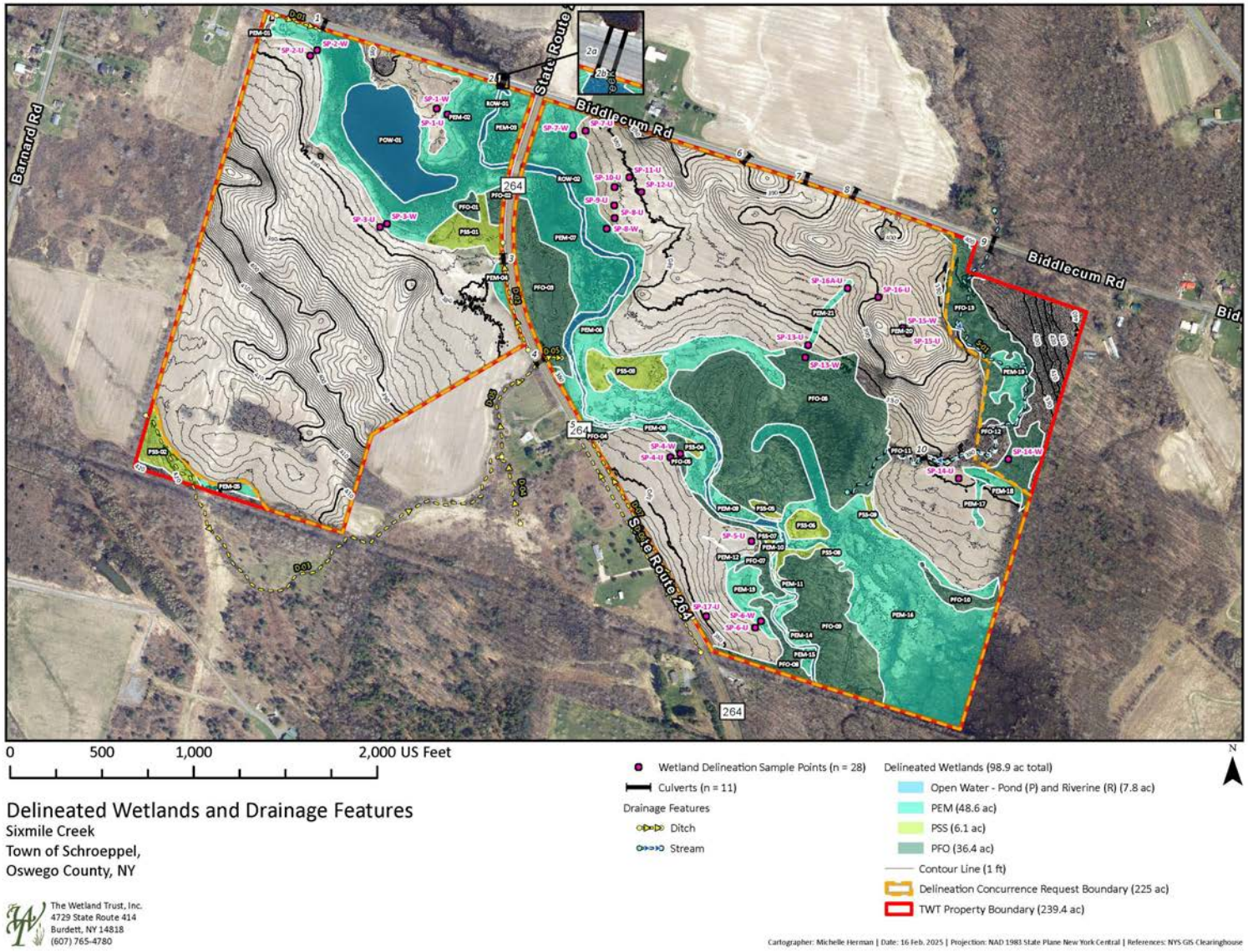


Figure 3-3. Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features



Staff Gauges

Staff gauges will be installed at Sixmile Creek for the purpose of measuring water levels in the streams, ditches, and ponds, providing critical data to monitor surface water dynamics and its relationship to groundwater monitoring well data. A total of 5 staff gauges will be strategically installed based on hydrology, field observations, contour maps, and wetland and stream design plans. Placement will ensure easy accessibility and unobstructed views to accommodate both drone and physical observations. Approximate elevations derived from GIS data will be field verified during installation using survey grade GPS. Details in **Table 3-2** below and **Figure 3-4**.

Table 3-2. Staff Gauge Locations

Gauge Number	Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
1	375.5249329	43.29573322	-76.2994016	Middle of made pond on the West side
2	376.2348777	43.29649288	-76.29700399	Inlet of water on West side
3	375.6624183	43.29534547	-76.29641605	Connection point where steam enters East side
4	374.9599915	43.29150429	-76.29480378	Middle of East creek, influenced by surrounding drainage
5	378.3821937	43.29094949	-76.28828573	Culvert at small creek to the East

Monitoring Wells

Approximately 7 groundwater monitoring wells using Onset HOBO water level dataloggers will be strategically placed across the site to capture critical groundwater data every four hours, with locations informed by hydrology and drainage patterns, soil delineations, and observed site characteristics. Elevations will be verified during installation to ensure accuracy, and placement adjustments may be made based on field findings. Any changes will be documented in the as built report. See **Table 3-3** and **Figure 3-4** for details.

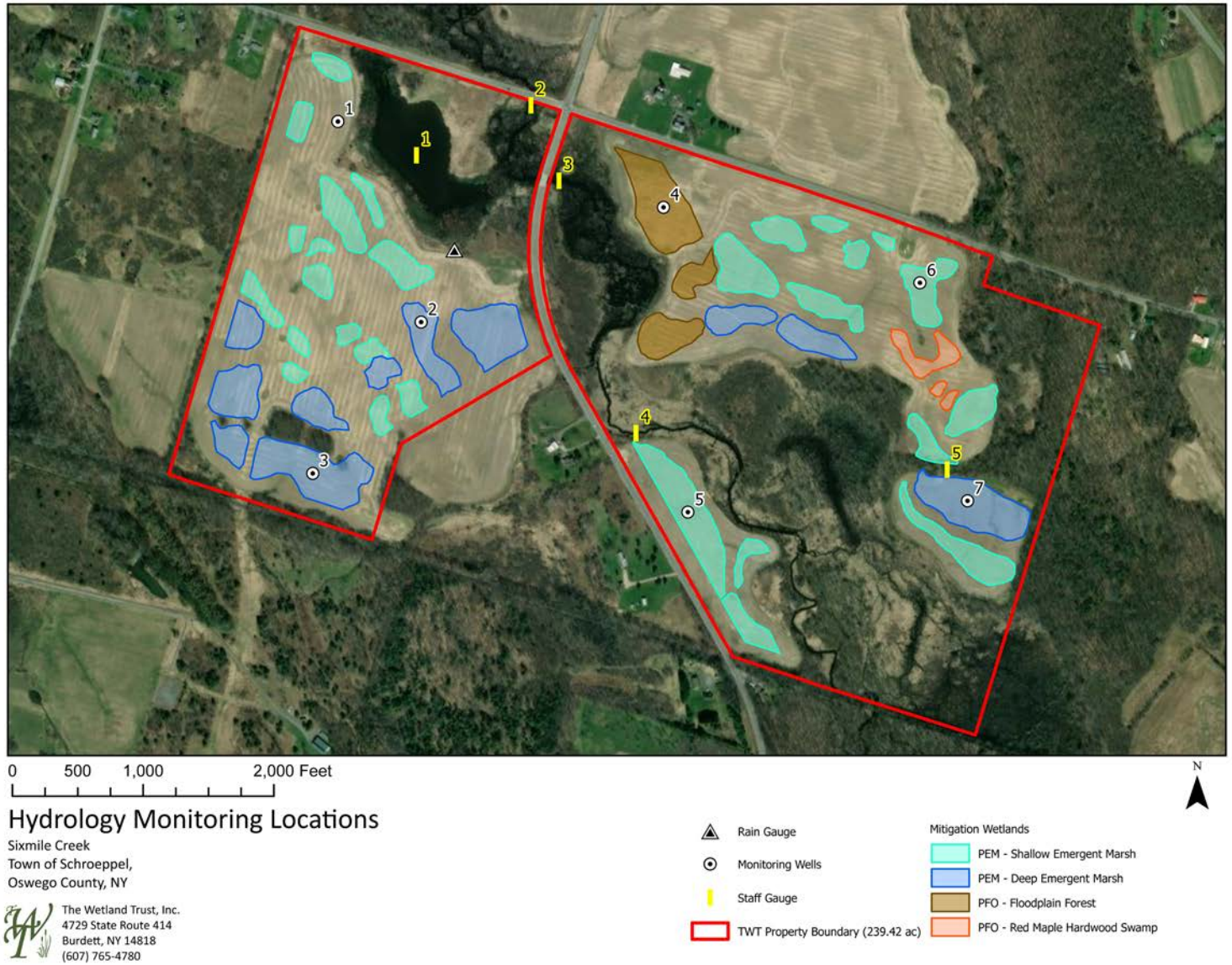
Table 3-3. Monitoring Well Location

Well #	Elevation (ft)	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Description
1	379.26	43.29624768	-76.3010472	West field	Near wetland 17; assessing groundwater and pond relationship
2	385.75	43.29319435	-76.29930337	West field	Near wetland 10
3	413.72	43.29089258	-76.30157373	West field	Near wetland 01; Highest elevation point
4	380.01	43.29494179	-76.29422706	East field	Near wetland 18; Lowest elevation point
5	379.44	43.29030283	-76.29371759	East field	Near wetland 38; monitoring hydrology in lower East field
6	393.23	43.29379306	-76.28885682	East field	Near wetland 29; surrounded by no hydrology influences
7	379.76	43.29047492	-76.2878603	East field	Near wetland 7; dry field surrounded by multiply hydrology factors

Rain Gauge

One HOBO Rain Gauge Data Logger (RG3) is installed at the site to measure precipitation on-site (coordinates: 43.294313, -76.298608, Elevation: 376.8) and has been recording data since April 28, 2025. This data will support the interpretation of hydrologic responses observed in monitoring wells and staff gauges. This device will not be used in peak winter as it cannot measure snow, only rainfall.

Figure 3-4. Sixmile Creek Hydrology Monitoring Locations



3.4 Existing Wildlife

Various wildlife, including amphibian, bird, and mammal species, have been recorded in and around the Sixmile Creek mitigation site, either through visual or auditory observations. Amphibians were identified by sight using egg mass, juvenile, or adult presence and by sound if mating calls were discernible. Although not directly observed at the Sixmile Creek site, several amphibian species were documented in the surrounding area and are likely present at this site as well, including the American toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), gray treefrog (*Dryophytes versicolor*), northern green frog (*Lithobates clamitans melanota*), northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), and wood frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*). All these species are secure both statewide and globally.

Numerous bird species were observed at the Sixmile Creek mitigation site using both visual and auditory identification. Several species of note include the American pipit (*Anthus rubescens*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), all of which are secure or apparently secure both statewide and globally. Multiple species of greater conservation concern were also documented at the Sixmile Creek mitigation site, including the northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), both of which are threatened species in New York State.

Various mammal species were also observed within the Sixmile Creek site and the immediate area either directly or indirectly (i.e., scat, footprints, etc.), including the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), North American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), all of which are of least conservation concern. See **Appendix D** for the full list.

3.4.1 Federally Listed Species and Habitat Consideration

Consultation has been initiated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to ensure that the proposed stream/wetland mitigation activities will not adversely affect federally listed species or their critical habitats. Coordination is ongoing, and any conservation measures or recommendations provided by USFWS will be incorporated into the project design and implementation, as appropriate. The official species list generated through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system is included in **Appendix D.**

3.5 Existing Vegetation

The Sixmile Creek site features a mix of agricultural, upland, and wetland ecosystems. A large portion of the site is currently cultivated as a soybean (*Glycine max*) field, resulting in limited vegetative diversity within the agricultural zone. Surrounding the field and perimeter are

delineated wetlands that support a combination of native and invasive plant species. Native vegetation, including lake sedge (*Carex lacustris*), water willow (*Decodon verticillatus*), and great blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) contribute vital habitat and ecological functions. A complete list of species observed at the Sixmile Creek site can be found in **Appendix D.**

3.6 Invasive Species

The key invasives of Sixmile Creek include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) affecting 67.25 acres, reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) affecting 30.53 acres, common reed (*Phragmites australis*) affecting 1.10 acres, and cattail (*Typha spp*) affecting 12.81 acres. In addition to these dominant species, other invasive plants present in the area include honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*.), white sweet clover (*Melilotus albus*), common Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), and tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*). Refer to the Invasive Species Management Plan in **Appendix E** for baseline maps of existing key invasive species.

Table 3-4. Invasive Species Coverage at Sixmile Creek in 2025

Invasive Species	1-5% Cover (Acres)	5-25% Cover (Acres)	>25% Cover (Acres)	Total Affected Area (Acres)
Reed Canary Grass (Phalaris arundinacea)	0.13	0.41	29.99	30.53
Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)	46.47	20.10	0.68	67.25
Cattail (Typha sp.)	6.93	3.28	2.60	12.81
Common Reed (Phragmites australis)	0.02	0.01	1.07	1.10

3.7 Cultural and Historic Considerations

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), initial consultation was initiated with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) in August 2024 to assess the potential for the proposed mitigation site to affect historic properties or cultural resources. An October 17, 2024 letter from NY SHPO recommended a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for components of the project that will involve ground disturbance. Further tribal consultation required Onondaga Nation presence for the field surveys. A Phase 1A/1B Work plan was submitted on April 8th, 2025 and approved April 24th, 2025 (**Appendix F**) with Phase 1B field work completed on May 2nd, 2025. The summary report is in progress as of this writing.

4. Wetland Credit Accounting

The USACE and NYSDEC will determine credit generation based on wetland acres that meet or exceed performance standards and proposed credit ratios (**Table 4-1**). One-to-one ratios are based on re-establishment (or creation) of the specific cover types targeted to replace lost functions. 3.5-to-one ratios are based on rehabilitation of existing wetlands and were informed by numerous discussions with regulatory agencies. The final credit generation will be adjusted based on monitoring results and meeting the performance standards of the mitigation site.

Figure 4-1. USACE Wetland Credit Generation and NYSDEC Mitigation Acreage						
Wetland type Cowardin	**Cover type** Edinger	**Mitigation Type** NYSDEC	**Acres**	**Mitigation type** USACE	**USACE Ratio** (Acre:Credit)	**Credits**
PEM	**Shallow emergent marsh**	Restoration	20	Re-establishment	1:1	20
		Enhancement	0.1	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.03
	Deep emergent marsh	Restoration	17.4	Re-establishment	1:1	17.4
		Enhancement	0.3	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0.08
PFO	**Floodplain forest**	Restoration	5.5	Re-establishment	1:1	5.5
		Enhancement	0	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0
	Red maple- hardwood swamp	Restoration	1.2	Re-establishment	1:1	1.2
		Enhancement	0	Rehabilitation	3.5:1	0
		Total	**44.5***			**44.2**
* total amount of NYSDEC mitigation acres.						

Open water areas (deep water aquatic habitats and vegetated shallows) greater than 0.1 contiguous acre will only be credited where they equal 10% or less of the total wetland creation and re-establishment areas or so long as they are part of a well-integrated complex of open water and emergent vegetation. Deepwater aquatic habitat is defined as any open water area that is either a) permanently inundated at mean annual water depths >6.6 ft, lacks soil, and/or is either unvegetated or supports only floating or submersed macrophytes, or b) permanently inundated areas ≤6.6 ft in depth that do not support rooted-emergent or woody plant species. Areas ≤6.6 ft mean annual depth that support only submergent aquatic plants are vegetated shallows, not wetlands. The 2 acres of open water (POW) that will be impacted will be accommodated by POW areas within the wetlands where they are not counted toward the credit total.

5. Wetland Mitigation Work Plan

The wetland mitigation work plan at Sixmile Creek will focus on re-establishing naturally appearing and functioning wetlands. Work methods include removing or disabling existing drainage tiles, disabling ditches, restoring shallow basins and the natural rims of drained and filled wetlands, and restoring microtopography as described throughout this section. These methods will ensure the target hydrology is met, supporting a diverse community of hydrophytic vegetation. The treatment of existing invasive vegetation will begin prior to construction to minimize the extent of spread to work areas. Seeding and planting will be completed after all grading is complete.

Wetlands were designed at the site in June and July 2024 by TWT staff. Determination of the types of wetlands to be re-established for each area within the Sixmile Creek Site is based on the cover types outlined in Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger, 2014) and is

guided by the number of acres of each wetland type necessary to meet mitigation requirements for the Micron impacts.

Approximately 20 acres of shallow emergent marsh, 17.4 acres of deep emergent marsh, 5.5 acres of floodplain forest, and 1.2 acres of red maple hardwood swamp will be re-established with an additional 0.4 acres of rehabilitation of these cover types **(Figure 5-1)**. The following characteristics guide the locations of each type of wetland to be re-established.

Floodplain Forest

- Low terraces of river floodplains, and the floodplains of stream restoration areas
- Low areas of inundation in spring and irregular inundation of high areas
- Mineral soils

Red Maple-Hardwood Swamp

- Poorly drained depressions
- Usually inorganic soils with peat, if present, that is less than 20 cm deep
- Occasionally on muck or shallow peat, that is typically acidic to circumneutral

Deep Emergent Marsh

- Often placed so they are visible to the public
- Prioritized for building within grassland areas
- Mineral soils or fine-grained organic soils
- Substrate is flooded by waters that are not subject to violent wave action

Shallow Emergent Marsh

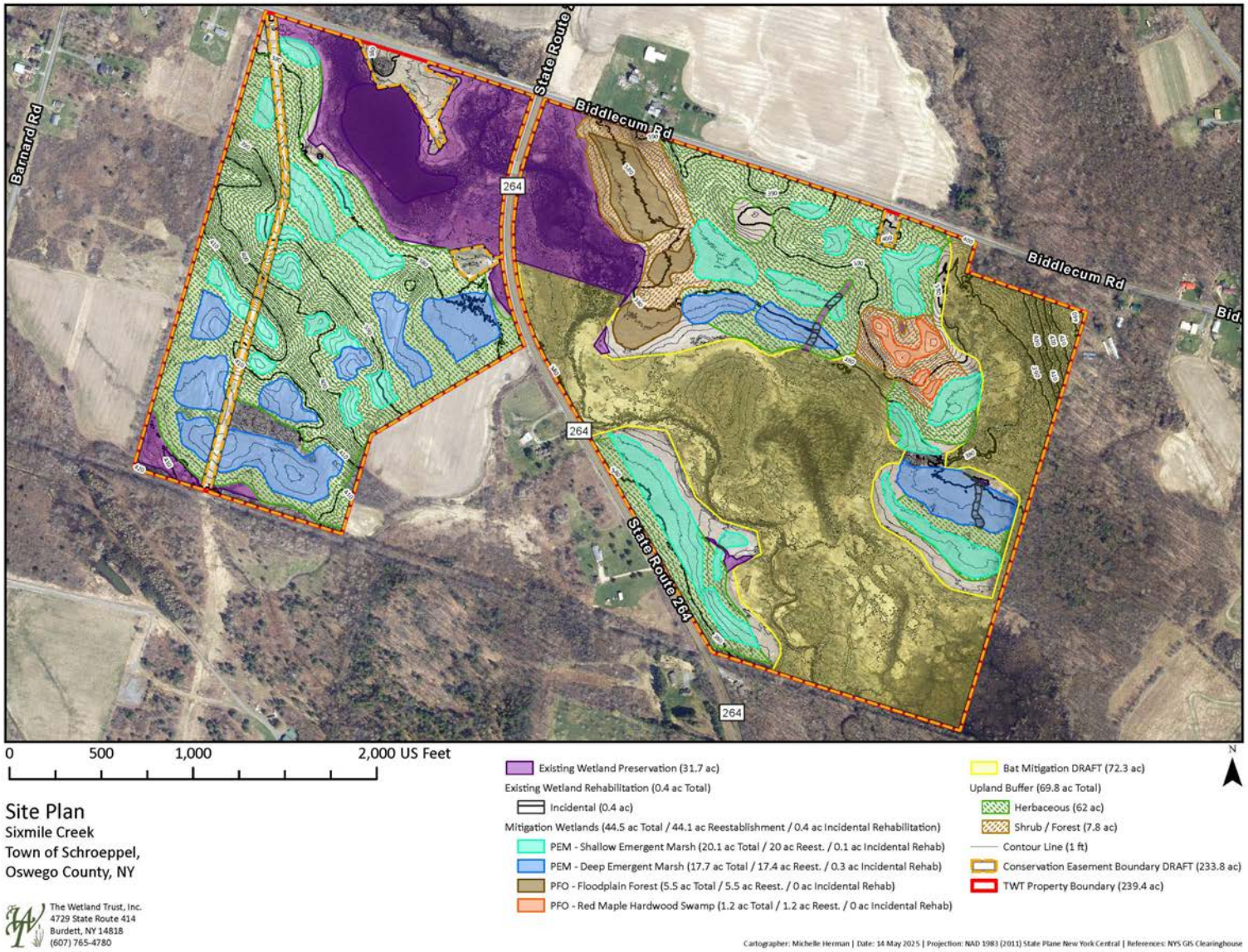
- Often placed so they are visible to the public
- Prioritized for building within grasslands
- Occurs on mineral soil or deep muck soils (rather than true peat)
- Permanently saturated and seasonally flooded

Equipment operators will include local construction and farming personnel, including those currently farming the sites, and TWT staff. The on-site experience of farming and local knowledge of the operators will maximize productivity and work quality. Prior to construction, work areas will be mowed and/or crops harvested to increase visibility. One or more parking/staging areas for heavy equipment and vehicles will be designated along Biddlecum Road or State Route 264 as necessary, avoiding any identified wetlands or aquatic resources. TWT staff will be onsite every day to direct and oversee construction. No tree removal is planned. Should any tree removal be necessary, it will only occur after November 1st.

5.1 Invasive Vegetation Control

Prior to the initiation of earthwork, invasive vegetative species will be controlled following strategies outlined in the Invasive Species Monitoring Plan (ISMP, **Appendix E**). This Sixmile Creek ISMP details the target species, timing, and control methods. Methods may include

Figure 5-1. Sixmile Creek Site Plan



mechanical removal, such as hand-pulling or mowing and chemical treatments using targeted herbicides. These actions will occur during the appropriate season of the target species to maximize effectiveness. Invasive species control will avoid soil disturbance, reduce seed dispersal, and limit impacts on local resources. All treated areas will be monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the control measures, and follow-up treatments will be applied as necessary.

5.2 Grading Plan

Basin and berm construction

A shallow basin will be shaped for each designed wetland. The basins will measure 10 feet in diameter to over 200-feet in diameter based on location characteristics and targeted cover type. The basin is dug so that it is deepest in the center in relation to the low edge of the marked perimeter. Basins will range in depth from 1-inch to 36-inches, based on targeted cover type. Refer to **Figures 5-4 and 5-5** for plan view details. Small, earthen berms around the lower two-thirds of the wetland basin will be constructed from 1.0 to 2.0 feet high at a minimum width of 3-feet wide and gradual 5 percent slopes. Core trenches filled with compacted clay layers will be constructed under the berms to disable the buried drainage structures. See **Figures 5-1 and 5-2** for a typical section and plan view.

An excavator and dozer will be used to shape gradual slopes and bays along the inside edge of the constructed wetland for a natural look and function. Elevations are verified during construction using a laser level. Topsoil will be temporarily stored on site and spread in and around the finished wetland basin. Spoil material removed is shaped with gradual slopes so that it appears like natural hummock/hollow and ridges. Operators will aim to create wetlands on top of clay texture spoil material by leveling areas of spread soil and creating shallow basins in the soil.

Figure 5-2. Restored Wetland Section View

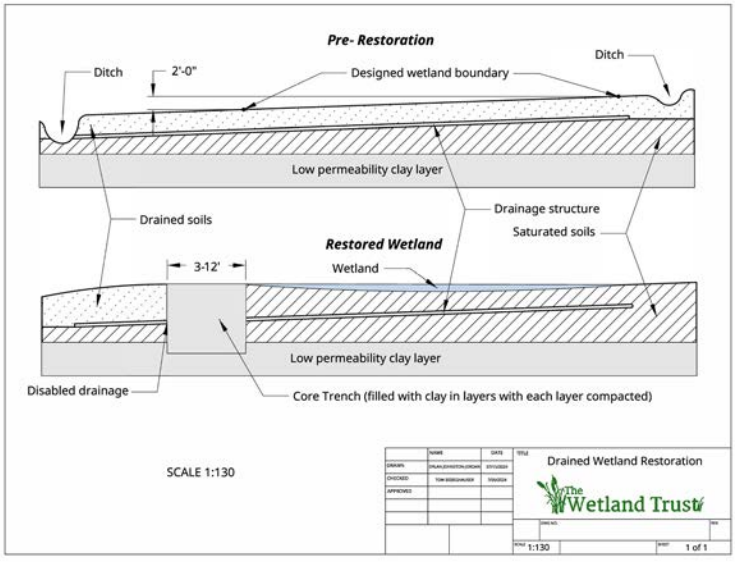
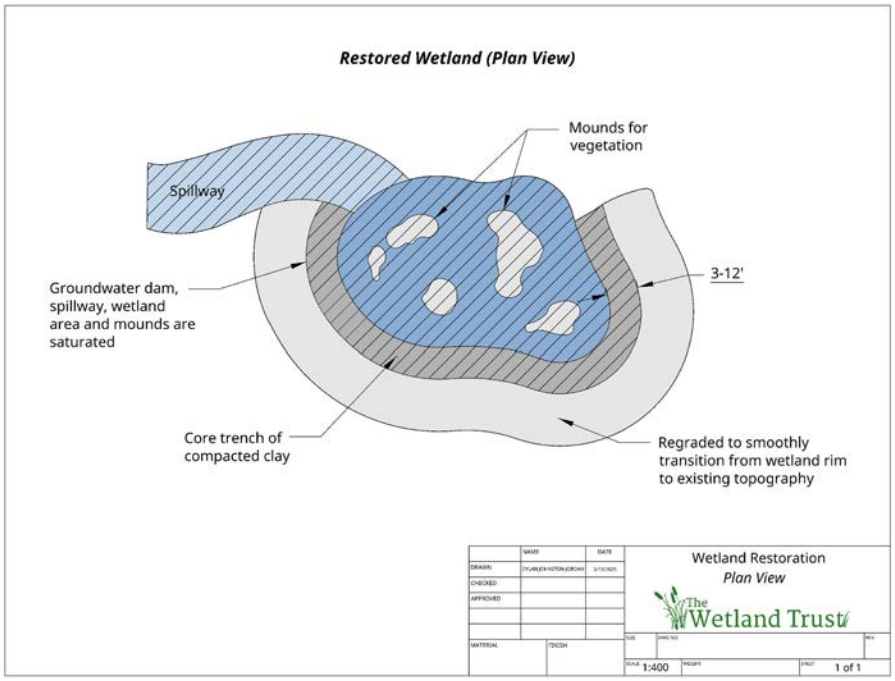


Figure 5-3. Restored Wetland Plan View



Microtopography restoration

Pit and mound microtopography will be created within each wetland basin, with average specifications depending on the desired wetland type (**Table 5-1**). Emergent basins will generally have the deepest pits, i.e. maximum water depth (approximately 36 inches), and higher and larger mounds (24-30 inches high and 36 inches in diameter) that are spaced farther apart (30 feet) relative to all other wetland types. The remaining PSS and PFO wetland types will have 10-foot-spaced mounds ranging from 4-12 inches high and 12-48 inches in diameter set within 1-6 inches of water. The soil in these features will not be compacted so it can be expected to settle by 50-percent. Typical cross sections for emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested cover types are depicted in **Figures 5-6 to 5-8**.

Table 5-1. Sixmile Creek Grading for Wetland Types

Wetland Type	Maximum wetland basin depth (in)	Average individual mound height (in)*	Average mound diameter (in)	Mound Spacing (ft)	Mound Density/acre
PEM – Shallow Emergent Marsh	24	24	36	30	80
PEM – Deep Emergent Marsh	36	30	36	30	40
PFO – Floodplain Forest	4	12	36	10	200
PFO – Hemlock Hardwood Swamp	1	12	36	10	400
PFO – Red Maple Hardwood Swamp	1	6	48	10	200
PSS – Scrub-shrub	6	4	12	10	400
*soil is kept uncompacted and will settle by up to 50%					

Figure 5-4. Wetland Grading Plan- West

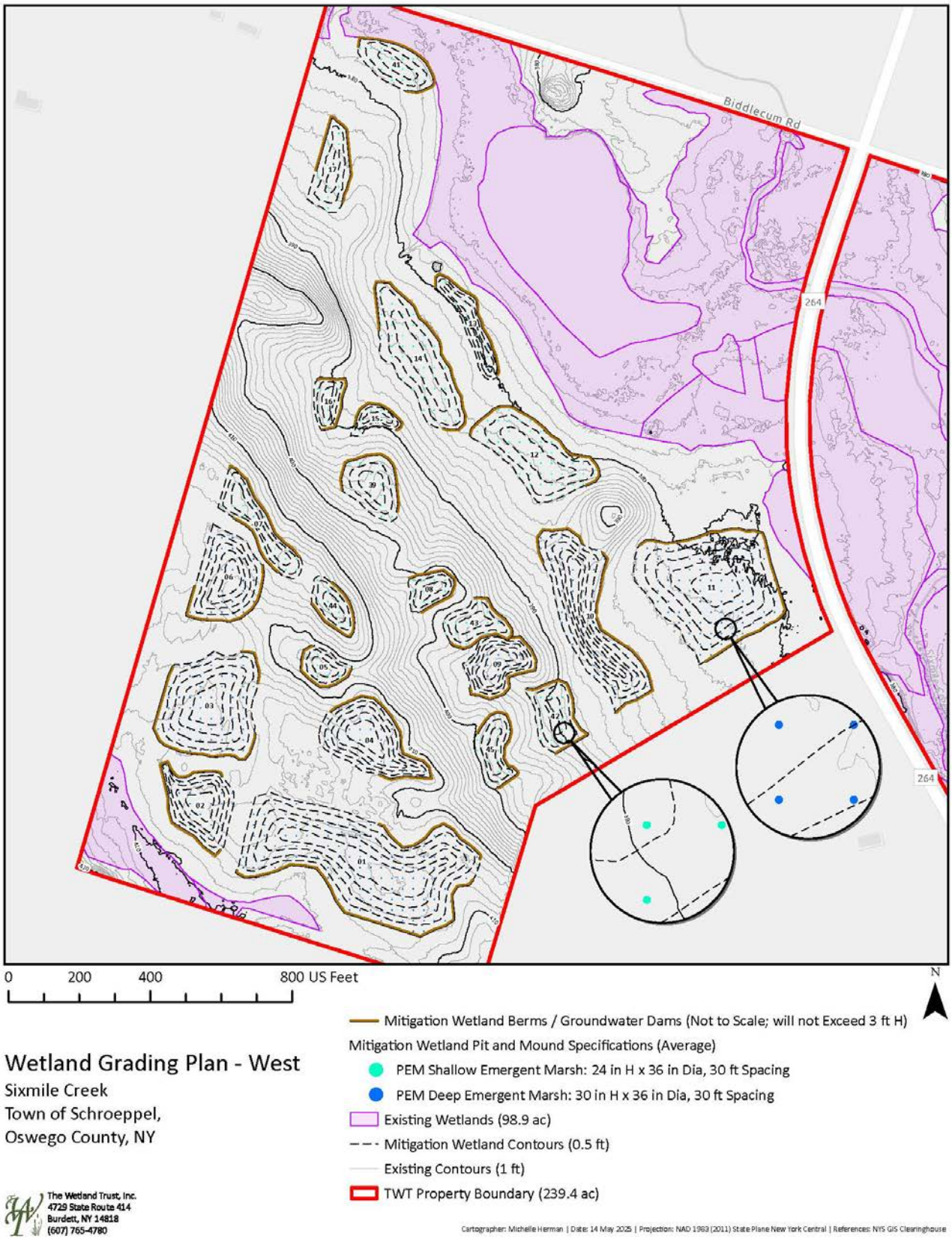


Figure 5-5. Wetland Grading Plan- East

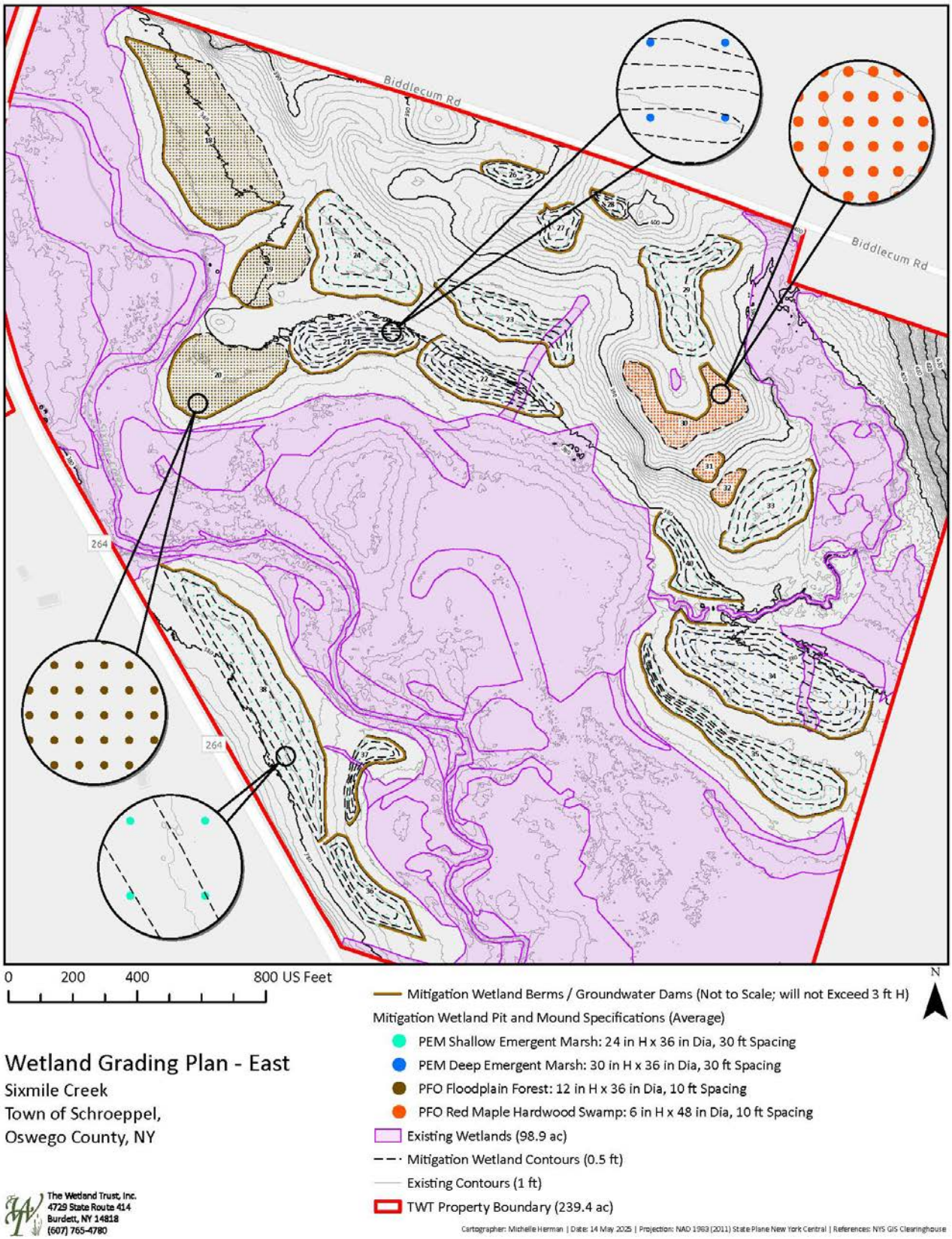


Figure 5-6. Restored Emergent Wetland

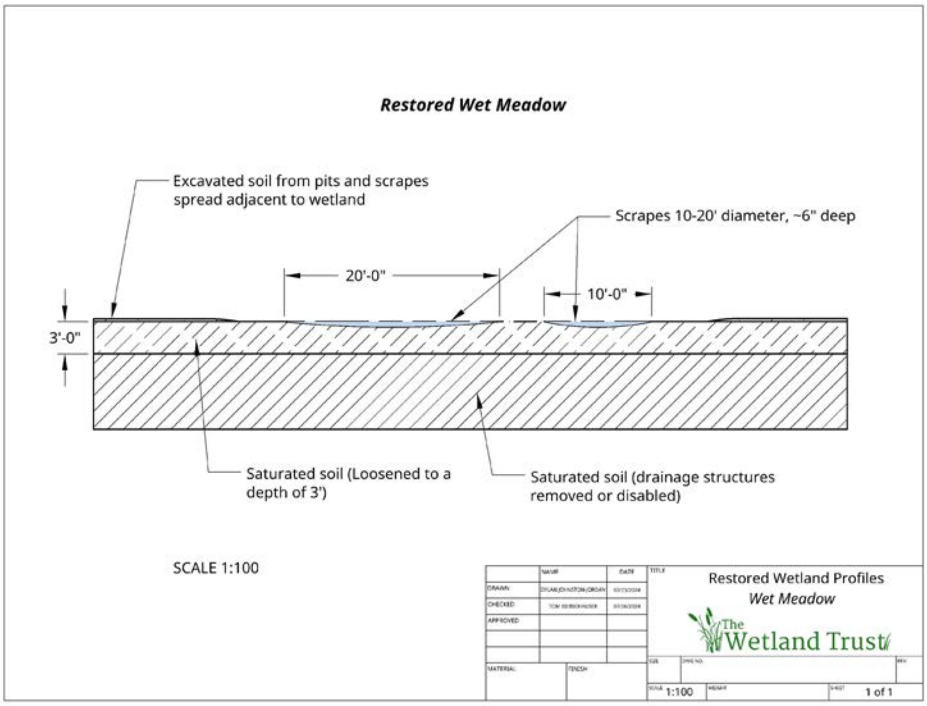


Figure 5-7. Restored Scrub-Shrub Wetland

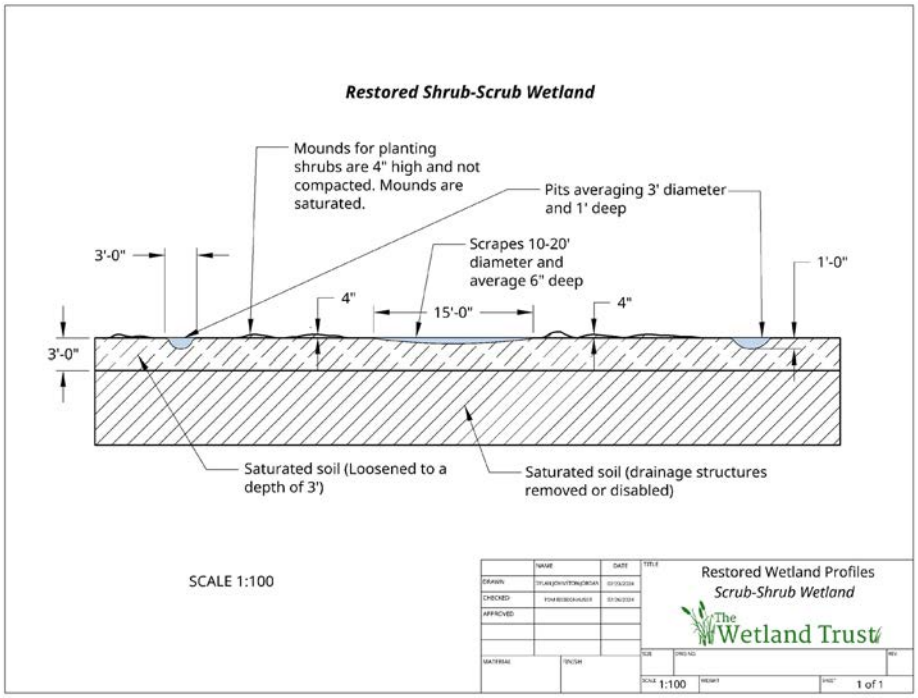
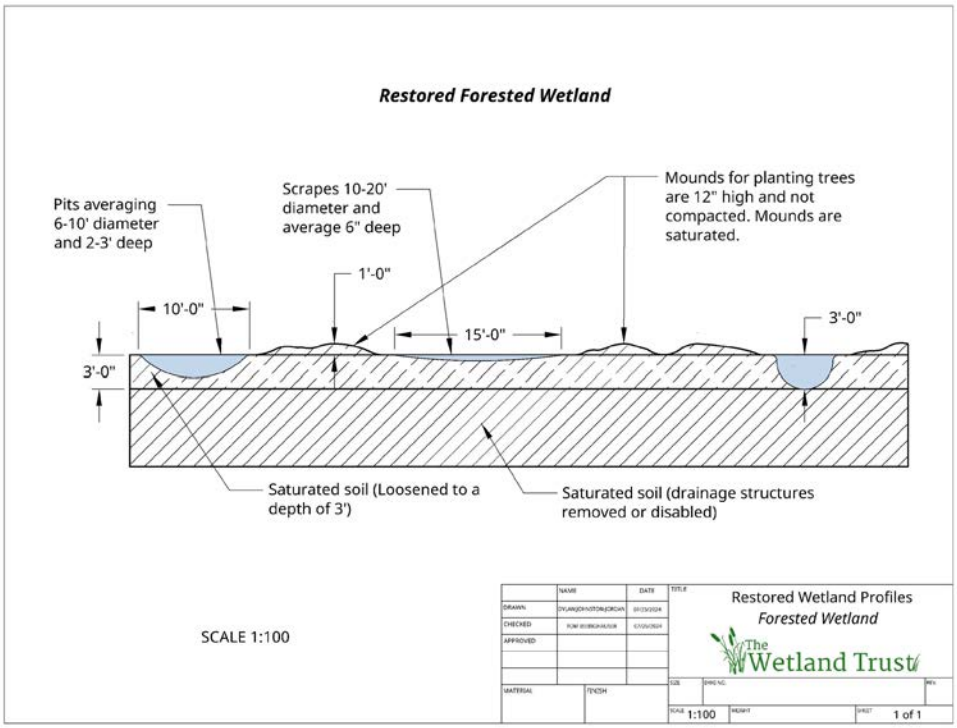


Figure 5-8. Restored Forested Wetland



5.3 Buffer Establishment

Upland buffers will be established surrounding all re-established, restored, or rehabilitated wetland areas to enhance habitat quality, protect water quality, and improve ecological function. Where buffers surround re-established palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands, they will be planted with native herbaceous upland species to maintain open habitat structure and provide transitional zones that support pollinators and other wildlife. In areas adjacent to re-established palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS), palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands, or restored stream channels, upland buffers will be planted with native shrub and tree species to create structurally diverse, forested buffer zones. These plantings will promote shading, nutrient uptake, and habitat connectivity.

5.4 Planting Plan

The desired wetland plant community will be established through broadcasting high-quality, native seeds and planting trees and shrubs as per the planting plan in **Table 5-2a-f** below. The objective is to re-establish and rehabilitate high-quality emergent, shrub, and forested wetlands of select communities to replace the lost functions at the Micron Site.

Species proposed are based on many factors including commercial availability, typical species present in similar/local plant communities, species present at the impact site and Mitigation site, species establishment considerations (e.g. rhizomatous), etc. The species listed are not intended to be exclusive and may be supplemented or changed with ecologically similar species.

Spacing is a general recommendation and will be random and not grid like. Site conditions and topographic features will be utilized in plant placements, such as black willow (*Salix nigra*) along riparian features. TWT staff will coordinate and provide guidance to the planting crew prior to the start of work and will be on-site during operations. Pre-staking of planting locations, used to facilitate instruction to planting staff, will be completed as necessary.

The site will also be seeded and planted to increase the likelihood of successfully establishing target species/quantities and to minimize the opportunity for invasive species to become established. Seeding shown are targeted to supplement plantings and will be further customized with distributor based on site factors and seed/plant material availability. The distributor has confirmed that all mixes can be customized as necessary.

Table 5-2a. PEM- Shallow Emergent Marsh Planting List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	Coefficient of Conservatism (CoC)	Planting Rate
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*	OBL	6	15-20 pounds/acre
Longhair Sedge	*Carex comosa*	OBL	5	
Fringed Sedge	*Carex crinita*	OBL	5	
Bottlebrush Sedge	*Carex hystericina*	OBL	4	
Shallow Sedge	*Carex lurida*	OBL	3	
Pointed Broom Sedge	*Carex scoparia*	FACW	2	
Upright Sedge	*Carex stricta*	OBL	6	
Hairy-fruited sedge	*Carex trichocarpa*	OBL	5	
Fox Sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*	FACW	3	
White Turtlehead	*Chelone glabra*	OBL	7	
Swamp Loosestrife	*Decodon verticillatus*	OBL	8	
Three-way Sedge	*Dulichium arundinaceum*	OBL	5	
Common Spikerush	*Eleocharis palustris*	OBL	4	
Riverbank Wildrye	*Elymus riparius*	FACW	5	
Virginia Wildrye	*Elymus virginicus*	FACW	4	
Joe-Pye Weed	*Eupatorium fistulosum*	OBL	6	
Boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	FACW	4	
Spotted Touch-me-not	*Impatiens capensis*	FACW	2	
Pale Touch-me-not	*Impatiens pallida*	FACW	3	
Northern Blue Flag	*Iris versicolor*	OBL	7	
Canada Rush	*Juncus canadensis*	OBL	5	
Soft Rush	*Juncus effusus*	OBL	3	
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*	FACW	7	
Great Blue Lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*	FACW	6	

Square-stemmed Monkey Flower	*Mimulus ringens*	OBL	5	
Sensitive Fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	FACW	2	
Lizard's Tail	*Saururus cernuus*	OBL	7	
Purple-Stemmed Aster	*Symphyotrichum puniceum*	OBL	4	
Marsh Fern	*Thelypteris palustris*	FACW	4	
Blue Vervain	*Verbena hastata*	FACW	3	

Table 5-2b. Deep Emergent Marsh

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Gray's Sedge	*Carex grayi*	FACW	5	15-20 pounds/acre
Cartex lacustris	*Carex lacustris*	OBL	5	
Royal Fern	*Osmunda regalis*	OBL	7	
Green Bulrush	*Scirpus atrovirens*	FACW	4	
Woolgrass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	FACW	3	
River Bulrush	*Scirpus fluviatilis*	OBL	6	
Water Parsnip	*Sium suave*	OBL	5	
Bur-reed	*Sparganium americanum*	OBL	5	

Table 5-2c. PFO- Floodplain Forest

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Boxelder	*Acer negundo*	FACW	0	400/acre
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	FAC	1	Shrub clusters
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	OBL	2	
Grey birch	*Betula populifolia*	FAC	4	Trees 10-25 feet apart
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*	FAC	4	
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	OBL	8	
Silky dogwood	*Cornus amomum*	FACW	5	
Red osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	FACW	4	
Green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	FACW	2	
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	FACW	6	
Black gum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	FAC	5	
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	FACW	5	

American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	FACW	3	
Eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	FAC	2	
Swamp white oak	*Quercus bicolor*	FACW	7	
Bur oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*	FAC	6	
Pin oak	*Quercus palustris*	FACW	7	
Black willow	*Salix nigra*	OBL	3	

Table 5-2e. PFO- Red Maple Hardwood Swamp

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wetland Indicator	CoC	Planting Rate
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	FAC	2	400/acre Shrub clusters Trees 10-25 feet apart
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	FACW	6	
Ironwood	*Carpinus caroliniana*	FAC	5	
Bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	FAC	5	
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	FAC	7	
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	FACW	6	
Eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	FAC	2	
Swamp white oak	*Quercus bicolor*	FACW	7	
American elm	*Ulmus americana*	FACW	3	
Slippery elm	*Ulmus rubra*	FAC	8	

5.5 Timing and Sequence

Micron's large project size will require a phased approach for construction; and the wetland mitigation effort will follow a similar phased approach consistent with regulatory requirements. See 33 C.F.R. § 332.3(m) "Implementation of the compensatory mitigation project shall be, to the maximum extent practicable, in advance of **or concurrent with the activity causing the authorized impacts**." The Sixmile Creek Site will be the sixth site developed which is proposed for the fourth construction year (**Table 5-3**).

Table 5-3. Mitigation Site Sequence

Site Name	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 ~	∞ In Perpetuity
Buxton Creek Stream and Wetlands		Construction begins						
Oneida River Wetlands		Construction begins						
Lower Caughdenoy Creek Wetlands		Construction begins						
Fish Creek Stream and Wetlands			Construction begins					
Upper Caughdenoy Creek Wetlands				Construction begins				
Sixmile Creek Wetlands					Construction begins	Monitoring, maintenance, and adaptive management		Permanent stewardship

						after construction for a 15-year period* after approved as-built (not to scale)	**begins after monitoring period ends, pending agency approval**

The construction sequence at Sixmile Creek follows that shown in **Table 5-4**. The site will be constructed in approximately one year with the following spring dedicated to planting that will initiate the 10-year monitoring and maintenance window to meet success criteria. Planting in the fall may occur if it is advantageous to plant establishment.

The mitigation work plan at Sixmile Creek will be phased in several steps. The treatment of existing invasive vegetation will begin as early as possible to minimize spread to work areas once agricultural activities cease and the wetlands are constructed. Seeding and planting will be completed after all grading is complete.

Table 5-4. Construction Sequence

Activity	Timing	Phase
Invasive species management.	Spring Year 1*	Pre-construction
Work area layout and preparation, SWPPP implementation.	Spring Year 1	Pre-construction
Groundwater dam installation, basin excavation, pond and ditch filling. Erosion control seeding.	Summer Year 1	Construction Phase I: Earthwork
Final grading to develop microtopography, loosening of soil as necessary.	Summer Year 1	Construction Phase II: Topography Enhancement
Seeding, planting, and mulching per planting plan and SWPPP, placement of woody debris for a natural look	Fall Year 1	Construction Phase III: Seeding & Planting
Removal of all construction materials and general site clean-up. Erosion and sediment control structures (silt fencing) will be removed once site is stabilized.	Fall Year 1	Post-construction
*invasive species management will likely begin prior to this time with repeat treatments		

5.6 Sediment and erosion control measures

All erosion and sediment control practices will be installed as specified by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP, **Appendix G**) prior to any ground disturbance. The limit of disturbance and spoil deposition areas will be clearly marked to ensure ground disturbances are minimized. Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures in and around mitigation sites will receive consistent and constant inspection and maintenance by qualified personnel. Spoil and sediment collected will be removed and placed upland in a manner that prevents erosion and transportation of sediment to a waterway or wetland. All erosion and sediment control devices and structures will be removed once full stabilization is achieved and no later than three full growing seasons after the planting of the mitigation site.

6. Performance Standards

Success within the mitigation sites is based on wetland acreage meeting the USACE criteria for the three parameters described in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and

2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, or any amendments thereto. Mitigation success will also depend on the establishment of wetland community types that replace in form and function the impacted wetlands. Credits generated are determined by acreage meeting the following parameters, in addition to the final vegetative goals:

- Hydrology: the wetland area is inundated, or the water table is ≤12 inches below the soil surface for ≥14 consecutive days during the growing season at a minimum frequency of 5 years in 10. Any combination of inundation or shallow water table is acceptable in meeting the 14-day minimum requirement. For wetland re-establishment areas, deepwater aquatic habitats and/or vegetated shallows will only be credited where they equal 10% or less of the re-establishment areas on the site and are part of a well-integrated complex. Vegetated shallows and/or deep-water habitats over 0.1 acre in size will be mapped in each monitoring report/delineation. It is not anticipated that any such aquatic habitats will develop at the site.
- Vegetation: the wetland area demonstrates a relative dominance of Facultative (FAC) or wetter plant coverage, meeting one or more USACE Wetland Determination Data Form Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators.
- Soils: the wetland area contains soil profiles that demonstrate one or more USACE Wetland Determination Data Form Hydric Soil Indicators.

By the end of the 15-year monitoring period, the site shall meet or exceed the following vegetative performance standards (see also **Table 6-1**):

- **Palustrine Emergent Wetland (PEM):** The areas meeting palustrine emergent wetland criteria will have ninety percent (90%) relative cover of wetland work areas by native hydrophytes (FAC, FACW, or OBL). Monitoring will be conducted yearly with interim targets of 20% relative cover after the first full year after planting, 40% by Year 3, 60% by Year 5, and 80% by Year 7, providing sufficient time to assess progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met. Final performance standards met at 10 years.

  Deep emergent and shallow emergent marsh (Edinger et al. 2014) are the targeted cover types for PEM areas.
  - Shallow marshes will be 6 inches to 3 feet deep with exposed soils in the summer and very variable in species.
  - Deep emergent marshes will be 6 inches to 6 feet deep, less likely to have exposed soils, and very variable in species, with species more likely to be submerged or floating.
- **Palustrine Scrub Shrub (PSS)**: The areas meeting palustrine scrub shrub criteria will have at least 400 native shrubs/trees per acre, and those stems will display normal and healthy

growth, free of disease and pests. At least 280 of those stems will be native shrub species. Stem density monitoring will be conducted biannually, providing sufficient time to assess progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met.

- **Palustrine Forest (PFO)**: The areas meeting palustrine forest criteria will have a minimum of 400 native, live, and healthy (disease- and pest-free) woody plants growing per acre. At least 280 of these will be native tree species. Stem density monitoring will be conducted biannually for a period of 15 years, providing sufficient time to assess progress and account for any adaptive management needs to ensure final success criteria will be met.

  Because tree height is an important factor in reducing long-term herbivory and ensuring overall success, monitoring will also occur for a period of 15 years, with average tree height targets within planting areas at 2 ft. by the 3rd year of vegetation growth, 3 ft. by the 5th year of vegetation growth, 4 ft. by the 7th year of vegetation growth, 6 ft. by the 10th year of vegetation growth, 8 ft by the 12th year, and 9 ft by the 15th year. The wetland forest types targeted are:
  - Floodplain Forest, will be planted adjacent to streams
  - Red-maple hardwood swamp- can be characterized by being seasonally flooded with hummocks and hollows, and red maple will most likely be the dominant canopy tree. Although ash may be abundant, those species are no longer planted.
- **Invasive Species**
  - Wetland acreage will have a final target of less than 5% relative cover of all non-Typha invasive plant species such as, but not limited to: purple loosestrife, common reed, and reed canarygrass. Interim targets will be 15% the first year following planting, 15% by Year 3, 12.5% by Year 5 and 10% by Year 7.
  - Due to the difficulty of distinguishing the three species of cattails, as well as the likelihood that at least one of these will be present in many types of New York wetlands, the total relative cover of all invasive species, including cattails, will be less than 10%. Interim targets will be 20% the first year following planting, 18.5% by Year 3, 15% by Year 5 and 12.5% by Year 7.
- **VIBI:** The vegetation index of biotic integrity "floristic quality" (VIBI-FQ) of the rehabilitated and re-established wetlands will be equal to or greater than 40 by the end of the monitoring period. Final scores will be dependent on baseline VIBI scores and will have a minimum of 10-point increase. VIBI plots will be placed in each cover type for re-establishment and rehabilitation. Interim targets will aim for a score of 15 or more by the first year following planting, ≥20 by Year 3, ≥30 by Year 5, and ≥35 by Year 7.

Table 6-1. Wetland Performance Standards and Interim Goals

Performance Standard	Interim and Final Goals						
	Year 1[1]	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 10[2]	Year 12	Year 15[3]

Relative cover by native perennial hydrophytes (FAC or wetter)	20%	40%	60%	80%	90%		
Stem density in PSS areas (per acre, at least 280 must be shrub species)	400	400	400	400	400		
Stem density in PFO areas (per acre, at least 280 must be tree species)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Tree height in PFO areas	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	4 ft	6.6 ft	8ft	9ft
Relative cover of all non-Typha invasive plant species in PEM, PSS, and PFO areas	15%	15%	12.5%	10%	5%		
Total relative cover of all invasive species, including Typha spp. in PEM, PSS, and PFO areas	20%	18.5%	15%	12.5%	10%		
VIBI-FQ score	≥15	≥20	≥30	≥35	≥40		
1. First full growing season following planting 2. Final herbaceous/PEM and PSS goals to be met at this time or additional monitoring years added 3. Final PFO (tree height and density) goals to be met at this time							

7. Monitoring Requirements

There will be an initial post-construction "as-built" plan sheet of constructed features with 1' contours, map/descriptions of planted materials, wetland delineation by wetland cover type (PEM, PSS, PFO) and other habitat types e.g. tributaries, ditches, vegetated shallows, deepwater, estimates of invasive plant species cover within the re-establishment areas, and other information relevant for monitoring comparison.

Site monitoring begins after construction is completed and continues for ten (10) years unless additional monitoring is required to demonstrate achievement of performance standards. Monitoring information collected will determine if performance standards are being met and inform maintenance tasks or adaptive management needed to help meet those standards.

Each monitoring report will include:

- Work completed, as-builts, and milestones
  - Evaluation of progress toward all performance goals (i.e. Sections 6 and 9) as appropriate.
  - Report on the status of all erosion control measures on the mitigation site, and any additional temporary measures needed.
  - Weekly mapping of all work completed.
- Hydrological reporting
  - Hydrology data collected from permanent water wells, as well as hydrology information derived from Wetland Determination Data Forms completed throughout the site.
  - Maps showing the location and extent of wetland cover types (PEM, PSS, PFO) and other habitat types (e.g., tributaries, ditches, vegetated shallows, deepwater), locations of monitoring wells, staff gauges, and precipitation gauges.

  - Vegetated shallows and/or deep-water habitats >0.1 acre in size will be mapped and reported.
- Vegetation reporting
  - Description of the general plant health, vigor, and mortality including a prognosis for future survival with qualitative descriptions and photos illustrating tree growth.
  - Relative cover, stem density, and tree height reporting with descriptions of the monitoring protocols used.
  - VIBI scores and data sheets for wetland rehabilitation areas.
- Wildlife reporting
  - List of wildlife observed and other salient biological occurrences.
- Invasive species reporting
  - Relative cover of invasive species with descriptions of the monitoring protocols used.
  - Any areas >0.1 acre that are dominated by invasives will be mapped with acreages.
- Corrective actions proposed/implemented
  - Description of remedial actions completed during the monitoring year. Any measures requiring additional soil manipulation or changes in hydrology, all of which will be undertaken only after written approval from NYSDEC and USACE Buffalo District.
- Other
  - Photographs at permanent photo points.

7.1 Reporting schedule

After an initial Post-Construction As-Built Report, monitoring reports will be submitted by December 31st of the monitoring year to describe conditions in the growing season. All reports in digital format will be submitted to USACE, Regulatory Branch, Auburn Office and NYSDEC, Region 7 Headquarters in Syracuse, with any hard copies provided upon request. All monitoring, reporting, requests, and adaptive management is the responsibility of the permittee, Micron, with implementation by TWT.

Table 7-1. Anticipated Reporting Schedule

Activity	Years Post Construction															
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Wetland and aquatic resources delineation		X		X		X		X		X	X					
Hydrologic monitoring	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vegetation: native and invasive relative cover		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Vegetation: woody stem density and tree height		X		X		X		X			X		X			X

Vegetation: VIBI-FQ		X		X		X		X		X	X					
Photo sequence		X		X		X		X			X					
Detailed site mapping		X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Reports	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
As-built report	X															
Monitoring & management report		X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X		X
*Location of wells and gauges will be detailed in the as-built report																

If construction takes more than one growing season to be completed, an interim construction report will be submitted and will describe completed tasks and those remaining. The monitoring timeline will begin following the completion of construction and planting activities described herein.

8. Maintenance Plan

Periodic maintenance activities will be expected to occur following initial construction and planting to ensure long-term viability of the restored and protected resources on the project sites. Below are descriptions outlining the projected maintenance activities during the monitoring period. Any maintenance activities undertaken will be documented in the appropriate monitoring report along with a discussion of any anticipated maintenance to be completed in future years. Significant adjustments such as earthwork will require USACE and DEC approval.

8.1 Hydrology Maintenance

Immediately following construction and throughout the 10-year monitoring period, TWT will monitor the development of site hydrology to ensure that adequate and anticipated hydrology has been restored. It is understood that wetland hydrology may take time to develop, sometimes years, and the desired hydrology or hydric soils may not be achieved until later in the monitoring period. Factors that could negatively impact the intended hydrology include erosion of spillways, failed ditch plugs, compromised groundwater dams, unidentified drainage tiles, and wildlife activity (i.e. beaver and muskrats). If hydrology standards are not being met, TWT will determine if more time is needed for development or make the appropriate adjustments as soon as practicable, preferably before vegetation establishment to minimize disturbance. Possible maintenance actions addressing hydrology issues include:

- Reinforcing spillways with rock or installing other vertical grade control structures,
- Adjusting height/depth of ditch fill or groundwater dams,
- Additional drain tile searches,
- Trapping and/or relocating nuisance wildlife.

8.2 Vegetation Maintenance

The development of a healthy and diverse native vegetative community is crucial for the success of this wetland restoration project, therefore, TWT will closely monitor vegetative establishment following initial planting/seeding and throughout the 10-year monitoring period. Regular maintenance is intended to ensure the health and survival of native woody plants and herbaceous species, to limit the establishment and spread of invasive plant species, and to keep performance standard progress on track. Maintenance actions for vegetative community health include:

- Herbivory prevention- Whitetail deer are a major threat to plant diversity (Blossey et al. 2024). TWT, to the degree practical, will install deer fence along the entirety of the wetland compensation areas with commercial grade 8 ft deer fence. The fence will stay on site for the project duration. To ensure other wildlife's free passage, the fence bottom will be raised to allow small mammals and herpetofauna to pass (about 6 inches),
- Tree and shrub maintenance to combat disease, herbivory, or competition from other plants,
- Supplemental planting/seeding of native trees, shrubs, or herbaceous vegetation,
- Managing invasive species as needed through mechanical or chemical control using aquatic-safe herbicides by a licensed applicator.

8.3 General Site Maintenance

General site maintenance is anticipated to occur regularly throughout the 10-year monitoring period and beyond. As the fee-simple owner of the site, TWT bears responsibility for all non-ecological maintenance tasks, including but not limited to fence and gate upkeep, structural maintenance where applicable, signage installation, monitoring for vandalism, and maintaining trail/security cameras if deemed necessary.

9. Long Term Management Plan

The purpose of the Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the protected and restored resources after mitigation performance standards have been achieved. The LTMP has been included in **Appendix H**. As the site develops and matures, the LTMP will be amended as needed to include relevant information. After the monitoring period has ended, TWT will prepare a final LTMP to be submitted with the project's final monitoring report that will be reviewed and approved by the USACE. The final LTMP will address the site-specific future needs of the project based upon conditions at the time of the active period closeout.

9.1 Responsible Party

Micron is the Responsible Party for all phases of this permittee responsible mitigation through monitoring and final acceptance when a Certificate of Completion (or an equivalent) will be

provided by the agencies. Once the mitigation is complete Micron will transfer long-term management to TWT.

9.2 Long-Term Monitoring and Management Activities

The LTMP includes the anticipated long-term monitoring and management activities and their estimated costs. These activities will be adjusted as needed throughout and after the active ecological monitoring period.

9.3 Long-Term Funding Mechanism

TWT has a director-controlled Stewardship Management Investment Account specifically established for Micron mitigation projects. This account's investment income will come from investment instruments that are low-risk and broad-based, (e.g., TWT may use 30-year Treasury Bonds) to support permanent long-term management and maintenance as described in the final LTMP. The entirety of the account will be funded before implementation starts at $8,000/credit (or per DEC restoration/creation acre) for the wetland compensation and $60/ft for stream compensation. The funding level designed in the Long-Term Management Budget in the LTMP is sufficient to sustain the long-term management of all of Micron's wetland and stream compensation. This fund will also have a clause in TWT's Bylaws that provides for its transfer along with the Micron lands to another NGO should that issue arise.

10. Adaptive Management Plan

Beyond the anticipated maintenance needs detailed in Section 11, preparedness for unexpected changes in site conditions is imperative to the continued success of the project. This adaptive management strategy outlines the approach for addressing potential challenges and unexpected changes, including those related to fire, climate change, disease, and other factors. Continuous monitoring to inform the adaptation of management strategies will ensure that the protected and restored resources remain resilient and meet long-term conservation goals. Potential challenges warranting adaptive management include:

- **Fire**: The effects of a significant fire event can lead to negative impacts on a young, re-established wetland. Fire can scorch and kill newly planted or immature vegetation, particularly woody species like trees and shrubs. The loss of vegetative cover can lead to increased soil erosion resulting in potential sedimentation issues to connected water bodies. Fire can create favorable conditions for invasive species as well as affect soil structure and permeability thereby altering hydrology. In the event of a significant fire event, TWT will address the loss of plants, erosion, and any other impacts and determine the appropriate adaptive management approach such as replanting, stabilizing soils, and/or monitoring water quality to facilitate recovery.

- **Climate change**: Changes in precipitation and temperatures associated with climate change can significantly affect wetland mitigation sites through a variety of mechanisms, impacting the hydrology, vegetation, wildlife, and overall ecological functions. To adaptively manage the impacts of climate change on wetland mitigation sites, TWT can implement strategies such as altered water management practices and management of vegetative communities with an emphasis on native species resilient to climate variability and extremes.
- **Disease**: Unforeseen damage to wildlife, vegetation, and ecosystem services is possible via disease or pests. Pathogen spread or a pest invasion can decrease plant diversity and biomass, disrupting the wetland's structural integrity and the success of mitigation performance standards. Monitoring and early detection will be key to assessing such an event and implementing adaptive management strategies such as replanting (i.e. with hardier, disease-resistant species), sanitation processes and controlling the spread.
- **Flood**: Though wetlands aid in flood attenuation, a significant flooding event can have negative effects on a young wetland mitigation project. High energy floodwaters can cause soil erosion and sedimentation, leading to the damage of plant roots and flooding of vegetation. Ditch plugs or groundwater dams/low earthen berms that were installed during construction may fail or breach under serious flooding events. In such an event, TWT will determine the appropriate adaptive management action including replanting of the site, soil stabilization, or re-construction of ditch plugs and groundwater dams.

11. Financial Assurances

The short-term financial assurances for this compensatory mitigation plan will include individual performance bonds for each mitigation site to ensure compliance with permit requirements and project success. Experienced insurance brokers with the Great American Insurance Group will assist in preparing these financial assurances by providing guidance on structuring the performance bonds and ensuring they meet regulatory expectations. This approach ensures that each mitigation site is financially secured independently, providing clear accountability and reducing risk for both regulatory agencies and stakeholders.

12. References

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CONSERVATION EASEMENT

On lands of The Wetland Trust, Inc.

557 County Route 33, Town of Hastings,

Palermo, Schroeppel, Oswego County, NY

covering a 224.3-acre portion of

Tax Parcels 257.-2-05.02, 257.00-02-22, 257.00-02-15.111, 257.000-02-17, 257.00-02-17.02 and 257.00-03-01

THIS DECLARATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENT is made as of the _____ day of _____202_, by The Wetland Trust, Inc. (the "Grantor"), a New York not-for-profit with offices at 4729 State Route 414, Burdett, NY 14818, for the benefit of, but not the burden upon, The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. (the "Holder"), a New York not-for-profit entity having its office at P.O. Box 220, Burdett, New York 14818.

WHEREAS, Grantor is the owner in fee simple of approximately 238.2 acres of certain real property located in the Town of Hastings, Palermo, Schroeppel, County of Oswego, and State of New York, of which property is covered by this conservation easement and more fully described in Schedule A and annexed hereto (the "Protected Property"), and

WHEREAS, The Wetland Trust, Inc., a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, is providing compensatory mitigation services to Micron New York Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC, with principal offices at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho, 83716 for unavoidable adverse impacts to waters of the United States authorized under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) , and/or Sections 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 401, 403); and impacts to jurisdiction waters of New York State authorized under …….

WHEREAS, the Protected Property is to be protected in perpetuity through this Conservation Easement for those purposes as described in the Micron Upper Caughdenoy Creek Mitigation Plan, attached to this CE, pursuant to which The Wetland Trust, Inc., has committed to permanently protect and maintain a mitigation project on the Protected Property; and

WHEREAS, in relation to the compensatory mitigation activities, the Protected Property is subject to the conditions of the Mitigation plan, and any Federal or NY State Permit; and

WHEREAS, to ensure the long-term protection of the Protected Property, Grantor agrees to restrict ownership and use of the Protected Property: in order to protect, restore, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States including wetlands through the control of discharges of dredged or fill material located on the Protected Property; in accordance with the common law and with the Conservation Easements provisions of New York Environmental Conservation Law ("**ECL**") Article 49, Title 3; in recognition of the continuing benefit to scenic and natural resources and the environment; and as a condition of being issued the Permit; and

WHEREAS, Grantor desires to declare, create, and convey to the Holder a Conservation Easement placing certain limitations and affirmative obligations on the Protected Property for the purpose of maintaining the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the purposes of this Conservation Easement are to protect the scenic, natural resource, and aquatic resource values of the Protected Property including native flora and fauna and the ecological processes that support them, diverse forest types and conditions, soil productivity, biological diversity, water quality, and aquatic habitats including wetlands; and

WHEREAS, the Holder is a 501 ©(3) not-for-profit corporation and is qualified to hold a Conservation Easement in accordance with ECL Section 49-0305; and

WHEREAS, Grantor agrees, in accordance with ECL Section 49-0305.5, that rights of enforcement of the terms of this Conservation Easement shall be held by the Holder, and that the USACE, NYSDEC or other appropriate enforcement agencies of the United States or New York State hold rights of enforcement under the Permit; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for the foregoing consideration, and in further consideration of the restrictions, rights, and agreements herein, and for the purposes of preservation, protection, and conservation of the Protected Property and the conservation and wildlife resources thereon, Grantor hereby creates, gives, grants, bargains, and conveys to the Holder a perpetual easement in, to, over, and across the Protected Property subject to the Permit, , and any current and future modifications thereto.

A. RESTRICTIONS

Grantor shall ensure compliance with the following Restrictions on the Protected Property, which shall run with the Protected Property in perpetuity, and be binding on the Grantor, the Holder, and their respective successors, assigns, lessees, and other occupiers and users. These Restrictions are subject to Grantor's Reserved Rights, which follow.

1. **General**. There shall be no future fillings, flooding, excavating, mining, or drilling; no removal of natural materials (soil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, etc.); no dumping of materials; and no alteration of the topography which would materially affect the Protected Property in any manner, except as authorized by the Permit, , and any modifications thereof.

2. **Waters and Wetlands**. In addition to the general restrictions above, within the Protected Property there shall be no draining, dredging, damming, or impounding; no changing the grade or elevation, impairing the flow or circulation of waters, or reducing the reach of waters; and no other discharges or activity requiring a permit under applicable water pollution control laws and regulations, except as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

3. **Trees/Vegetation**. On the Protected Property there shall be no clearing, burning, cutting, or destroying of trees or vegetation, except as may be necessary to protect public health or safety or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof; there shall be no planting or introduction of non-native or exotic species of trees or vegetation.

4. **Waste Disposal.** There shall be no disposal or storage of liquid or solid waste or other unsightly, hazardous, toxic or offensive material on the Protected Property.

5. **Uses**. No agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial, residential development, mining, logging, or commercial activity shall be undertaken or allowed on the Protected Property.

6. **Structures**. There shall be no construction, erection, or placement of buildings, billboards, or any other structures, to include fences, parking lots, trailers, mobile homes, camping accommodations, or recreational vehicles, or additions to existing structures, on the Protected Property, except as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

7. **New Roads**. There shall be no construction of new roads, trails, or walkways on the Protected Property

without the prior written approval (including approval of the manner of construction) of the Holder and the USACE and NYSDEC

8. **Utilities**. There shall be no construction or placement of utilities or related facilities (including telecommunications towers and antennas) in, over, or under the Protected Property without the prior written approval (including approval of the manner of construction) of the Holder, the USACE and the NYSDEC.

9. **Pest Control**. There shall be no application of pesticides or biological controls, including controls of problem vegetation, on the Protected Property without prior written approval (including approval of the manner of application) of the Holder, the USACE, the NYSDEC or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

10. **Vehicular Use**. There shall be no use of any motorized vehicle or motorized equipment, and no use of any non-motorized bicycle anywhere on the Protected Property, except in the case of emergency, for the purpose of enforcement of applicable laws and regulations, for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the purposes of this Conservation Easement, or as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

11. **Subdivision**. There shall be no division or subdivision of the Protected Property.

12. **Marking**. The Grantor shall mark the limits of the Protected Property in a manner approved by the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC and shall maintain the marking in place so as to notify the public that the Protected Property is an area preserved for conservation purposes.

13. **Other Prohibitions**. Any other use of, or activity on, the Protected Property which is or may become inconsistent with the purposes of the Conservation Easement, the preservation of the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, or the protection of its environmental systems, is prohibited, except as authorized by the Permit, and any modifications thereof.

B. RESERVED RIGHTS OF GRANTOR

Grantor reserves the right to engage in all acts or uses not prohibited by the Restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the Purpose of this Conservation Easement, the preservation of the Protected Property substantially in its natural condition, and the protection of its environmental systems, and which do not interfere with any obligations under the Permit, and any modifications or amendments thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to modify or amend any other or additional agreements between or among Grantor, the Holder, and/or the USACE and NYSDEC. In the event any of Grantor's acts or uses on the Protected Property are subject to review under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), Grantee and the Holder shall be designated as interested parties and notified of the review process.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following General Provisions shall be binding upon the Grantor and the Grantor's heirs, successors, grantees, transferees, administrators, assigns, lessees, licensees and agents, and shall inure to the benefit of the Holder, USACE and NYSDEC, and the heirs, successors, grantees, transferees, administrators, assigns, lessees, licensees and agents of the Holder, USACE and NYSDEC:

1. **Rights of Access and Entry.** The Holder, USACE and NYSDEC shall have the right to enter and go upon the Protected Property for purposes of monitoring and inspection, and to take actions necessary to verify compliance with the Restrictions. The Holder shall also have rights of visual access and view, and the right to enter and go upon the Protected Property for purposes of making scientific or educational observations and studies, and taking samples, in such a manner as will not disturb the quiet enjoyment of the Protected Property by Grantor. No right of access or entry by the general public to any portion of the Protected Property is conveyed by this Conservation Easement.

2. **Enforcement.** Grantor acknowledges and agrees that the Holder's, USACE's and NYSDEC's remedies at law for any violation of this Conservation Easement are inadequate. In the event of a breach of any of the Restrictions set forth above, the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC will notify the Grantor in writing of the breach. The Grantor shall have thirty (30) days after receipt of such notice to undertake actions that are reasonably calculated to promptly correct the conditions constituting the breach. If the Grantor fails to commence such corrective action within thirty (30) days, or fails to complete the necessary corrective action, the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC may undertake such actions, including legal proceedings, as are necessary to effect such corrective action. Among other relief, the Holder, USACE, NYSDEC shall be entitled to specific performance

of the terms of this Conservation Easement and to a complete restoration of the Protected Property, correcting damage caused by any breach of the Restrictions. Breaches of the General Provisions of this Conservation Easement shall be actionable without notice. The costs of a breach, correction or restoration, including reasonable Holder expenses, expert or consultant expenses, court costs and attorneys' fees, shall be paid by the Grantor. Enforcement shall be at the discretion of the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC. Enforcement shall not be defeated because of any subsequent adverse possession, laches, estoppel or waiver. The Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC's enforcement rights are in addition to, and shall not limit, enforcement rights available under other provisions of law or equity, or under any applicable permit or certification. Failure to timely enforce compliance with this Conservation Easement or the use limitations contained herein by any party shall not bar subsequent enforcement by such party and shall not be deemed a waiver of the party's right to take action to enforce any provision of this Conservation Easement.

Events Beyond Grantor's Control. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Holder or the USACE to institute any proceedings against Grantor for any changes to the Protected Property caused by acts of God or circumstances beyond the Grantor's control such as earthquake, fire, flood, storm, war, civil disturbance, strike, or similar causes.

3. **Obligations of Ownership.** Grantor is responsible for payment of all real estate taxes, assessments, fees, or other charges levied upon the Protected Property, and Grantor will provide copies of receipts evidencing payment of any such charges upon request of the Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC. Any liens, mortgages or other encumbrances affecting the Protected Property shall be subject to the terms of this Conservation Easement. The Holder, USACE, or NYSDEC shall not be responsible for any costs or liability of any kind related to the ownership, operation, insurance, upkeep, or maintenance of the Protected Property, except as expressly provided herein. Nothing herein shall relieve the Grantor of the obligation to comply with federal, state, or local laws, regulations, and permits that may apply to the exercise of ownership, or rights under this Conservation Easement, by Grantor.

4. **Recording.** The Grantor shall have this Conservation Easement duly recorded and indexed as such in the Office of the County Clerk of Oswego County, New York, as described in ECL Section 49-0305.4. Upon recording, the Grantor shall forward a copy of this Conservation Easement as recorded to the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC and, as described in ECL Section 49-0305.4, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

5. **Extinguishment.** In the event that changed conditions render impossible the continued use of

the Protected Property for conservation purposes, this Conservation Easement may only be extinguished, in whole or in part, by judicial proceeding under authority of ECL Section 49-0307. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to amend or terminate this Conservation Easement.

6. **Eminent Domain.** If all or part of the Protected Property is taken in the exercise of eminent domain so as to substantially abrogate the Restrictions imposed by this Conservation Easement, the Grantor and the Holder shall promptly notify the USACE and NYSDEC and shall join in appropriate actions at the time of such taking to recover the full value of the taking, and all incidental and direct damages due to the taking. Each party shall be responsible for its own costs in any such legal proceeding.

7. **Proceeds of Taking.** This Conservation Easement constitutes a real property interest immediately vested in the Holder. In the event that all or a portion of this Protected Property is sold, exchanged, or involuntarily converted following an extinguishment or the exercise of eminent domain, the Holder shall be entitled to the fair market value of this Conservation Easement. The parties stipulate that the fair market value of this Conservation Easement shall be determined by identifying the fair market value of the Protected Property unencumbered by this Conservation Easement (minus any increase in value after the date of this grant attributable to

improvements) and subtracting the value of the Protected Property with the Conservation Easement at the time of this grant. The values at the time of this grant shall be the values used, or which would have been used, to calculate a deduction for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Section l70(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (whether the grant is eligible or ineligible for such a deduction). The Holder shall use its share of the proceeds in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Conservation Easement.

8. **Notification.** Any notice, request for approval, or other communication required under this Conservation Agreement shall be sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, to the following addresses (or such address as may be hereafter specified by notice pursuant to this paragraph):

To Grantor:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, New York 14818

To Holder:

The Wetlands Conservancy, Inc
P.O. Box 220
Burdett, New York 14818

To the USACE:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District ATTN:

Regulatory Branch
Room 1937, 26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278-0090

And

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District ATTN:

Regulatory Branch
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207-3199

To the NYSDEC:

?

9. **Assignment.** This Conservation Easement is transferable, but only to a holder qualified under ECL Section 49-0305.3, and approved in writing by the USACE and NYSDEC before transfer. As a condition of such transfer, the transferee shall agree to all of the restrictions, rights, and provisions herein, and to continue to carry out the purposes of this Conservation Easement. Assignments shall be accomplished by amendment of this Conservation Easement in accordance with Section C, Paragraph 14. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to assign this Conservation Easement.

10. **Failure of Holder.** If at any time the Holder is unable or fails to enforce this Conservation Easement, or if the Holder ceases to be a holder qualified under ECL Section 49-0305, and if within a reasonable period of time after the occurrence of one of these events the Holder fails to make an assignment pursuant to paragraph 10, then the Holder's interest shall become vested in another holder, as approved by the USACE and NYSDEC, qualified in accordance with an appropriate (e.g., cy pres) proceeding, to be brought by the Grantor in a court of competent jurisdiction, or by Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC finding a replacement entity agreeable to USACE and NYSDEC

11. **Subsequent Transfer.** This Conservation Easement shall be perpetual and run with the land and shall be binding upon all future owners of any interest in the Protected Property. The conveyance of any portion of or any interest in the Protected Property, by sale, exchange, devise or gift, shall be

made by an instrument which expressly provides that the interest thereby conveyed is subject to this Conservation Easement, without modification or amendment of the terms of this Easement, and such instrument shall expressly incorporate this Conservation Easement by reference, specifically setting forth the date, office, liber and page of the recording of this Conservation Easement. The failure of any such instrument to comply with the provisions hereof shall not affect the validity or enforceability of this Conservation Easement, nor shall such failure affect the Holder's or the USACE' rights hereunder. No less than thirty (30) days prior to conveyance of any interest in the Protected Property, Grantor (to include any successor Grantor) shall notify the Holder, USACE, and NYSDEC of such intended conveyance, providing the full names and mailing addresses of all Grantees, and the individual principals thereof, under any such conveyance. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to transfer the Protected Property.

12. No **Merger of Interests.** In the event the same person or entity ever simultaneously holds an interest in the Protected Property under this Conservation Easement, and holds the underlying title in fee, the parties intend that the separate interests shall not merge.

13. **Amendment.** This Conservation Easement may be amended in accordance with ECL Section 49-0307, but only in a writing signed by the Grantor and the Holder, or their successors or assigns, and approved in writing by the USACE and NYSDEC, its successors or assigns; provided such amendment does not affect the qualification of this Conservation Easement or the status of the Holder under ECL Section 49-0305 or any other applicable law; and provided such amendment is consistent with the conservation purposes of this grant and its perpetual duration. Any amendment to this Conservation Easement shall be recorded and provided to the Holder, the USACE and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, in the manner set forth in paragraph C-5 above. In accordance with 33 C.F.R. 332.7(a)(3), USACE and NYSDEC must be provided 60-day advance notification before any action is taken to amend this Conservation Easement.

14. **Severability.** Should a court of competent jurisdiction find any separate part of this Conservation Easement void or unenforceable le, the remainder shall continue in full force and effect.

15. **Warranties by Grantor.** Grantor warrants that it owns the Protected Property in fee simple, and that Grantor owns all interests in the Protected Property that may be impaired by the granting of this Conservation Easement. Grantor further warrants that there are no outstanding mortgages, tax liens, encumbrances , or other interests in the Protected Property that have not been expressly subordinated to this Conservation Easement. Grantor further warrants that no structures of any kind, to include roads, trails or walkways, and no violations of restrictions of this of this Conservation Easement exist

on the Protected Property at the time of execution hereof. Grantor further warrants that the Holder shall have the use of and enjoy all the benefits derived from and arising out of this Conservation Easement.

16. **No Gift or Dedication**. Nothing contained in this Conservation Easement shall be deemed to be a gift for dedication of all or any part of either the Permitted Property or the Protected Property to the public, or for public use.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor and Holder have executed this Conservation Easement, as of the date written above.

Execution by Grantor: The Wetland Trust, Inc.

By: _____

Title:

STATE OF NEW YORK) ss.:

COUNTY OF Schuyler)

On the __day of _____in the year 202_ before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said state, personally appeared the Grantor _____, _____ of The Wetland Trust, Inc. personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed this instrument.

_____

Notary Public Date: _____

Approval and Acceptance by Holder: The Wetland Conservancy, Inc.

By: _____

Title: Chair

STATE OF NEW YORK) ss:

COUNTY OF Tompkins)

On the __day of _____in the year 202_ before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said state, personally appeared the Holder **Aaron Ristow**, Chair of The Wetland Conservancy, Inc. personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed this instrument.

_____ _____

Notary Public Date

Schedule A. Legal description of parcel to be covered by this Conservation Easement.

Upper Caughdenoy Creek, 557 County Road 37

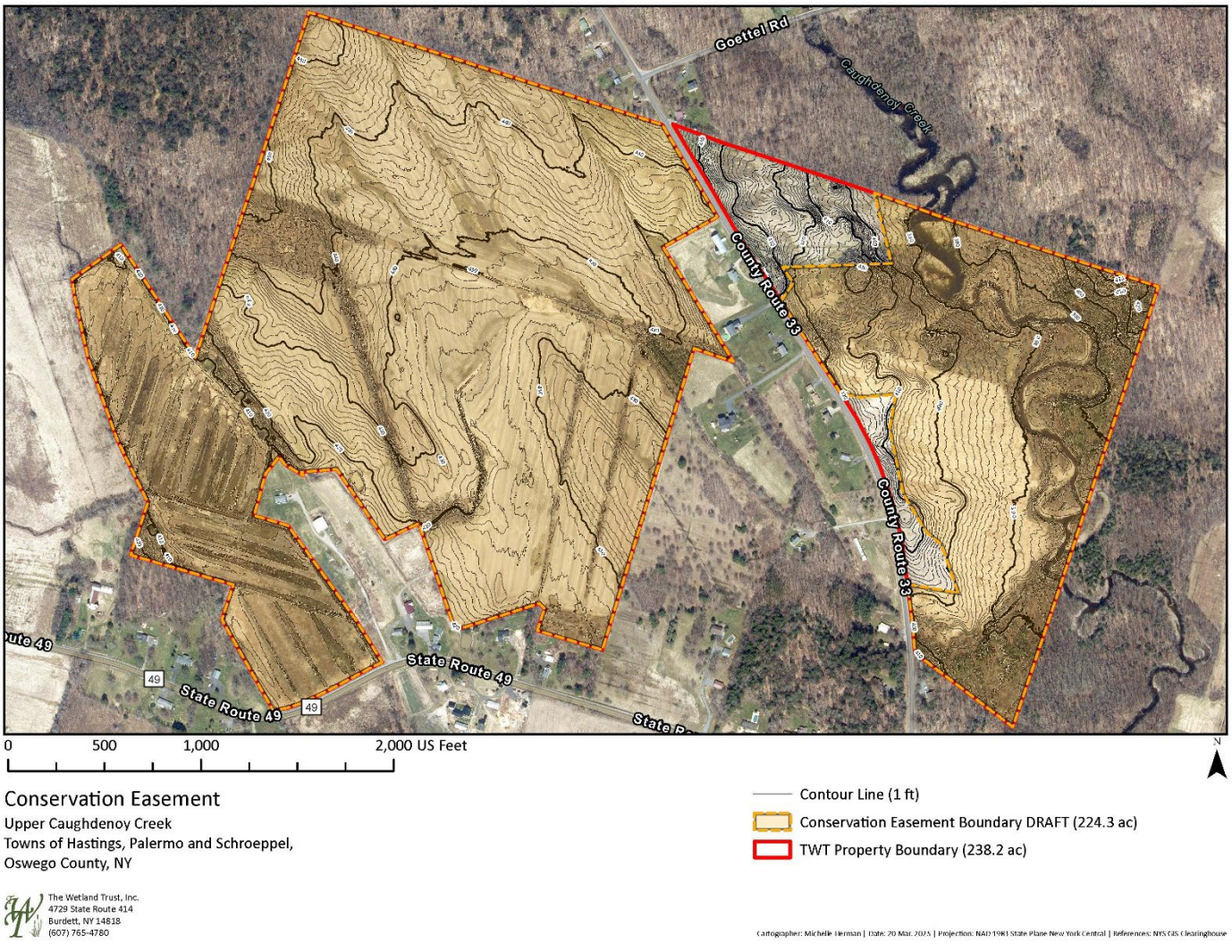
Town of Hastings, Palermo, and Schroeppel, Oswego County, NY

covering a *224.3*-acre portion

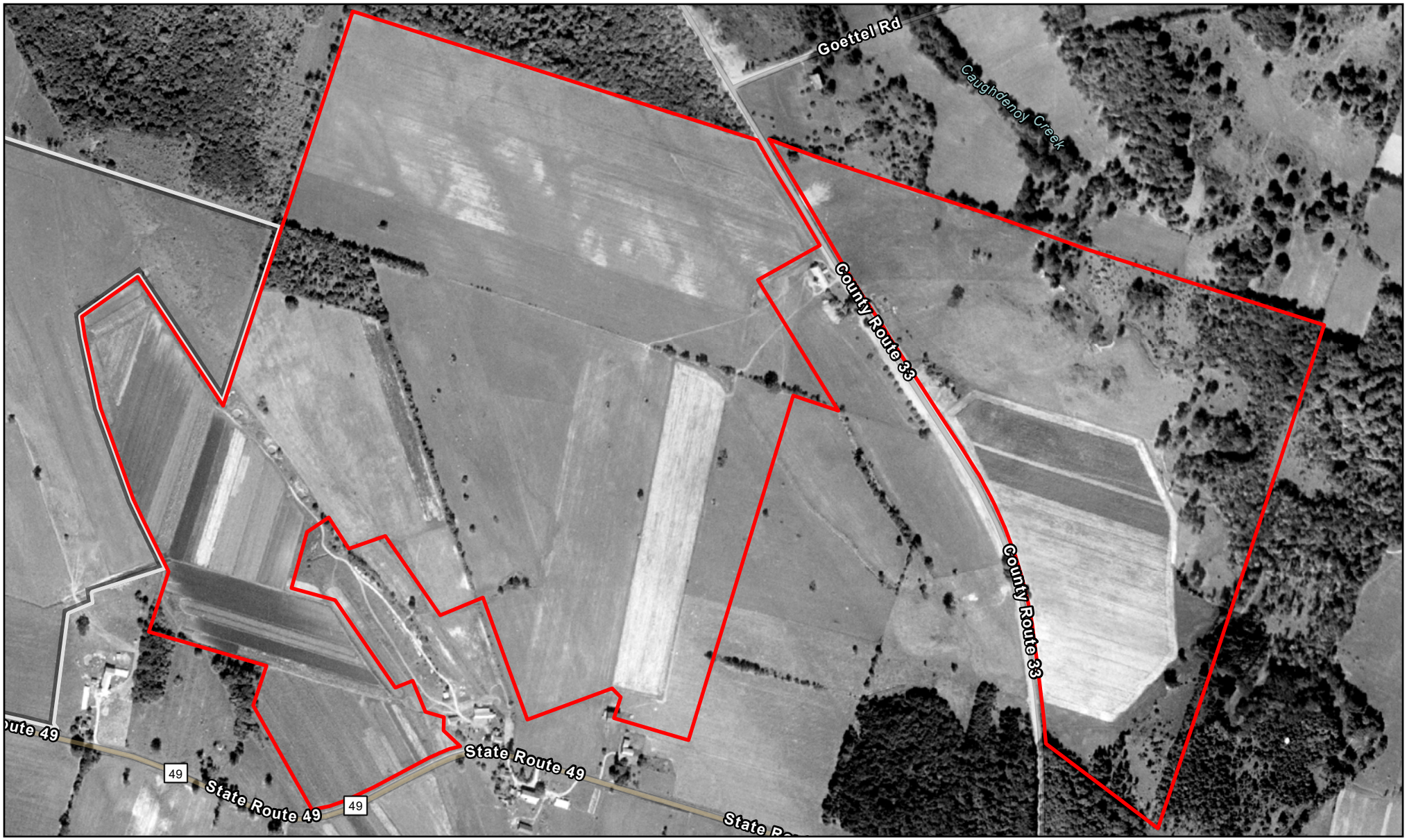
of Tax Parcels 257.-2-05.02, 257.00-02-22, 257.00-02-15.111, 257.000-02-17, 257.00-02-17.02 and 257.00-03-01

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

[Left intentionally blank- awaiting boundary survey with descriptions of metes and bounds]



Appendix B.



Imagery (1955)

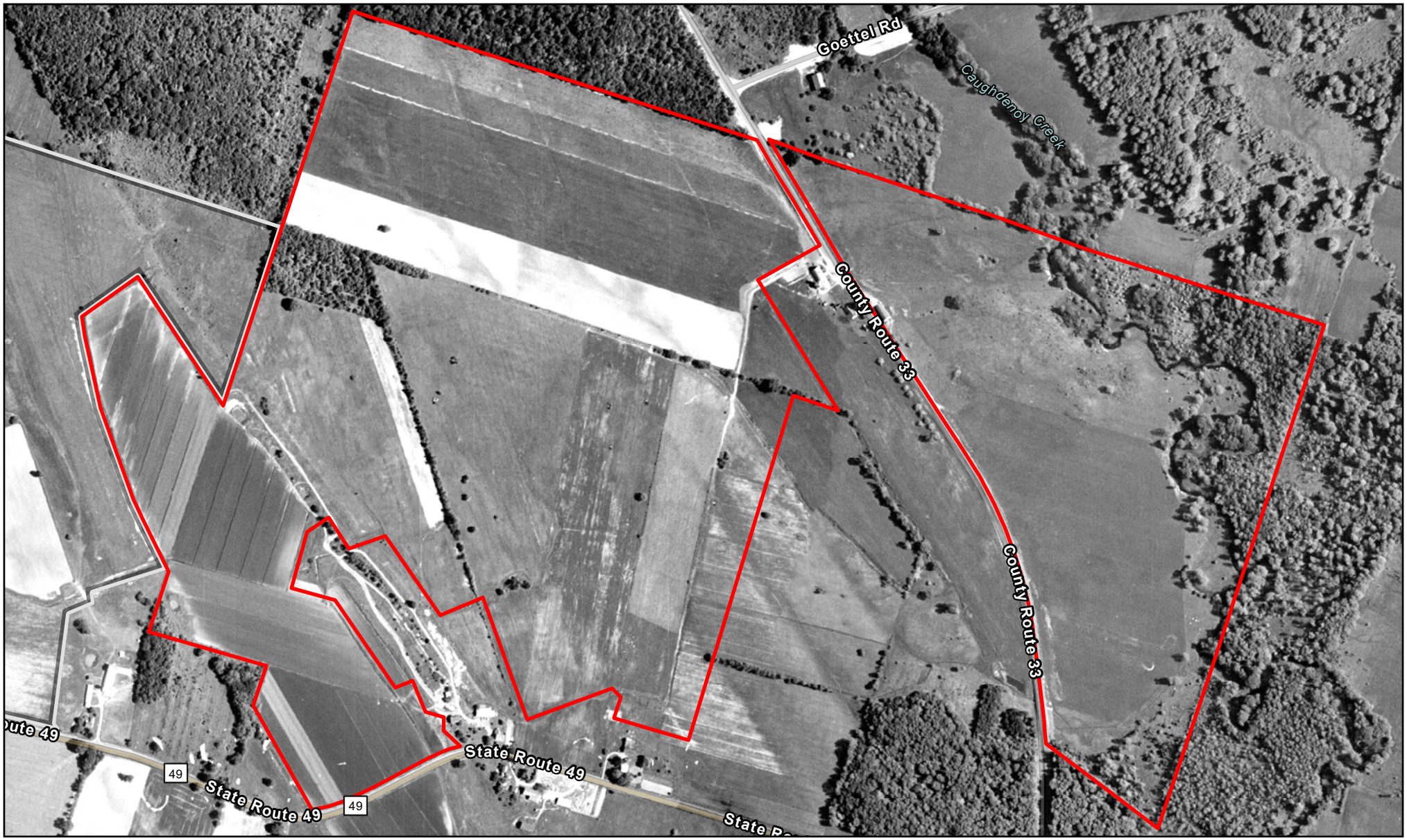
Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Imagery (1959)

Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Imagery (1994)

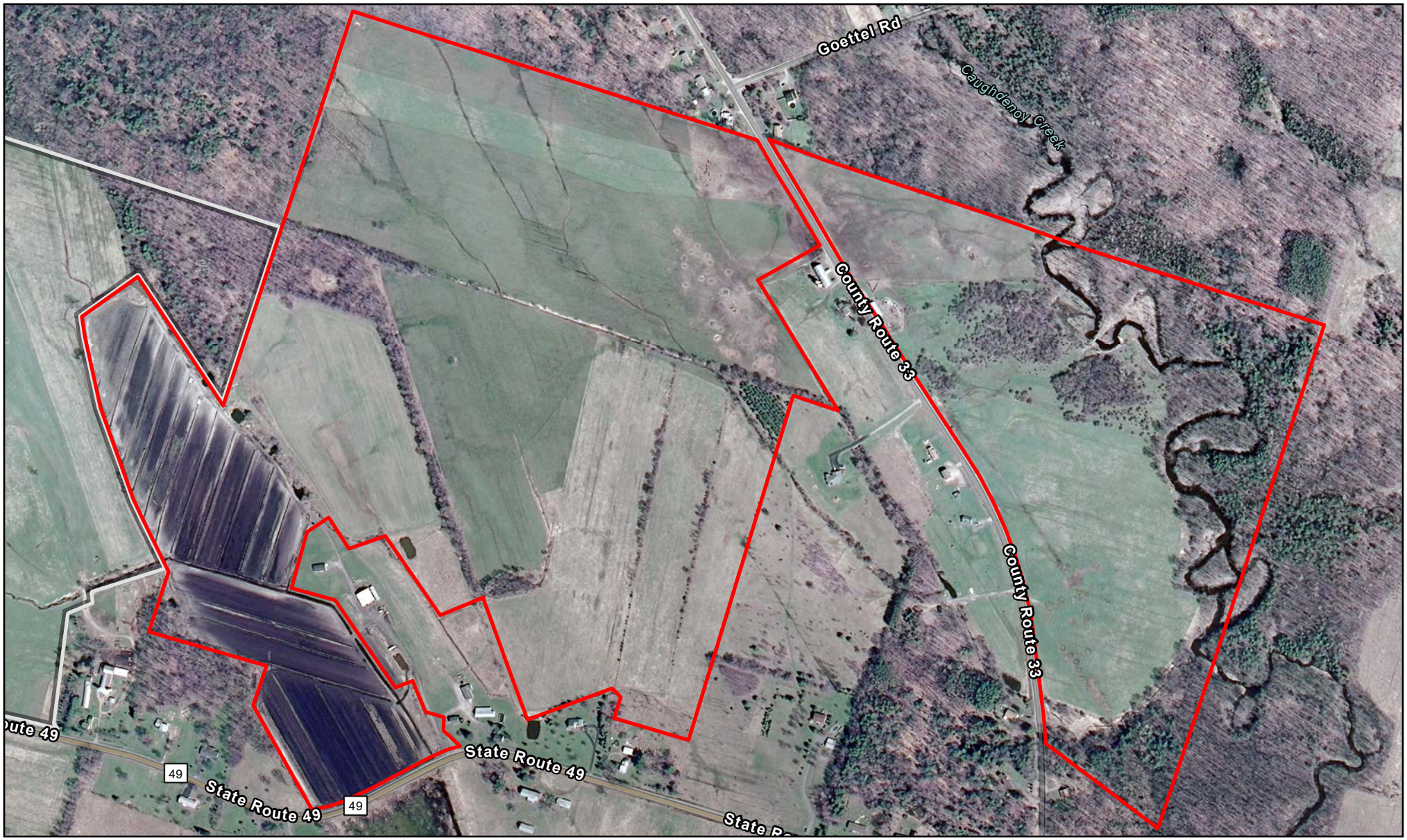
Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Imagery (2006)

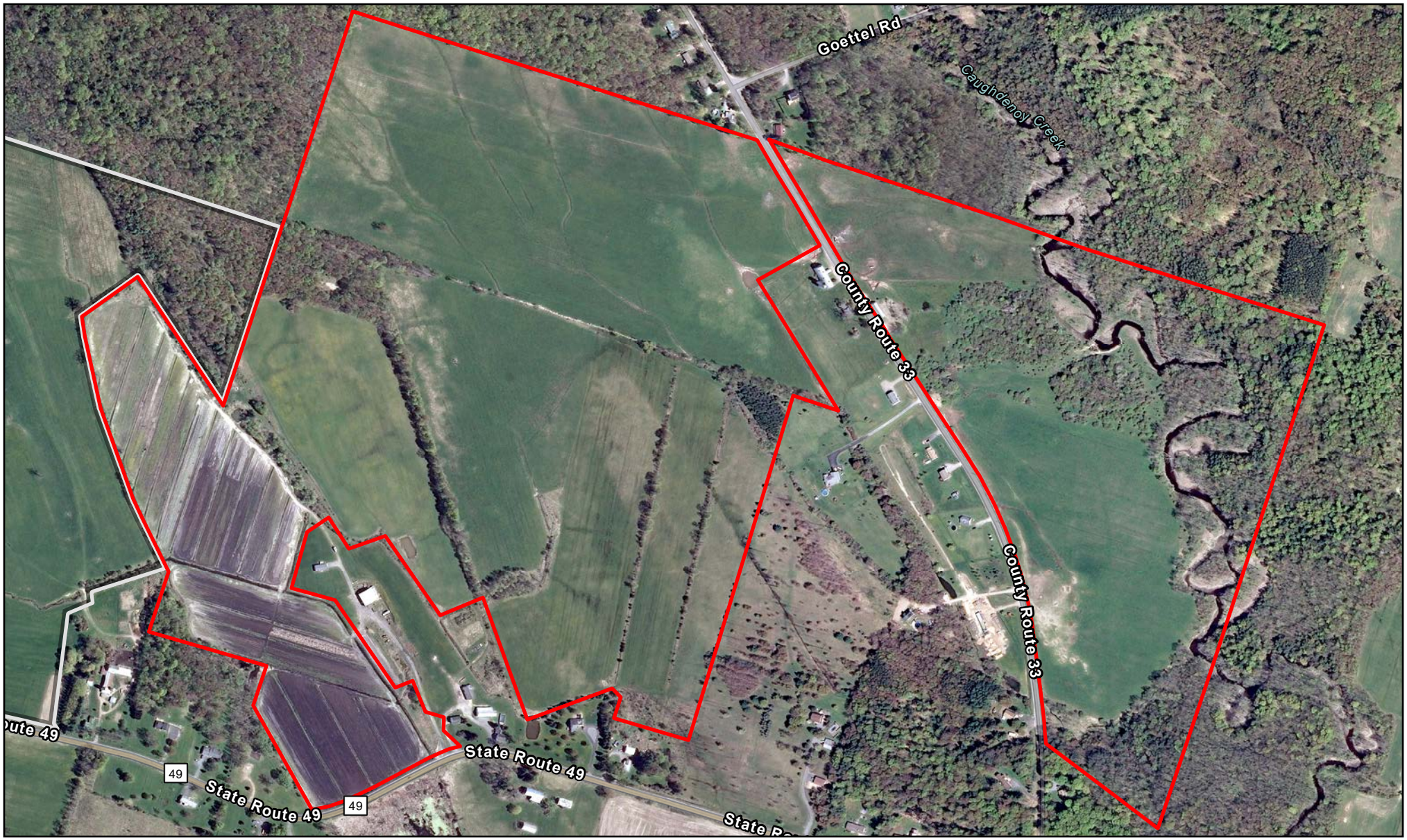
Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Imagery (2011)

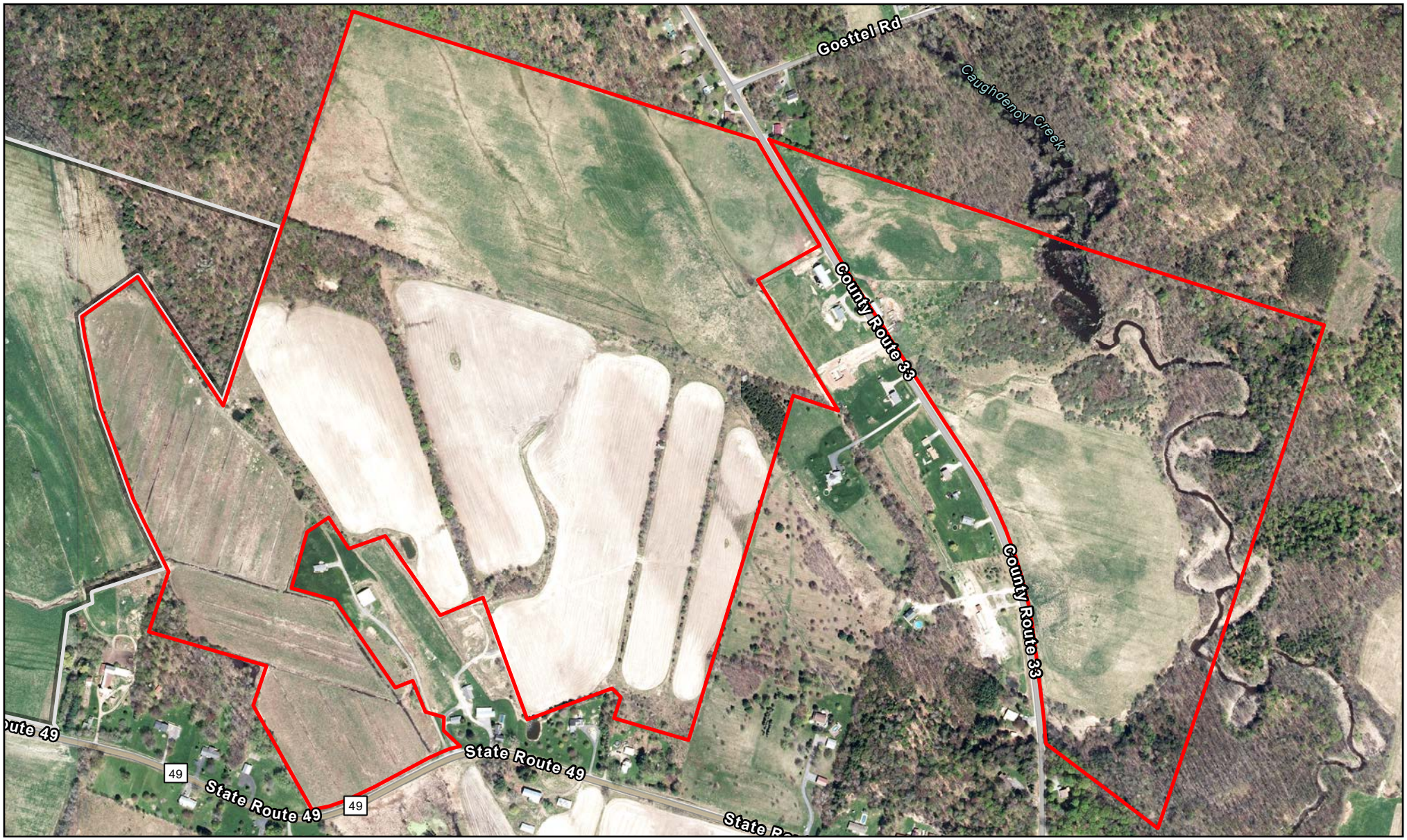
Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Imagery (2015)

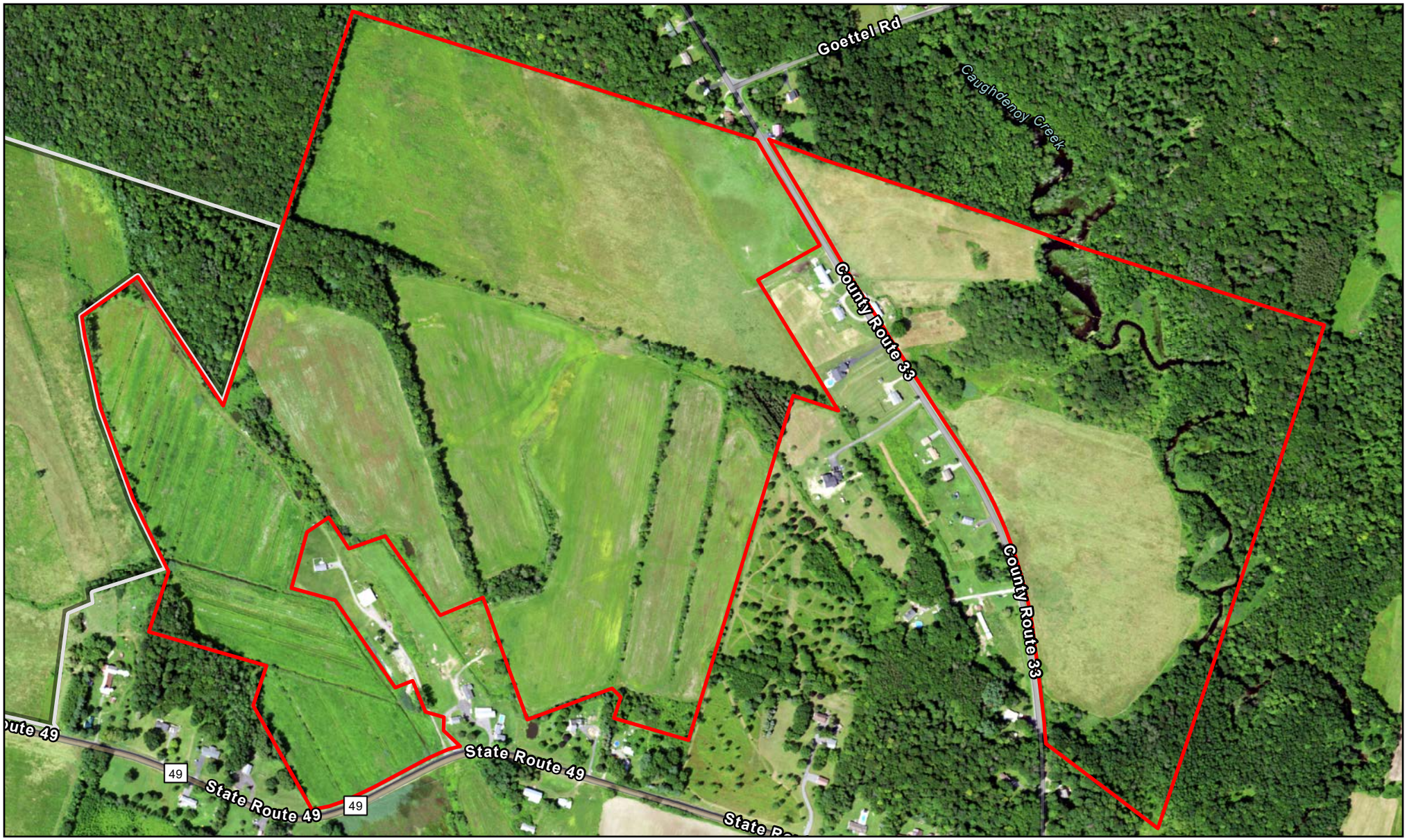
Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse



Imagery (2019)

Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

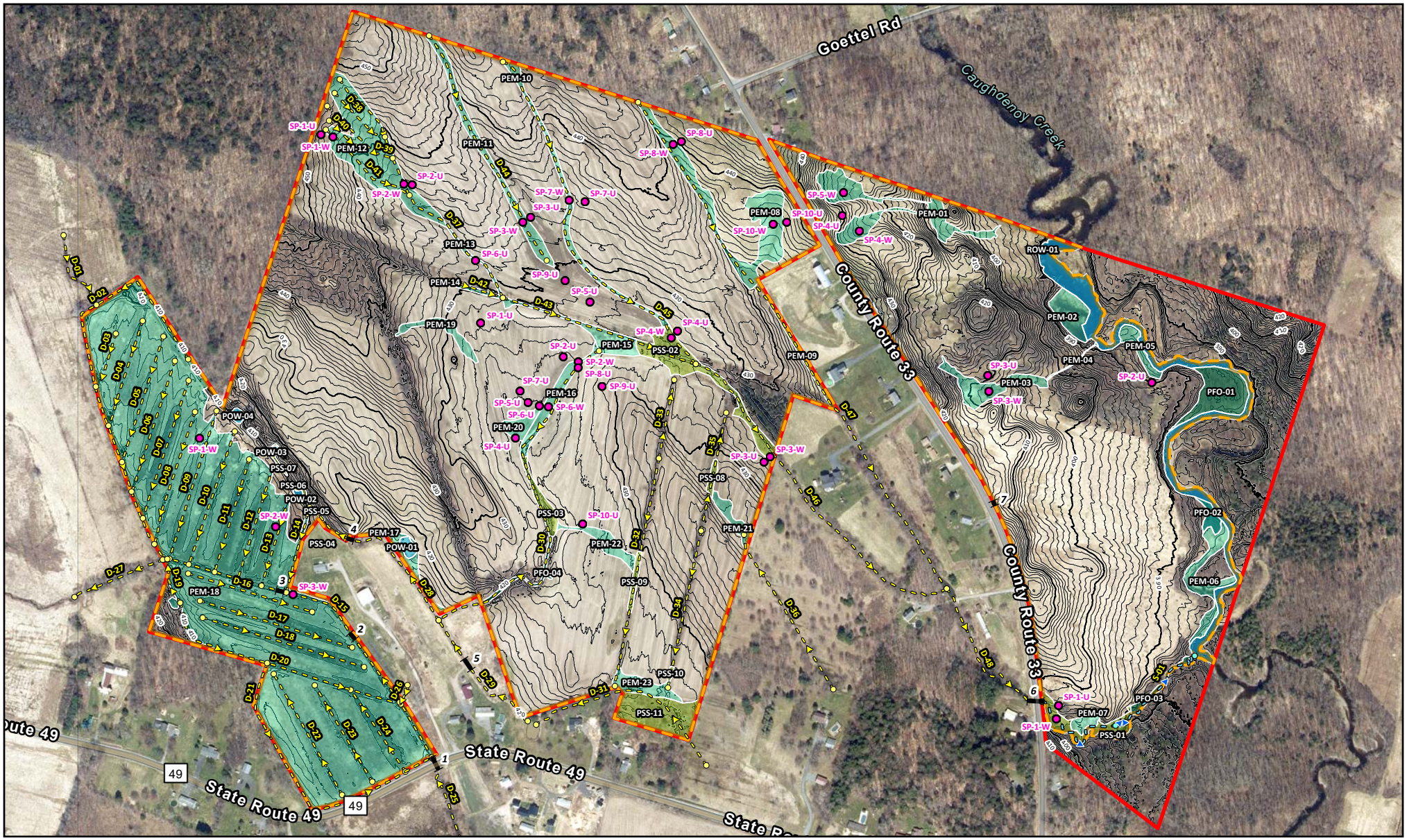
TWT Property Boundary (239 ac)

Other TWT Property

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 9 Dec. 2024 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Appendix C.



Delineated Wetlands and Drainage Features

Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel,
Oswego County, NY

Wetland Delineation Sample Points (n = 41)
Culverts (n = 7)

Drainage Features
- Ditch
- Stream

Delineated Wetlands (52.9 ac total)
- Open Water - Pond (P) and Riverine (R) (3.2 ac)
- PEM (44.3 ac)
- PSS (3.8 ac)
- PFO (1.6 ac)

Contour Line (1 ft)
Delineation Concurrence Request Boundary (219.1 ac)
TWT Property Boundary (238.2 ac)

The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
(607) 765-4780

Cartographer: Michelle Herman | Date: 16 Feb. 2025 | Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central | References: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Upper Caughdenoy Creek Wetland Delineation Summary Table

ID	Wetland Type Cowardin	Cover Type Edinger	Acres	Linear Feet	Notes	Flow Regime
1	Culvert	-	-	48.4393796524	State Route 49 crossing, conveys main flow into PEM-18.	-
2	Culvert	-	-	21.1676347679	Farm equipment crossing over main ditch in PEM-18.	-
3	Culvert	-	-	19.4775479786	Farm equipment crossing over main ditch in PEM-18.	-
4	Culvert	-	-	16.9527775743	Farm equipment crossing over D-28.	-
5	Culvert	-	-	42.6668525503	Farm equipment crossing over D-29.	-
6	Culvert	-	-	59.4055915463	County Route 33 crossing connecting D-48 to S-01.	-
7	Culvert	-	-	8.23706868519	24 in diameter concrete. Parallels County Route 33, for side of road drainage and farm equipment access into field.	-
D-01	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	379.2068336	Conveys hydrology from adjacent TWT Johnson Farm Preserve into PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-02	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1903.461397	Northern perimeter ditch around PEM-18, receives drainage from D-01 and numerous interior field ditches (D-03 through D-08).	Intermittent
D-03	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	259.5376501	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-04	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	500.9320859	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-05	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	599.9601262	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-06	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	624.854297	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-07	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	658.9849618	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-08	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	628.7743762	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-09	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	703.7675455	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-10	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	638.5842333	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-11	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	534.3084518	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-12	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	534.2275397	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-13	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	414.7776044	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-14	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	370.600137	Deep, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Along edge of adjacent landowner's yard. Possibly receives drainage from D-28.	Intermittent
D-15	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1630.473892	Deep, narrow ditch that conveys the main flow through PEM-18, from Culvert 1 to exit from property into adjacent TWT Johnson Farm Preserve via D-27.	Intermittent
D-16	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	588.8253659	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-17	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	721.9684829	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-18	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	765.658485	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-19	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	211.9728691	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-20	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1169.899382	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-21	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1346.607305	Southern perimeter ditch around PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-22	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	630.2391139	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-23	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	509.2518905	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-24	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	446.4934399	Shallow, narrow ditch dug using "lands" technique. Interior field ditch of PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-25	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	550.6977248	Flows to Culvert 1 and connects to D-15. Main drainage flow into PEM-18.	Intermittent
D-26	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	88.37315962	Small drainage flowing from adjacent landowner's yard to D-15.	Intermittent
D-27	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	437.6658198	Main outlet of PEM-18. Flows East to West into adjacent TWT Johnson Farm Preserve.	Intermittent
D-28	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	837.9436303	Conveys flow from D-29 and D-30 to muck field, probably D-14 specifically.	Intermittent
D-29	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	636.9093689	Flows into D-28 from an off-site pond.	Intermittent
D-30	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1752.894926	Deep, narrow ditch that conveys hydrology from PEM-15 South to D-28 through active agricultural field. Bank height ranges from 3 in at northern end to 8 ft at southern end.	Intermittent
D-31	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	970.6115646	Edge of South field. Flows from off-site into PSS-11 and PEM-23, then exits property and flows into off-site pond.	Intermittent
D-32	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1052.391944	Within one of two eastern hedgerows in South field, flows South. Small drainage indentations.	Intermittent
D-33	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	362.9690333	Within one of two eastern hedgerows in South field, flows North. Small drainage	Intermittent

					indentations.	
D-34	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	727.1332627	Within one of two eastern hedgerows in South field, flows South. Small drainage indentations.	Intermittent
D-35	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	548.135989	Within one of two eastern hedgerows in South field, flows North. Small drainage indentations.	Intermittent
D-36	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	815.7621233	Flows northwest from off-site into PEM-21.	Intermittent
D-37	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1280.434655	Conveys main flow from PEM-12 to PEM-14.	Intermittent
D-38	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	309.0170145	Past attempted drainage of PEM-12 based on aerial photos. Flows to D-37.	Intermittent
D-39	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	387.9004552	Past attempted drainage of PEM-12 based on aerial photos. Flows to D-37.	Intermittent
D-40	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	168.2363297	Past attempted drainage of PEM-12 based on aerial photos. Flows to D-37.	Intermittent
D-41	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	493.9500579	Past attempted drainage of PEM-12 based on aerial photos. Flows to D-37.	Intermittent
D-42	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	249.3332573	Slight depression separating North and South fields. Flows East to D-43.	Intermittent
D-43	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	927.6366024	Separates North and South fields. Collects drainage from North field and conveys to D-46.	Intermittent
D-44	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1160.670326	Drains North field, flowing South. No discernible surface connection to D-45 or D-43, but suspected underground connections to D-45.	Intermittent
D-45	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1732.690919	Drains North field, flowing South to D-46. No discernible surface connection to D-44, but suspected underground connection.	Intermittent
D-46	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	1633.296044	Conveys drainage from North field off-site to D-48 and ultimately Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
D-47	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	2625.27083	Conveys drainage from North field off-site to D-48 and ultimately Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
D-48	Ditch	Ditch / artificial intermittent stream	-	743.9731544	Conveys drainage from North field off-site to Culvert 6, S-01, and Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
S-01	Stream	Stream	-	1178.55	Continuation of D-48 flow from County Route 33 (Culvert 6) to Caughdenoy Creek. This channel segment appears less modified / disturbed than those upstream of Rt.33 culvert.	Intermittent
PEM-01	PEM	Shallow emergent	1.43544010697	-	In cow pasture adjacent to County Route 33.	Intermittent
PEM-02	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.577897850946	-	Annually flooded wet meadow along Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
PEM-03	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.694070740263	-	Swale in hayfield, noticeably wet and soft compared to surrounding areas of field. Drains East to PEM-04.	Intermittent
PEM-04	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.0357929610267	-	Wet connection between PEM-03 and Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
PEM-05	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.291124540909	-	Caughdenoy Creek floodplain.	Intermittent
PEM-06	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.788225132934	-	Caughdenoy Creek floodplain. Mostly PEM with a few scattered mature trees.	Intermittent
PEM-07	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.175503267895	-	South end of East field. Adjacent to S-01 corridor.	Intermittent
PEM-08a	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.98	-	Wet meadow surrounding D-47. Acts as a border between a former cow pasture and an active agricultural field.	Intermittent
PEM-08b	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.94	-	Wet meadow that was a formerly a cow pasture.	Intermittent
PEM-09	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.242742084635	-	Wet meadow surrounding D-47 at the southeastern corner of the North field. Acts as a border between the active agricultural field and pasture / residential yards.	Intermittent
PEM-10	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.765818502305	-	Wet meadow surrounding D-45, within active agricultural field.	Intermittent
PEM-11	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.979941431428	-	Wet meadow surrounding D-44, within active agricultural field.	Intermittent
PEM-12	PEM	Shallow emergent	2.5407699926	-	Wet meadow that was actively farmed as recently as 2020.	Intermittent
PEM-13	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.109674783198	-	Surface drainage pathway in agricultural field connecting PEM-12 and PEM-14.	Intermittent
PEM-14	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.274695015764	-	Wet meadow around a shallow drainage collecting water from North field.	Intermittent
PEM-15	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.471762632527	-	Wet meadow that receives water from PEM-14 / D-43. High clay content.	Intermittent
PEM-16	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.553645167319	-	Wet meadow surrounding upper half of D-30, within active agricultural field. High clay content with pooling water. Drains to South.	Intermittent
PEM-17	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.333789452099	-	Wet meadow buffering POW-01 from surrounding active agricultural fields. Invaded with Typha and Phalaris arundinacea.	Intermittent
PEM-18	PEM	Reverted drained muckland	30.3379563376	-	"Muck farm" that appears active in all available aerial photos through 2011. Now invaded with Phalaris arundinacea, Lythrum salicaria, etc. More than 20 ditches dug to drain this field. Hydrology from both North and South, ultimately exiting via D-27.	Intermittent
PEM-19	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.345670309249	-	In active agricultural field. Surface drainage pathway from the adjacent upland forest to PEM-20.	Ephemeral
PEM-20	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.284823235973	-	Actively farmed area with high clay, deep ruts and pooling water.	Intermittent
PEM-21	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.287716006114	-	In active agricultural field. Surface drainage pathway from off-site ditch (D-36) flowing to PSS-08.	Intermittent

PEM-22	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.377483653485	-	In active agricultural field with high clay, deep ruts, algal mats and pooling water. Surface drainage pathway from PSS-09 to PSS-03.	Ephemeral
PEM-23	PEM	Shallow emergent	0.458987266564	-	Edge of active agricultural field with high clay, deep ruts, algal mats and pooling water. Receives hydrology from double hedgerow ditches and PSS-11.	Intermittent
PFO-01	PFO	Floodplain forest	1.03386201931	-	Flooded forest along bend of Caughdenoy Creek. West boundary is a steep bank.	Intermittent
PFO-02	PFO	Floodplain forest	0.172090896759	-	Flooded forest along Caughdenoy Creek.	Intermittent
PFO-03	PFO	Floodplain forest	0.191643921679	-	S-01 corridor.	Intermittent
PFO-04	PFO	Red maple- hardwood swamp	0.163272218438	-	Surrounds lower third of D-30. Bordered by active agriculture and upland forest.	Intermittent
POW-01	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	0.113700392031	-	Farm pond dug between 1959-1981. Surrounded by PEM-17 on the edge of an active agricultural field.	Perennial
POW-02	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	0.0294873444137	-	Farm pond dug prior to 1955. Surrounded by PSS-06.	Perennial
POW-03	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	0.0211567599972	-	Farm pond dug prior to 1955. Surrounded by PSS-07.	Perennial
POW-04	Open Water - Pond	Farm pond / artificial pond	0.0717896913839	-	Farm pond dug prior to 1955. Surrounded by steep upland forest on three sides and PEM-18 on the other.	Perennial
PSS-01	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.621106859119	-	S-01 corridor at base of steep mature forested slope.	Intermittent
PSS-02	PSS	Scrub shrub	1.28045510379	-	Surrounds the connection point of D-43, D-45 and D-46. Separates the North and South field.	Intermittent
PSS-03	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.327461913589	-	Surrounds middle third of D-30 with active agriculture on all sides.	Intermittent
PSS-04	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.00566957105561	-	At the base of a steep slope, surrounding D-28.	Intermittent
PSS-05	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.0194708850522	-	At the end of D-28 entering PEM-18.	Intermittent
PSS-06	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.0391226443977	-	Surrounds a farm pond (POW-02). At the base of a steep slope.	Intermittent
PSS-07	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.0497497520029	-	Surrounds a farm pond (POW-03). At the base of a steep slope.	Intermittent
PSS-08	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.100810160765	-	In one of two eastern hedgerows of South field. Receives hydrology from D-35 and PEM-21. Few scattered trees.	Intermittent
PSS-09	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.148755118376	-	In one of two eastern hedgerows of South field. Receives hydrology from D-32.	Intermittent
PSS-10	PSS	Scrub shrub	0.0277291710668	-	In one of two eastern hedgerows of South field. Receives hydrology from D-34.	Intermittent
PSS-11	PSS	Scrub shrub	1.2122438516	-	Off southeastern corner of South field, receives hydrology from the North (D-32, D-34) and South (D-31). Dense shrub canopy.	Intermittent
ROW-01	Open Water - Riverine	Stream	2.81	-	Caughdenoy Creek flowing from North to South.	Perennial

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/05/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, D. Johnston-Jordan, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.302387°N Long: 76.210526°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is in shrub/scrub area between hay field (20 ft away) and Caughdenoy Creek tributary. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August. Does not meet all three criteria.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicator observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Malus domestica*	50	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	50	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	25	Yes	FAC
2. *Prunus serotina*	5	No	FACU
3. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	5	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Geum macrophyllum*	1	No	FACW
2. *Persicaria virginiana*	1	No	FAC
3. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	Yes	FAC
4. *Lysimachia nummularia*	10	Yes	FACW
5. *Fragaria vesca*	2	No	UPL
6. *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*	5	Yes	FAC
7. *Agrimonia gryposepala*	1	No	FACU
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	25	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	16	x 2 =	32
FAC species	36	x 3 =	108
FACU species	6	x 4 =	24
UPL species	52	x 5 =	260
Column Totals:	110 (A)		424 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.85

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No OBL species were observed but a few low percentage FACW were dominate.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	7.5YR 5/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	Loam
7-15	10YR 7/3	70	10YR 7/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/05/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, D. Johnston-Jordan, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.302221°N Long: 76.210564°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is adjacent to mature forested slope. Wet meadow features with scrub/shrub components. Area is 70% wet meadow and 30% shrub. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Sample point is adjacent to tributary of Caughdenoy Creek. A 3ft culvert crosses Route 33 approximately 75 ft upstream.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus amomum*	15	Yes	FACW
2. *Viburnum lentago*	15	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Eutrochium purpureum*	60	Yes	FAC
2. *Euthamia graminifolia*	45	Yes	FAC
3. *Toxicodendron radicans*	5	No	FAC
4. *Solidago gigantea*	5	No	FACW
5. *Chelone glabra*	5	No	OBL
6. *Persicaria sagittata*	5	No	OBL
7. *Apocynum cannabinum*	1	No	FAC
8. *Ranunculus repens*	1	No	FAC
9. *Epilobium coloratum*	10	No	OBL
10. *Rumex obtusifolius*	2	No	FAC
11. *Verbena hastata*	1	No	FACW
12. *Lysimachia nummularia*	5	No	FACW
	145	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	26	x 2 =	52
FAC species	129	x 3 =	387
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	175 (A)		459 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.62

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Dead ash (approximately 10 in) present. 100% herbaceous coverage, 30% shrub coverage.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5YR 4/1	97	7.5YR 4/6	3			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
9-15	10YR 5/1	90	10YR 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	Sandy Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/05/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-2-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, D Johnston-Jordan. K. Hastings Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 4

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306403°N Long: 76.208912°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhineback silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is elevated 10 ft above Caughdenoy Creek. Area has been cleared for hunting or agriculture. Sample point was selected due to mix of upland and wetland plants. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August. No SP-2-W was taken due to hieght of Caughdenoy Creek bank (10 ft +).

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches): ____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches): ____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators were observed

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-2-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago gigantea*	7	No	FACW
2. *Toxicodendron radicans*	2	No	FAC
3. *Prunella vulgaris*	20	No	FAC
4. *Solidago rugosa*	5	No	FAC
5. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	No	FACW
6. *Euthamia graminifolia*	7	No	FAC
7. *Ranunculus repens*	5	No	FAC
8. *Carex intumescens*	1	No	FACW
9. *Plantago lanceolata*	60	Yes	FACU
10. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	No	FACU
11. *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*	2	No	FAC
12.			
	117	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	11	x 2 =	22
FAC species	41	x 3 =	123
FACU species	65	x 4 =	260
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	117 (A)		405 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.46

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% Herbaceous coverage. Scattered beyond sample point boundary there is Eutrochium purpureum (Joe Pye) and Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset) at 3% coverage. Adjacent to sample point field is a somewhat dense stand of apple trees.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-2-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5YR 5/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
6-14	10YR 5/3	70	10YR 6/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
			7.5YR 3/1	10				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/05/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, D. Johnston-Jordan, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Gentle slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306500 Long: 76.211706 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhB: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No N

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Hayfield on gradual slope adjacent to overgrown apple orchard. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches): ____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches): ____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Dactylis glomerata*	70	Yes	FACU
2. *Phleum pratense*	20	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90	(A)	360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbacious

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay loam
12-16	10YR 5/4	80	10YR 5/8				Loamy/Clayey	Clay loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/05/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, D. Johnston-Jordan, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.30632 Long: 76.211690 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam, 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Swale in hayfield, noticably wet and soft compared to surrounding areas of field. East end heads toward drainage. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Area drains to the east, soils moist to surface, evidence of tractor ruts.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Lysimachia nummularia*	100	Yes	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	15	No	OBL
3. *Lycopus americanus*	3	No	OBL
4. *Galium palustre*	5	No	OBL
5. *Cyperus esculentus*	2	No	FACW
6. *Symphyotrichum patens*	1	No	UPL
7. *Agrostis capillaris*	1	No	FAC
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	127	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	23	x 1 =	23
FACW species	102	x 2 =	204
FAC species	1	x 3 =	3
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	1	x 5 =	5
Column Totals:	127 (A)		235 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.85

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous coverage

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 3/1	95	10YR 3/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Investigator(s): DJJ Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.308498°N Long: 76.214175°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is 110 ft. from adjacent road Route 33. Land is in use as a pasture for cattle. Sample point is between SP-4-W and SP-5-W on a convex section of the slope. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August. Vegetation is meeting criteria on one FAC species

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology was observed

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Dactylis glomerata*	90	Yes	FACU
2. *Ranunculus repens*	40	Yes	FAC
3. *Euthamia graminifolia*	4	No	FAC
4. *Solanum carolinense*	2	No	FACU
5. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
6. *Taraxacum officinale*	1	No	FACU
7. *Juncus effusus*	4	No	OBL
8. *Calystegia sepium*	2	No	FAC
9. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	1	No	FACW
10. *Oxalis corniculata*	1	No	FACU
11. *Solidago canadensis*	1	No	FACU
12. *Deschampsia cespitosa*	1	No	UPL
	148 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	4	x 1 =	4
FACW species	1	x 2 =	2
FAC species	47	x 3 =	141
FACU species	95	x 4 =	380
UPL species	1	x 5 =	5
Column Totals:	148 (A)		532 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.59

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous coverage, area is meeting hydrophytic criteria based on one FAC plant

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5YR 3/4	95	7.5YR 5/8	5			Sandy	Sandy Loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:
Soil is non-hydric.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 09/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-4-W

Investigator(s): D. Johnston-Jordan Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.308305°N Long: 76.213884°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is 130 ft. from adjacent road Route 33. Land is in use as a pasture for cattle. Two concave areas SP-4-W and SP-5-W exihibit wetland characteristics. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 10
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Saturation Present to surface. Standing water is present in cow hoof prints at the time of the wetland determination.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-4-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Juncus effusus*	35	Yes	OBL
2. *Ranunculus repens*	20	No	FAC
3. *Agrostis gigantea*	80	Yes	FACW
4. *Mimulus ringens*	1	No	OBL
5. *Epilobium coloratum*	1	No	OBL
6. *Solidago gigantea*	1	No	FACW
7. *Epilobium ciliatum*	1	No	FACW
8.			
9. *Cyperus strigosus*	1	No	FACW
10. *Carex ssp.*	1	No	OBL
11. *Eleocharis ssp.*	1	No	OBL
12. *Lysimachia nummularia*	1	No	FACW
	143 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	39	x 1 =	39
FACW species	84	x 2 =	168
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	143 (A)		267 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.87

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous cover. Cattle have been grazing the sample location.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
9-12	10YR 5/2	40	10YR 4/6	30				
			10YR 3/2	30				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 East City/County: Oswego County Sampling Date: 09/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-5-W

Investigator(s): Dylan Johnston-Jordan, EHF, HEF Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillside Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.308784°N Long: 76.214151°W Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck silt loam 2-6% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point is 150 ft. from adjacent road Route 33. Land is in use as a pasture for cattle. Two concave areas SP-4-W and SP-5-W exihibit wetland characteristics. Unusally wet month of August including one rain event which exceeded normal rainfall for the entire month of August.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Standing water was not present. The water table was not observed at the depths reached for the soil testing, but the soils were somewhat saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-5-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Juncus effusus*	60	Yes	OBL
2. *Lysimachia nummularia*	80	Yes	FACW
3. *Solidago gigantea*	5	No	FACW
4. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	6	No	FACW
5. *Agrostis gigantea*	25	No	FACW
6. *Ranunculus repens*	3	No	FAC
7. *Euthamia graminifolia*	1	No	FAC
8. *Cyperus strigosus*	1	No	FACW
9. *Lythrum salicaria*	2	No	OBL
10. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
11. *Galium palustre*	2	No	OBL
12. *Carex stricta*	1	No	OBL
	187	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	65	x 1 =	65
FACW species	117	x 2 =	234
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	187 (A)		314 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.68

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous cover. Cattle have been grazing the sample location.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-5-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 3/2	95	5YR 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	Clay Loam
14-18	10YR 5/2	50	10YR 4/6	25			Loamy/Clayey	Clay
			10YR 2/1	25				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Clearly hydric soils with some interesting carbon concreations in the 14-18 in sample

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Lapointe City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 9/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Investigator(s): EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.305761 Long: -76.225144 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Palms muck NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Selected sample point is adjacent to linear drainage ditches. Entire property has large patches of invasives.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 16
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
A small amount of standing water is present in the linear ditches in some places but in the areas between the ditches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Bidens frondosa*	10	No	FACW
2. *Impatiens capensis*	40	Yes	FACW
3. *Persicaria sagittata*	20	No	OBL
4. *Epilobium coloratum*	1	No	OBL
5. *Lythrum salicaria*	25	No	OBL
6. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	50	Yes	FACU
7. *Agrostis gigantea*	1	No	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	147	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	46	x 1 =	46
FACW species	51	x 2 =	102
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	50	x 4 =	200
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	147 (A)		348 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.37

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous coverage.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 2/1	100					Muck	Organic Muck
18-24	N 3/	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- X Histosol (A1)
- X Histic Epipedon (A2)
- X Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Lapointe City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 9/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-2-W

Investigator(s): EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.304655 Long: -76.223854 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Palms muck NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Selected sample point is adjacent to linear drainage ditches. Entire property has large patches of invasives, sample point is in a patch of Phalaris arundinacea

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 16
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
A small amount of standing water is present in the linear ditches in some places but in the areas between the ditches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-2-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	90	Yes	FACW
2. *Impatiens capensis*	2	No	FACW
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	1	No	OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	93	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	92	x 2 =	184
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	93 (A)		185 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.99

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Sample point is in a patch of thick Phalaris arundinacea, giving an example of one of the invasive patches.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-2-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 2/1	100					Muck	Organic Muck
18-24	N 3/	100					Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- X Histosol (A1)
- X Histic Epipedon (A2)
- X Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Lapointe City/County: Oswego Sampling Date: 9/13/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Investigator(s): EF, HF, DJJ Section, Township, Range: Pennellville

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.303811 Long: 76.223563 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Palms muck NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Selected sample point is located in one of the linear drainage ditches. Entire property has large patches of invasives.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Standing water is present in the ditch

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Persicaria sagittata*	30	Yes	OBL
2. *Leersia oryzoides*	20	Yes	OBL
3. *Bidens cernua*	20	Yes	OBL
4. *Persicaria hydropiper*	10	No	OBL
5. *Sparganium americanum*	5	No	OBL
6. *Persicaria pensylvanica*	3	No	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	88	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

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	85	x 1 =	85
FACW species	3	x 2 =	6
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	88 (A)		91 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.03

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
60% herbaceous cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

No soil sample was taken due to sample point being in ditch. Hydric soils are assumed to be present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 1-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.307355 Long: -76.219929 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. Steady rainfall throughout night and morning.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Standing water in tractor ruts that surround sample point approximently 2 inches deep. Sample hole has no water to a depth of 15 inches. No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-1-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
7-12	10yr 3/1	95	7.5yr 6/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	
12-15	7.5yr 5/2	60	7.5yr 5/6	40			Sandy	Sandy/ loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Soils are more compact at 7 inches and below.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-2-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306756 Long: -76.218939 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Adjacent to a delineated wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 14
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Water in hole at 14 inched below surface, tractor ruts have standing water. No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-2-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Soy litters the ground with no understory vegetation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-2-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	10yr 3/1	95	7.5yr 6/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	
12-16	7.5yr 6/1	70	7.5yr 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ? Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No redox in top layer

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.305435 Long: -76.215527 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils. Sample point is in tractor turn around. Slightly sloping towards wetland to the Northeast.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Water pooling in tractor ruts but does not contribute to hydrology at sample point.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 4/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	10yr 6/2	70	7.5yr 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:
No redox in top layer

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3055 Long: -76.215423 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Shrub wetland on the edge of a drain that has been manipulated/ dug out in the past. Approximently 10 feet away from drain. Adjacent to an agriculture farm field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

X Surface Water (A1)	___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
X High Water Table (A2)	___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
___ Saturation (A3)	___ Marl Deposits (B15)	___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
___ Water Marks (B1)	___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
___ Sediment Deposits (B2)	___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
___ Drift Deposits (B3)	___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
___ Iron Deposits (B5)	___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 1		
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches): 10		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	**Wetland Hydrology Present?**	**Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Standing water within the plot. Water in hole 10 inches below surface. No oxidized root channels

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-3-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Cornus amomum*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Viburnum dentatum*	5	No	FAC
3. *Cornus racemosa*	25	Yes	FAC
4. *Lonicera tatarica*	5	No	FACU
5. *Salix spp.*	15	No	FACW
6.			
7.			
	80 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago gigantea*	20	Yes	FACW
2. *Leersia oryzoides*	2	No	OBL
3. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	20	Yes	FACW
4. *Fragaria vesca*	5	No	UPL
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	1	No	FACU
6. *Carex spp.*	1	No	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	49 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (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	2	x 1 =	2
FACW species	86	x 2 =	172
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	6	x 4 =	24
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	129 (A)		313 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.43

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
50% herbaceous, 80% shrub

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10yr 3/1	95	10yr 5/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	
8-12	10yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 5/2	5			Loamy/Clayey	
			10yr 6/3	5				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
Redox in top layer

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.305747 Long: 43.305747 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. Adjacent to a ditch that ranges from 8-0 feet deep

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Water pooling in tractor ruts does not reflect hydrology observations at sample point. No saturation or water in the test pit.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-4-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-9	10yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	Clay
9-12	7.5yr 5/2	80	7.5yr 5/7	20			Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
Dense clay below 6 inches

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-5-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306189 Long: -76.219544 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation Y , Soil Y , or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. adjacent to a ditch that ranges from 8-0 feet deep.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____ No X	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Water pooling in tractor ruts does not reflect hydrology observations at sample point. No saturation or water in the test pit.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-5-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-5-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-9	10yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
9-12	7.5yr 5/2	60	7.5yr 5/6	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-6-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306146 Long: 43.306146 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils. Sample point was picked on area with no tractor ruts but ruts surround point. Adjacent ditch is 6 inches deep but gets as deep as 8 feet.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Water pooling in tractor ruts does not reflect hydrology observations at sample point. No saturation or water in the test pit.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-6-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-6-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-10	10yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 5/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
10-15	7.5yr 5/2	60	7.5yr 5/6	40			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-6-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Flat Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306134 Long: -43.306134 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	1
Water Table Present?	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X No	Depth (inches):	1

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Standing surface water in areas where there was no disturbance from tractor.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-6-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-6-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-9	10yr 4/1	95	7.5yr 5/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	
9-12	7.5yr 5/2	55	7.5yr 5/6	45			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- X Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-7-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306331 Long: 43.306331 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madaline Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving compacted soils. This area is unique because of the saturation and water table at 10 inches but unknown duration. Not a wetland because of the lack of any other hydrology indicators, the quality of soy bean growth, and landscape position in comparason to known wetland areas. proposed we review this area with agencies to discuss wetland boundary confirmation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):		
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	10	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	10	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Wate in hole 10 inches below surface.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-7-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-7-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10yr 3/3	97	7.5yr 4/4	3			Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	10yr 3/1	90	7.5yr 4/5	10			Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

Clay becomes more dense below 6 inches.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-8-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.30662 Long: -76.218688 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madaline Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No X**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils. Sample point adjacent to farm ditch to the South and wetland to the North. We included a small drainage feature as wetland connecting the two prominant wetland areas that are north and south of sample point, reguardless of call this point an upland sample point.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No X**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Water pooling in tractor ruts does not reflect hydrology observations at sample point. Sample point is within what was a likely drainage featureand we suspect that there is tiled drinage in this area.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-8-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-8-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5yr 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	7.5yr 4/1	95	7.5yr 4/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	
12-15	7.5yr 6/1	85	7.5yr 5/6	15			Loamy/Clayey	Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
No water in hole

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-9-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.306386 Long: -76.218281 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ira gravelly fone sandy loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes**	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. Uphill area sloped to the west towards farm ditch

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No hydrology indicators such as: soil cracking, oxidized root channels, no algal mats and no drainage pattern. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning. Limited tractor rutting

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-9-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-9-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5yr 4/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	7.5yr 5/2	95	7.5yr 5/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
Rocky soils

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Route 33 City/County: Hastings/ Oswego Sampling Date: 11/06/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust State: NY Sampling Point: SP-10-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, K. Hastings Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.304674 Long: -76.218621 Datum: WSG84

Soil Map Unit Name: Rhinebeck Silt Loam NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation Y, Soil Y, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Agriculture field planted with Soybeans. Field has been harvested and plowed annually for the past 70+ years resulting in disturbed vegetation and soil. Recently harvested with large combines/ tractors leaving deep ruts and compacted soils around sample point. 8ft deep ditch to West of sample point

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Soils are damp but not saturated. Steady rainfall throughout the night and morning leaving shallow puddles on undisturbed field surface. Samll amount of algal, not mats, sparce around sample point. No oxidized root channels. Water pooling in tractor ruts does not reflect hydrology observations at sample point.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP-10-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100	(A)	500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy was thriving and tall. Lots of soy litter on the ground. No understory vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-10-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5yr 4/1						Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	7.5yr 3/1	95	5yr 4/4	5			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 05/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust, Inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP1-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, K. Gerhardt, M. Herman, G. Deyo Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Edge of woods Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 4-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3095349717 Long: -76.2230525117 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB: Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Edge of western boundary woods (top of drainage); becoming drier upland forest.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- X Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No water observed in soil test pit.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP1-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)			
1. *Solidago rugosa*	80	Yes	FAC
2. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	60	Yes	FACU
3. *Onoclea sensibilis*	10	No	FACW
4. *Juncus effusus*	3	No	OBL
5. *Acer rubrum*	1	No	FAC
6. *Carya cordiformis*	1	No	FAC
7. *Solidago gigantea*	1	No	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	156 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	3	x 1 =	3
FACW species	11	x 2 =	22
FAC species	82	x 3 =	246
FACU species	60	x 4 =	240
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	156 (A)		511 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.28

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Only 2 dominant species, one being FAC and the other being FACU. Sample plot excluding edge of woods, containing Populus tremuloides (quaking aspen; FACU), Betula populifolia (gray birch; FAC), Acer rubrum (red maple; FAC), Carya cordiformis (bitter-nut hickory; FAC), and Fagus grandifolia (American beech; FACU).

SOIL Sampling Point: SP1-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
6-12	10YR 3/3	85	10YR 4/4	15				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: Aquitard

Depth (inches): 12

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

Soil test pit at 43.309030, -76.222594 in agricultural field approximately 70 yards from western forest boundary: 5YR 4/3 (70%) 5YR 5/4 (30%).
This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 05/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust, Inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP1-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, K. Gerhardt, M. Herman, G. Deyo Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 4-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3095055350 Long: -76.2228483133 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB: Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Near western property line (dry, forested area); drainage area surrounded by agriculture.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

___ Surface Water (A1)	___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
X High Water Table (A2)	___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
X Saturation (A3)	___ Marl Deposits (B15)	___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
___ Water Marks (B1)	___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
___ Sediment Deposits (B2)	X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
___ Drift Deposits (B3)	___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
___ Iron Deposits (B5)	___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	X Shallow Aquitard (D3)
___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):		
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	5	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):		**Wetland Hydrology Present?** **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No visible channels; wet meadow; depression area/drainage between 2 agricultural fields.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP1-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)			
1. *Onoclea sensibilis*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Solidago rugosa*	35	Yes	FAC
3. *Solidago gigantea*	15	No	FACW
4. *Juncus effusus*	15	No	OBL
5. *Ranunculus*	3	No	
6. *Carex vulpinoidea*	3	No	OBL
7. *Agrostis gigantea*	1	No	FACW
8. *Glyceria striata*	1	No	OBL
9. *Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	No	FACU
10. *Acer rubrum*	1	No	FAC
11. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	1	No	FACU
12.			
	106	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	19	x 1 =	19
FACW species	46	x 2 =	92
FAC species	36	x 3 =	108
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	103 (A)		227 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.20

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
100% herbaceous; wet meadow.

SOIL Sampling Point: SP1-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	Surface soil; organic
1-10	10YR 3/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	
10-14	10YR 5/2	80	7.5YR 5/8	20	D	M	Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: Aquitard

Depth (inches): ___

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 05/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust, Inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP2-U

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, K. Gerhardt, M. Herman, G. Deyo Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Field Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3089054850 Long: -76.2215030800 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhA: Rhinebeck silt loam, 0-2% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 X	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches): 15
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP2-U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)			
1. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*	65	Yes	FACU
2. *Solidago canadensis*	30	Yes	FACU
3. *Ranunculus*	8	No	
4. *Dactylis glomerata*	5	No	FACU
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	No	FACU
6. *Trifolium pratense*	2	No	FACU
7. *Plantago major*	1	No	FACU
8. *Plantago lanceolata*	1	No	FACU
9. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
10.			
11.			
12.			
	115 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	1	x 3 =	3
FACU species	106	x 4 =	424
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	107 (A)		427 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.99

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP2-U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
1-7	5YR 3/3	85	5YR 4/6	15				
7-14	5YR 4/3	70	5YR 4/6	30				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 05/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust, Inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP2-W

Investigator(s): E. Frantz, H. Frantz, K. Gerhardt, M. Herman, G. Deyo Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 2-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3089156317 Long: -76.2216442967 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB: Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X	**No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	25
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP2-W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)			
1. *Carex stipata*	65	Yes	OBL
2. *Solidago gigantea*	50	Yes	FACW
3. *Juncus effusus*	10	No	OBL
4. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	10	No	FACW
5. *Onoclea sensibilis*	8	No	FACW
6. *Carex pseudocyperus*	5	No	OBL
7. *Acer rubrum*	2	No	FAC
8. *Ranunculus*	2	No	
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	152	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	80	x 1 =	80
FACW species	68	x 2 =	136
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	150 (A)		222 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.48

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Wet meadow.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP2-W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-15	10YR 3/2	90	7.5YR 5/8	10				
15-18	10YR 3/1	98	10R 4/6	2				
18-20	10YR 5/1	50	10YR 3/6	50				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP3U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3084951887 Long: -76.2194849133 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Ma: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Rolling topography, 20 feet away from drainage swale

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP3U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy bean is thriving, 30 + inches tall

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP3U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5yr 3/1	90	7.5yr 4/4	10			Loamy/Clayey	
12-14	7.5yr 5/2	90	7.5yr 4/6	10				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Below 16 inches we are encountering more sandy soils, soils moist at 20 inches

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP3W

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Drainage Swale Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3084342863 Long: -76.2196189063 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 x	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** x **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes x	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- x Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** x **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Area is acting as a drainage feature, wet swale,drainage patterns

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP3W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Euthamia graminifolia*	25	No	FAC
2. *Solidago gigantea*	40	Yes	FACW
3. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	5	No	FACW
4. *Leersia oryzoides*	40	Yes	OBL
5. *Juncus effusus*	1	No	OBL
6. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	10	No	FACW
7. *Carex lurida*	5	No	OBL
8. *Phalaris arundinacea*	1	No	FACW
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	127	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	46	x 1 =	46
FACW species	56	x 2 =	112
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	127 (A)		233 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.83

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP3W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-17	7.5yr 3/1	90	7.5yr 4/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
17-24	7.5yr 6/1	80	7.5yr 5/6	20				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Soils becoming more clay as we go deeper

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP4U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3070703858 Long: -76.2169925395 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation N, Soil n, or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n, Soil n, or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Sample point selected based upon arial photographs wet signature, Soy bean is thriving in this location

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP4U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Soy bean thriving

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP4U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	2.5yr 5/1	80	2.5yr 4/4	20			Loamy/Clayey	
12-16	10yr 5/3	90	10yr 5/8	10			Sandy	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Soils look very similar below 10 inches

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP4W

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3069857092 Long: -76.2170981020 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin silt loam NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
oxidized root channels, Appears recent rain event water was at surface,soil is moist, 1-2 foot lower small maintaned ditch in center of feature

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP4W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Agrostis gigantea*	60	Yes	FACW
2. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	40	Yes	FACW
3. *Cyperus esculentus*	3	No	FACW
4. *Persicaria sagittata*	1	No	OBL
5. *Carex scoparia*	1	No	FACW
6. *Juncus effusus*	3	No	OBL
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	108	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	4	x 1 =	4
FACW species	104	x 2 =	208
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	108 (A)		212 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.96

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP4W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	2.5yr 4/1	95	2.5yr 4/6	5			Loamy/Clayey	
8-13	2.5yr 4/1	70	2.5yr 4/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP5U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range: Town of Hasting

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3074362815 Long: -76.2184815063 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation N , Soil N , or Hydrology N 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Seledcted location based upon arial photographs wet signature,

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP5U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	90	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	90	x 5 =	450
Column Totals:	90	(A)	450 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP5U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5yr 4/1	90	7.5yr 4/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
9-14	2.5y 6/3	80	5yr 4/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** x **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP6U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3079588018 Long: -76.2204291663 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Seledcted location based upon arial photographs wet signature, Area 10-20 feet wide from drainage down to hedgerow, it is presumed that all areas within agricultural areas have some degree of disturbance to 3 parameters

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP6U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	80	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	80	x 5 =	400
Column Totals:	80	(A)	400 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
vegatation is 12-16 inches tall, adjacent 20 feet away vegatation is 30 inches +, Yellowing vegatation

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP6U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5yr 3/1	80	7.5yr 4/4	20			Loamy/Clayey	
8-11	2.5y 6/1	70	7.5yr 5/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	
11-16	2.5y 6/1	90	5yr 4/6	10			Sandy	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- X Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** x **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) Horizon depths shallow due to periodic flood events

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP7U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.3086843768 Long: -76.2185588172 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: RhA: Rhinebeck silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n 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 x	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No x	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
75 feet from drainage swale in agricultural field

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ 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 x	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No x	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology, no drainage patterns

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP7U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals:	100 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** x

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP7U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10yr 4/2	90	7.5yr 4/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
7-15	7.5yr 4/3	70	7.5yr 4/6	30			Loamy/Clayey	
15-18	7.5yr 6/1	80	7.5yr 5/6	20			Sandy	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP8U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none none Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No x	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Just above area of wet meadow where it sits more concave

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** x

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology except for oxidized root channels

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP8U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Agrostis gigantea*	25	Yes	FACW
2. *Carex vulpinoidea*	3	No	OBL
3. *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*	15	No	FACW
4. *Oxalis stricta*	1	No	FACU
5. *Ranunculus acris*	3	No	FAC
6. *Juncus effusus*	1	No	OBL
7. *Agrostis stolonifera*	40	Yes	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	88 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (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	4	x 1 =	4
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	3	x 3 =	9
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals	88 (A)		177 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.01

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL Sampling Point: SP8U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	10yr 4/3	90	10yr 4/4	10			Loamy/Clayey	
10-16	10yr 4/3	60	10yr 4/4	40			Loamy/Clayey	
16-18	10yr 6/2	80	10yr 5/6	20			Sandy	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) moist soil below 20 inches

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/24

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP9W

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none concave Slope (%): 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x No

Are Vegetation n , Soil n , or Hydrology n naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- x Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No x Depth (inches): ___

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No x Depth (inches): ___

Saturation Present? Yes ___ No x Depth (inches): ___

(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
moist soil to the surface, no standing water, no water in the hole

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP9W

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Agrostis gigantea*	10	No	FACW
2. *Carex vulpinoidea*	15	No	OBL
3. *Juncus effusus*	3	No	OBL
4. *Agrostis stolonifera*	70	Yes	FACW
5. *Lonicera tatarica*	1	No	FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	99 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (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	18	x 1 =	18
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals	99 (A)		182 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.84

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP9W

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5yr 4/2	90	7.5yr 4/6	10			Loamy/Clayey	
9-15	7.5yr 6/1	75	7.5yr 5/4	25			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx) The deeper we dig the more pure clay we find

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Wisner City/County: Hastings/Oswego Sampling Date: 7/23/2024

Applicant/Owner: The Wetland Trust inc. State: NY Sampling Point: SP9U

Investigator(s): EF,HF,KH Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none Concave Slope (%): 0-1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: Long: Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name Madalin silt loam NWI classification: none

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes x 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,

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes x	No	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Seledcted location based upon arial photographs wet signature

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- 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)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- Marl Deposits (B15)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- 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 x Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? Yes No x Depth (inches):
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No signs of wetland hydrology

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: SP9U

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Glycine max*	100	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	100	x 5 =	500
Column Totals	100 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide support 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.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP9U

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

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	7.5yr 4/1	80	7.5yr 4/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	
9-14	2.5y 6/3	80	5yr 4/6	20			Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- x Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** x **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

Appendix D.

Category	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Indicator Status	Native	Buxton Creek	Lower Caughdenoy Creek	Oneida River	Fish Creek	Upper Caughdenoy Creek	Sixmile Creek
Amphibian	American toad	*Anaxyrus americanus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Amphibian	gray treefrog	*Dryophytes versicolor*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Amphibian	northern green frog	*Lithobates clamitans melanc*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Amphibian	northern leopard frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓		✓	✓	
Amphibian	wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	wood duck	*Aix sponsa*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	American pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Bird	sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis*	S1B G5: critically imperiled (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	tufted titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓		✓	
Bird	Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Bird	red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	green heron	*Butorides virescens*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	S4B G5: apparently secure (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			✓
Bird	killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Bird	northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	(NYS Threatened Species) S3B, S3N G5: vulnerable (breeding/non-breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes				✓		✓
Bird	northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓			
Bird	pileated woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	gray catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓			
Bird	willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓					
Bird	rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	(NYS High Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need) S2B G4: imperiled (breeding) in NYS and apparently secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	(NYS Threatened Species) S2S3B, S2N G5: imperiled/vulnerable (breeding) and imperiled (non-breeding) in NYS, secure globally	-	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Bird	barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	wood thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	S5B G4: secure (breeding) in NYS and apparently secure globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	Baltimore oriole	*Icterus galbula*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes	✓		✓			
Bird	belted kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Bird	red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	wild turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	great crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	(NYS Species of Special Concern) S4B G5: apparently secure (breeding) in NYS and secure globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	rose-breasted grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	eastern towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				

Bird	American woodcock	*Scolopax minor*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	eastern bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	SNA G5: not applicable in NYS and secure globally	-	No				✓		
Bird	solitary sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Bird	eastern kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Bird	warbling vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	S5B G5: secure (breeding) in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Bird	mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes			✓			
Fish	brown bullhead	*Ameiurus nebulosus*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓				
Fungi	morel	*Morchella esculenta*	-	-	Yes		✓				
Mammal	coyote	*Canis latrans*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓		✓		
Mammal	North American beaver	*Castor canadensis*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓				
Mammal	North American porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*	Least concern	-	Yes						✓
Mammal	white-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*	Least concern	-	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mammal	raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	Least concern	-	Yes		✓		✓	✓	
Mammal	eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	Least concern	-	Yes			✓	✓		
Plant	box elder	*Acer negundo*	-	FAC	Yes						✓
Plant	red maple	*Acer rubrum*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	sugar maple	*Acer saccharum*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		
Plant	common yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	sweet flag	*Acorus calamus*	-	OBL	No		✓	✓			
Plant	common agrimony	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	-	FACU	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	Rhode Island bentgrass	*Agrostis capillaris*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	redtop	*Agrostis gigantea*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓			✓	✓
Plant	creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*	-	FACW	No	✓				✓	
Plant	American water plantain	*Alisma subcordatum*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	speckled alder	*Alnus incana*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	New York fern	*Amauropelta noveboracensis*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	-	FACU	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	downy serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	hog peanut	*Amphicarpaea bracteata*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	Canada anemone	*Anemone canadensis*	-	FACW	Yes		✓				
Plant	sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Plant	Indian hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	-	FAC	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	swamp milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	common milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*	-	UPL	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Plant	yellow birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	-	FAC	Yes				✓		
Plant	gray birch	*Betula populifolia*	-	FAC	Yes					✓	
Plant	nodding beggar ticks	*Bidens cernua*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	devil's beggar ticks	*Bidens frondosa*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	hairy brome	*Bromus commutatus*	-	-	No			✓			
Plant	smooth brome	*Bromus inermis*	-	-	No		✓	✓			
Plant	common woodland sedge	*Carex blanda*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	bristly sedge	*Carex comosa*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	fringed sedge	*Carex crinita*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	large yellow sedge	*Carex flava*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	graceful sedge	*Carex gracillima*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	lake sedge	*Carex lacustris*	-	OBL	Yes						✓
Plant	bladder sedge	*Carex intumescens*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	hop sedge	*Carex lupulina*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	sallow sedge	*Carex lurida*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	troublesome sedge	*Carex molesta*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	cyperus-like sedge	*Carex pseudocyperus*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	broom sedge	*Carex scoparia*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Plant	awl-fruited sedge	*Carex stipata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	tussock sedge	*Carex stricta*	-	OBL	Yes				✓	✓	✓
Plant	fox sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	ironwood	*Carpinus caroliniana*	-	FAC	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	-	FAC	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	shagbark hickory	*Carya ovata*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	white turtle head	*Chelone glabra*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	lamb's quarters	*Chenopodium album*	-	FACU	No					✓	
Plant	enchanter's nightshade	*Circaea canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	-	FACU	No		✓				

Plant	silky dogwood	*Cornus amomum*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	gray dogwood	*Cornus racemosa*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓	✓		✓
Plant	red-osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	hawthorn	*Crataegus sp.*	-	-	-		✓				✓
Plank	common yellow nut sedge	*Cyperus esculentus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	false yellow nut sedge	*Cyperus strigosus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*	-	FACU	No	✓				✓	
Plant	wild carrot	*Daucus carota*	-	UPL	No		✓				
Plant	water willow	*Decodon verticillatus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	tufted hair grass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	-	-	Yes					✓	
Plant	digit grass	*Digitaria eriantha*	-	-	No		✓				
Plant	smooth crab grass	*Digitaria ischaemum*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	tall flat-topped white aster	*Doellingeria umbellata*	-	FACW	Yes					✓	
Plant	common wood fern	*Dryopteris intermedia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	-	-	No		✓				
Plant	blunt spike rush	*Eleocharis obtusa*	-	OBL	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	fringed wilowherb	*Epilobium ciliatum*	-	FACW	Yes					✓	
Plant	purpleleaf willowherb	*Epilobium coloratum*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	field horsestail	*Equisetum arvense*	-	FAC	Yes				✓	✓	✓
Plant	scouringrush horsetail	*Equisetum hyemale*	-	FAC	Yes	✓			✓		
Plant	annual daisy fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	small daisy fleabane	*Erigeron strigosus*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	yellow trout lily	*Erythronium americanum*	-	-	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Plant	common flat-topped goldenrod	*Euthamia graminifolia*	-	FAC	Yes					✓	
Plant	spotted Joe Pye weed	*Eutrochium maculatum*	-	OBL	Yes	✓					
Plant	American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	-	FACU	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	common wild strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*	-	FACU	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	glossy buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*	-	FAC	No		✓				
Plant	white ash	*Fraxinus americana*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	hedge bedstraw	*Galium album*	-	FACU	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	common marsh bedstraw	*Galium palustre*	-	OBL	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	yellow avens	*Geum aleppicum*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	white avens	*Geum canadense*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	town avens	*Geum urbanum*	-	-	No		✓	✓			
Plant	American manna grass	*Glyceria maxima*	-	OBL	No			✓		✓	
Plant	fowl manna grass	*Glyceria striata*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	soybean	*Glycine max*	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	marsh cubweed	*Gnaphalium uliginosum*	-	FAC	No			✓			
Plant	dame's rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*	-	FACU	No	✓					
Plant	common frogbit	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*	-	OBL	No			✓			
Plant	Eurasian live forever	*Hylotelephium telephium*	-	-	No				✓		
Plant	St. John's wort	*Hypericum sp.*	-	-	-						✓
Plant	spotted jewelweed	*Impatiens capensis*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Plant	blue flag	*Iris versicolor*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	soft rush	*Juncus effusus*	-	OBL	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	path rush	*Juncus tenuis*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			✓
Plant	rice cut grass	Leersia oryzoides	-	OBL	Yes					✓	✓
Plant	spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	tulip poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	-	FACU	Yes	✓				✓	
Plant	Indian tobacco	*Lobelia inflata*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	great blue lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	tall rye grass	*Lolium arundinace*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	-	FACU	No		✓				
Plant	honeysuckle	*Lonicera spp.*	-	-	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	Tatarian honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*	-	FACU	No		✓	✓			✓
Plant	water purslane	*Ludwigia palustris*	-	OBL	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	water whorehound	*Lycopus americanus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓		✓	
Plant	moneywort	*Lysimachia nummularia*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Plant	purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	-	OBL	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	Canada mayflower	*Maianthemum canadense*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		
Plant	ostrich fern	*Matteuccia struthiopteris*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	white sweet clover	*Melilotus albus*	-	FACU	No						✓
Plant	Allegheny monkey flower	*Mimulus ringens*	-	OBL	Yes					✓	
Plant	blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	-	FAC	Yes			✓			
Plant	sensitive fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	royal fern	*Osmunda regalis*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	cinnamon fern	*Osmundastrum cinnamome*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	yellow wood sorrel	*Oxalis dillenii*	-	FACU	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	fall panic grass	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	green arrow arum	*Peltandra virginica*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	water pepper	*persicaria hydropiper*	-	OBL	No					✓	

Plant	lady's thumb	*Persicaria maculosa*	-	FAC	No			✓			
Plant	arrow-leaved tearthumb	*Persicaria sagittata*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	jumpseed	*Persicaria virginiana*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓		✓	
Plant	reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	common Timothy	*Phleum pratense*	-	FACU	No		✓			✓	
Plant	common reed	*Phragmites australis*	-	FACW	No	✓	✓	✓			
Plant	pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	Norway spruce	*Picea abies*	-	-	No		✓	✓	✓		
Plant	red spruce	*Picea rubens*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	white pine	*Pinus strobus*	-	FACU	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Plant	common plantain	*Plantago major*	-	FACU	No	✓			✓	✓	✓
Plant	northern tubercled orchid	*Platanthera flava*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	annual blue grass	*Poa annua*	-	FACU	No				✓		
Plant	wood bluegrass	*Poa nemoralias*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	common Kentucky blue grass	*Poa pratensis*	-	FACU	No		✓			✓	✓
Plant	mayapple	*Podophyllum peltatum*	-	FACU	Yes			✓	✓		
Plant	eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	-	FAC	Yes		✓		✓		
Plant	quaking aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	-	FACU	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	oldfield cinquefoil	*Potentilla simplex*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	Eurasian selfheal	*prunella vulgaris*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	pin cherry	*Prunus pensylvanica*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	black cherry	*Prunus serotina*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plant	bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	white oak	*Quercus alba*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				
Plant	red oak	*Quercus rubra*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	tall buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	-	FAC	No	✓	✓			✓	
Plant	creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	-	FAC	No					✓	
Plant	cursed crowfoot	*Ranunculus sceleratus*	-	OBL	Yes	✓			✓		
Plant	Japanese knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*	-	FACU	No				✓		
Plant	alder buckthorn	*Rhamnus alnifolia*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	-	FAC	No		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	staghorn sumac	*Rhus typhina*	-	-	Yes		✓				
Plant	multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	swamp rose	*Rosa palustris*	-	OBL	Yes				✓		✓
Plant	common blackberry	*Rubus allegheniensis*	-	FACU	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	swamp dewberry	*Rubus hispidus*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	red raspberry	*Rubus ideaus*	-	FACU	No		✓	✓			
Plant	dwarf raspberry	*Rubus pubescens*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	sheep sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	-	FAC	No	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	-	FAC	No		✓			✓	
Plant	swamp dock	*Rumex verticillatus*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	Bebb's willow	*Salix bebbiana*	-	FACW	Yes			✓			
Plant	pussy willow	*Salix discolor*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓	✓		
Plant	black willlow	*Salix nigra*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	basket willow	*Salix purpurea*	-	FACW	No			✓			
Plant	common elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*	-	FACW	Yes				✓		
Plant	lizard's tail	*Saururus cernuus*	-	OBL	Yes		✓				
Plant	soft-stemmed bulrush	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemo*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	dark-green bulrush	*Scirpus atrovirens*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	woolgrass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	-	OBL	Yes		✓		✓	✓	✓
Plant	mad dog skullcap	*Scutellaria lateriflora*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	horse nettle	*Solanum carolinense*	-	FACU	Yes					✓	
Plant	bitter-sweet nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*	-	FAC	No		✓	✓			
Plant	tall goldenrod	*Solidago altissima*	-	FACU	Yes		✓				✓
Plant	Canada goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes	✓		✓		✓	
Plant	swamp goldenrod	*Solidago gigantea*	-	FACW	Yes		✓			✓	✓
Plant	common wrinkle-leaved goldenr	*Solidago rugosa*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	spiny-leaved sow thistle	*Sonchus asper*	-	FACU	No			✓	✓		
Plant	green-fruited bur-reed	*Sparganium chlorocarpum*	-	OBL	Yes			✓			
Plant	grass-leaved stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	-	UPL	No					✓	
Plant	white panicle aster	*Symphyotrichum lanceolatu*	-	FACW	Yes			✓		✓	✓
Plant	calico aster	*Symphyotrichum lateriflorun*	-	FAC	Yes		✓			✓	
Plant	new england aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angl*	-	FACW	Yes						✓
Plant	purple-stemmed aster	*Symphyotrichum puniceum*	-	OBL	Yes	✓		✓		✓	✓
Plant	skunk cabbage	*Symplocarpus foetidus*	-	OBL	Yes				✓		
Plant	common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	marsh fern	*Thelypteris palustris*	-	FACW	Yes		✓				
Plant	American basswood	*Tilia americana*	-	FACU	Yes			✓			
Plant	poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	-	FACU	No	✓			✓	✓	✓
Plant	white clover	*Trifolium repens*	-	FACU	No	✓	✓			✓	✓
Plant	red trillium	*Trillium erectum*	-	FACU	Yes				✓		

Plant	white trillium	*Trillium grandiflorum*	-	-	Yes				✓		
Plant	eastern hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	-	FACU	Yes				✓	✓	
Plant	tower mustard	*Turritis glabra*	-	UPL	No			✓			
Plant	coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*	-	FACU	No		✓				
Plant	narrowleaf cattail	*Typha angustifolia*	-	OBL	No			✓			✓
Plant	hybrid cattail	*Typha glauca*	-	OBL	No	✓	✓	✓			
Plant	wide-leaved cattail	*Typha latifolia*	-	OBL	Yes		✓	✓			
Plant	cattail	*Typha sp.*	-	OBL	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant	American elm	*Ulmus americana*	-	FACW	Yes		✓	✓	✓		✓
Plant	false hellebore	*Veratrum viride*	-	FACW	Yes				✓		
Plant	moth mullein	*Verbascum blattaria*	-	FACU	No			✓			
Plant	blue vervain	*Verbena hastata*	-	FACW	Yes	✓	✓			✓	
Plant	smooth arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*	-	FAC	Yes	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓		✓	✓
Plant	tufted vetch	*Vicia cracca*	-	-	No			✓			✓
Plant	common blue violet	*Viola sororia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓				
Plant	riverbank grape	*Vitis riparia*	-	FAC	Yes		✓	✓			✓
Reptile	painted turtle	*Chrysemys picta*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓				
Reptile	eastern garter snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*	S5 G5: secure in NYS and globally	-	Yes		✓	✓		✓	

United States Department of the Interior

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Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: 04/11/2025 15:39:33 UTC
Project code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Army Corps of Engineers

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation'

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on April 11, 2025, for “Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation” (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2025-0082147 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number.

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species’ determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northeast Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

To make a no effect determination, the full scope of the proposed project implementation (action) should not have any effects (either positive or negative effect(s)), to a federally listed species or designated critical habitat. Effects of the action are all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (See § 402.17). Under Section 7 of the ESA, if a federal action agency makes a no effect determination, no further consultation with, or concurrence from, the Service is required (ESA §7). If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical

habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Service concurs, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA)" listed species or designated critical habitat [50 CFR §402.02, 50 CFR§402.13]).

The IPaC results indicated the following species is (are) potentially present in your project area and, based on your responses to the Service's Northeast DKey, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*)	Endangered	May affect

Consultation with the Service is not complete. Further consultation or coordination with the Service is necessary for those species or designated critical habitats with a determination of "May Affect". Please contact our New York Ecological Services Field Office to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species or designated critical habitats.

In addition to the species listed above, the following species and/or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and are not covered by this conclusion:

- Bog Buck Moth *Hemileuca maia menyanthevora (=H. iroquois)* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

Please Note: If the Action may impact bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) by the prospective permittee may be required. Please contact the Migratory Birds Permit Office, (413) 253-8643, or PermitsR5MB@fws.gov, with any questions regarding potential impacts to Eagles.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New York Ecological Services Field Office and reference the Project Code associated with this Project.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation':

> This is a stream and wetland mitigation project in which restoration will occur across six sites. On average, one site will be constructed per year, making the construction period a total of six years approximately. All six sites are located in Hastings or Schroeppel in Oswego County, NY. Two of the sites will undergo stream restoration, one for a degraded portion of Buxton Creek, the other for a degraded portion of Fish Creek. Here, the stream restoration will be integrated with wetland restoration to create a functioning stream/wetland complex. The remaining four sites will be for wetland restoration only.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@43.29530445,-76.2730783955508,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. As a representative of this project, do you agree that all items submitted represent the complete scope of the project details and you will answer questions truthfully?

   Yes

2. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed species?

   Note: This question could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered, or proposed species.

   No

3. Is the action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

4. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) the lead agency for this project?

   No

5. Are you including in this analysis all impacts to federally listed species that may result from the entirety of the project (not just the activities under federal jurisdiction)?

   Note: If there are project activities that will impact listed species that are considered to be outside of the jurisdiction of the federal action agency submitting this key, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to determine whether it is appropriate to use this key. If your Ecological Services Field Office agrees that impacts to listed species that are outside the federal action agency's jurisdiction will be addressed through a separate process, you can answer yes to this question and continue through the key.

   Yes

6. Are you the lead federal action agency or designated non-federal representative requesting concurrence on behalf of the lead Federal Action Agency?

   No

7. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)?

   No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

   No

10. Will the proposed project involve the use of herbicide where listed species are present?

    Yes

11. Are there any caves or anthropogenic features suitable for hibernating or roosting bats within the area expected to be impacted by the project?

    No

12. Does any component of the project associated with this action include activities or structures that may pose a collision risk to **birds** (e.g., plane-based surveys, land-based or offshore wind turbines, communication towers, high voltage transmission lines, any type of towers with or without guy wires)?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

13. Does any component of the project associated with this action include activities or structures that may pose a collision risk to **bats** (e.g., plane-based surveys, land-based or offshore wind turbines)?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

14. Will the proposed project result in permanent changes to water quantity in a stream or temporary changes that would be sufficient to result in impacts to listed species?

    For example, will the proposed project include any activities that would alter stream flow, such as water withdrawal, hydropower energy production, impoundments, intake structures, diversion structures, and/or turbines? Projects that include temporary and limited water reductions that will not displace listed species or appreciably change water availability for listed species (e.g. listed species will experience no changes to feeding, breeding or sheltering) can answer "No". Note: This question refers only to the amount of water present in a stream, other water quality factors, including sedimentation and turbidity, will be addressed in following questions.

    No

15. Will the proposed project affect wetlands where listed species are present?

    This includes, for example, project activities within wetlands, project activities within 300 feet of wetlands that may have impacts on wetlands, water withdrawals and/or discharge of contaminants (even with a NPDES).

    Yes

16. Will the proposed project activities (including upland project activities) occur within 0.125 miles of the water's edge of a stream or tributary of a stream where listed species may be present?

    Yes

17. Will the proposed project directly affect a streambed (below ordinary high water mark (OHWM)) of the stream or tributary where listed species may be present?

    Yes

18. Will the proposed project bore underneath (directional bore or horizontal directional drill) a stream where listed species may be present?

    No

19. Will the proposed project involve a new point source discharge into a stream or change an existing point source discharge (e.g., outfalls; leachate ponds) where listed species may be present?

    No

20. Will the proposed project involve the removal of excess sediment or debris, dredging or in-stream gravel mining where listed species may be present?

    No

21. Will the proposed project involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source where listed species may be present?

    Note New water-borne contaminant sources occur through improper storage, usage, or creation of chemicals. For example: leachate ponds and pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant have contaminated waterways. Sedimentation will be addressed in a separate question.

    No

22. Will the proposed project involve perennial stream loss, in a stream of tributary of a stream where listed species may be present, that would require an individual permit under 404 of the Clean Water Act?

    No

23. Will the proposed project involve blasting where listed species may be present?

    No

24. Will the proposed project include activities that could negatively affect fish movement temporarily or permanently (including fish stocking, harvesting, or creation of barriers to fish passage).

    No

25. Will the proposed project involve earth moving that could cause erosion and sedimentation, and/or contamination along a stream or tributary of a stream where listed species may be present?

    Note: Answer "Yes" to this question if erosion and sediment control measures will be used to protect the stream.

    Yes

26. Will the proposed project impact streams or tributaries of streams where listed species may be present through activities such as, but not limited to, valley fills, large-scale vegetation removal, and/or change in site topography?

    Yes

27. Will the proposed project involve vegetation removal within 200 feet of a perennial stream bank where aquatic listed species may be present?

    No

28. Will erosion and sedimentation control Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with applicable state and/or Federal permits, be applied to the project? If BMPs have been provided by and/or coordinated with and approved by the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office, answer "Yes" to this question.

    Yes

29. Is the project being funded, lead, or managed in whole or in part by U.S Fish and Wildlife Restoration and Recovery Program (e.g., Partners, Coastal, Fisheries, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration, Refuges)?

    No

30. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Virginia big-eared bat critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

31. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Indiana bat AOI?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

32. Is the action area within 0.5 mile radius of any known hibernacula (caves or mines) openings or underground features?

    Note: If you are unsure, contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office before continuing through the key.

    No

33. Are trees present within the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥5 inches dbh (12.7 centimeter), answer "Yes". If you are unsure, answer “Yes.” Or refer to Appendix A of the Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines for definitions and an assessment form that will assist you in determining if suitable habitat is present within your project's action area. Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bat consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥5 inches dbh (12.7 centimeter) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of other forested/wooded habitat

    Yes

34. Is the action area within known occupied Indiana bat habitat? Known occupied Indiana bat habitat includes established conservation buffers (10-mile buffer around Phase 1 or Phase 2 hibernacula, 5-mile buffer around Phase 3 or Phase 4 hibernacula; 5-mile buffer around Indiana bat captures or detections; 2.5-mile buffer around known roosts).

    Yes

35. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Indiana bat critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

36. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the candy darter critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

37. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the diamond darter critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

38. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Big Sandy crayfish critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

39. [Hidden Semantic] Does the project intersect the Guyandotte River crayfish critical habitat?

    Automatically answered
    No

40. Do you have any other documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Approximately how many acres of trees would the proposed project remove?

   .1

2. Approximately how many total acres of disturbance are within the disturbance/ construction limits of the proposed project?

   500

3. Briefly describe the habitat within the construction/disturbance limits of the project site.

   Active soybean fields and man-made agricultural drainages. Some existing wetlands of degraded quality that will ultimately be rehabilitated.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: The Wetland Trust, Inc.
Name: Kirsten Gerhardt
Address: 4729 State Route 414
City: Burdett
State: NY
Zip: 14818
Email kirsten.gerhardt@gmail.com
Phone: 3028242336

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: 04/11/2025 15:07:39 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
(607) 753-9334

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0082147
Project Name: Micron Stream and Wetland Mitigation
Project Type: Restoration / Enhancement - Wetland
Project Description: This is a stream and wetland mitigation project in which restoration will occur across six sites. On average, one site will be constructed per year, making the construction period a total of six years approximately. All six sites are located in Hastings or Schroeppel in Oswego County, NY. Two of the sites will undergo stream restoration, one for a degraded portion of Buxton Creek, the other for a degraded portion of Fish Creek. Here, the stream restoration will be integrated with wetland restoration to create a functioning stream/wetland complex. The remaining four sites will be for wetland restoration only.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@43.29530445,-76.2730783955508,14z

Counties: Oswego County, New York

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Bog Buck Moth *Hemileuca maia menyanthevora (=H. iroquois)* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8023	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: The Wetland Trust, Inc.
Name: Kirsten Gerhardt
Address: 4729 State Route 414
City: Burdett
State: NY
Zip: 14818
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Appendix E.

Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP)

Oswego County, New York

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

1. Introduction

The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT), as part of the Permittee Responsible Mitigation (PRM) package on behalf of Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC, is proposing to develop wetland mitigation acres/credits at their Upper Caughdenoy Creek Site in the Towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York. The Mitigation Plan (Plan) at Upper Caughdenoy Creek will contribute toward the fulfillment of required wetland mitigation for impacts associated with the Micron Semiconductor Fabrication Campus project (Proposed Development) in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York. This Plan will incorporate wetland Re-establishment, Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Preservation, which involves disturbance to soil during grading activities. As part of the Performance Standards for this Mitigation Plan, invasive species-specific standards must be met. The following is the Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) for this Site. It contains the practices and procedures TWT proposes to implement to control the presence and spread of invasive species.

This ISMP will improve ecological outcomes by using a combination of mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical controls to manage invasive species while minimizing environmental disturbance. By prioritizing early detection, habitat restoration, and targeted interventions, this ISMP is designed to reduce reliance on herbicides, lower the risk of non-target impacts, and promote the long-term success of native vegetation. This adaptive approach enhances wetland resilience, supports biodiversity, and ensures compliance with mitigation performance standards in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

1.1 Purpose and Goal

- **Adaptive Management Framework:** This plan operates under an adaptive management strategy, ensuring that invasive species control efforts are adjusted based on monitoring results, site conditions, and evolving regulatory guidance. Preventing the establishment or spread of invasive species at this Site relies upon:
    - Thorough baseline information data collection,
    - Avoiding and/or treating existing invasive species populations,
    - Incorporating construction techniques into the Plan that minimize conditions that are favorable for invasive species colonization, and
    - Implementing thorough monitoring and maintenance practices throughout the life of the Project and beyond.
- **Long-Term Ecological Success:** The presence of invasive plant species can degrade wetland function by outcompeting native vegetation, altering soil and water chemistry, and reducing habitat quality for wildlife. This ISMP aims to restore and sustain native plant communities using minimal environmental disturbance construction techniques per the Mitigation Plan.
- The goal of this ISMP is to minimize presence and prevent expansion of invasive species within the Mitigation Site not only during the monitoring period, but in perpetuity, as TWT is the long-term owner and steward. Invasive species control will be considered successful only if invasive species are kept at or below the threshold outlined in Section 6 of the Mitigation Plan for the work areas and 0% net increase in invasive species found elsewhere at the Site is realized. Annual monitoring will help determine whether goals are being met. If it is determined the Site is not on track with its goals, TWT will submit

a revised Management Plan and implement Adaptive Management strategies that are approved by USACE and NYSDEC.

1.2 Regulatory Compliance

This ISMP seeks to meet specific performance standards set by the USACE and NYSDEC as a condition of permit approval. These include thresholds for native plant diversity, invasive species control, and hydrological function.

Invasive species targeted by this ISMP are based on those regulated by NYS Regulation 6 NYCRR Part 575 List of Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants, developed by the New York Invasive Species Council and New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and any others identified by NYSDEC or USACE.

2. Identification

Four key invasive plant species regulated by NYCRR Part 575 were identified at the Site during baseline data collection. Key invasive plants include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), and cattail (*Typha* spp.). These species are highly competitive, forming dense monocultures that outcompete native vegetation, diminish biodiversity, and disrupt wetland functionality. These species are found in most wetland areas on-site and adjacent on wetlands, affecting over 43 acres at the Upper Caughdenoy Creek Site at the time of data collection. In addition to these dominant species, other invasive plants present in the area include creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), creeping jenny *(Lysimachia nummularia)*, Timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica)*, and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*). These species, their common characteristics and their typical locations are provided in Table 2-1 below. Additional invasive plant species have the potential of occurring at the site, particularly in the post-construction and long-term monitoring phase of this plan. These additional species may require treatment if they meet action thresholds outlined in **Section 6-1**, in which case they will be included in future versions of this plan and treated.

Table 2-1. Invasive Species at the Upper Caughdenoy Creek Site 2024			
Species	**Common Characteristics**	**Photo ID**	**Typical Location**
Common Reed (Phragmites australis)	A perennial grass that can grow over 15 feet tall, forming dense stands with hollow stems and blue-green leaves up to 20 inches long. It spreads through seeds, rhizomes, and stolons, often outcompeting native vegetation in wetlands.		Tidal and non-tidal marshes, lakes, swales, and backwater areas of rivers, and streams
Reed Canary Grass (Phalaris arundinacea)	A tall, perennial grass that grows 2 to 6 feet high, with rough, flat leaves and dense flower clusters that turn beige as they mature. It thrives in wetlands and spreads aggressively through seeds and rhizomes, forming dense stands that outcompete native vegetation.		Wet habitats such as wetlands, moist meadows, and riparian areas
Cattail (Typha spp.)	Tall, perennial wetland plants characterized by their long, narrow, sword-like leaves and distinctive brown, cylindrical flower spikes. They thrive in shallow waters of marshes, ponds, and lakes, spreading through both wind-dispersed seeds and extensive rhizome networks, often forming dense stands that can outcompete other vegetation.		Wetland habitats, including marshes, river and stream banks, pond edges, lakes, ditches, and reservoirs
Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)	An erect, branching perennial native to Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, characterized by dense, woody rootstocks that can produce multiple stems, lance-shaped leaves arranged oppositely or alternately, and showy purple flowers with 5-7 petals clustered on tall spikes. This invasive species thrives in wetlands and moist soils, rapidly displacing native vegetation and disrupting local ecosystems.		Wetland habitats, including marshes, pond and lakeshores, stream and riverbanks, and ditches. Also spreads in upland soils, allowing it to spread into meadows and pastures.

3. Pre-Construction Phase

3.1 Baseline Data Collection

Baseline data collection will identify existing invasive communities within the mitigation site. This process will involve field surveys using GIS mapping, orthoimagery using drones, and photographic documentation to establish the extent and density of invasive species populations. Baseline surveys will include mapping of invasive species distribution with percentage cover estimates. The data collected will be used to inform the site preparation and treatment strategies outlined in later sections of this ISMP. See **Figures 8-1 to 8-4** in **Section 8** for invasive species maps.

3.2 Site Preparation & Prevention Measures

Prior to construction, invasive species control measures will be implemented to prevent the spread and establishment of problematic species. These measures will include:

- **Pre-Treatment of Invasives**: Identified invasive species populations will be treated before ground disturbance begins. This may include manual removal, herbicide application, or smothering techniques depending on the species and infestation severity.
- **Equipment Cleaning Protocols:** Any construction equipment arriving on-site will be inspected and cleaned to remove soil, plant material, or seeds that may introduce invasive species.

4. Construction Phase

To minimize the introduction and spread of invasive species during construction activities, the following best practices will be implemented:

- **Minimize Disturbance**: Clearing and grading activities will be restricted to designated project areas, reducing soil disturbance that can facilitate invasive species establishment.
- **Erosion and Sediment Control**: Use of weed-free erosion control materials, such as straw mulch, biodegradable mats, and hydroseeding with native plant mixes, will prevent soil erosion while avoiding the introduction of invasive species.
- **Construction Site Hygiene**: All machinery and equipment will be cleaned before entering and leaving the site, particularly when working in or near known invasive species populations.
- **Hydrology Management**: The project aims to restore natural hydrological conditions where feasible, as proper hydrology can prevent the establishment of invasive wetland species.
- **Native Plant Seeding**: Following ground disturbance, native plants will be seeded and planted in treated areas to prevent re-colonization by invasive species.

5. Post-Construction Phase

5.1 Monitoring for Early Detection

To ensure invasive species control measures remain effective, post-construction monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring efforts will include:

- **GPS Mapping and Photo Documentation**: Recording any changes in invasive species distribution.
- **Upstream and Adjacent Area Inspections**: Identifying potential new sources of invasive species propagules.
- **Disturbance Event Tracking**: Observing site conditions after events like flooding or drought, which may encourage invasive species spread.

5.2 Long-Term Monitoring & Adaptive Management

- Yearly Assessments: Evaluate treatment effectiveness and native vegetation recovery.
- Implement additional treatment as needed.
- Adjust Control Strategies: Based on monitoring results, refine methods to reduce reliance on chemical treatments.

6. Treatment Thresholds and Control Strategies

6.1 Treatment Thresholds

Control measures will be implemented when specific action thresholds are met, ensuring timely intervention to prevent invasive species from undermining mitigation success. The following triggers initiate management actions:

1. **Invasive Species Coverage Threshold**
    - If invasive species exceed **10% of total vegetative cover** within mitigation areas, management efforts (e.g., mechanical, chemical, or biological control) are required.

Table 6-1. Invasive Species Coverage Targets	**Year 1**	**Year 3**	**Year 5**	**Year 7**	**Year 10**
Non-*Typha* Invasive Species (e.g., purple loosestrife, common reed, reed canarygrass)	≤ 15%	≤ 15%	≤ 12.5%	≤ 10%	< 5% cover
All Invasive Species including *Typha* spp.	≤ 20%	≤ 18.5%	≤ 15%	≤ 12.5%	< 10% cover

    - Annual monitoring data, including vegetation surveys and aerial imagery, will be used to determine exceedance.

2. **Failure to Meet Native Vegetation Performance Standards**
    - If native plant cover falls below required thresholds (typically **70% native cover** or a minimum diversity standard set in the mitigation permit), corrective action is necessary.

- This includes replanting, selective herbicide application, or modifying site conditions to support native species.

3. **Encroachment of Invasives into Priority Habitat Areas**
   - If invasive species are detected in areas designated for high-value habitat (e.g., scrub-shrub wetlands, emergent wetlands, etc) treatment measures will be implemented to prevent establishment.
4. **New Invasive Species Detection**
   - Any newly introduced invasive species not previously recorded on-site will trigger an immediate assessment and control response to prevent spread.
5. **Regulatory Non-Compliance or Agency Notification**
   - If annual monitoring reports indicate performance standards are not being met or if USACE/NYSDEC identifies deficiencies, corrective action is required to maintain compliance.

By adhering to these action thresholds, this ISMP ensures that invasive species are proactively managed, wetland functions are maintained, and regulatory compliance is achieved.

6.2 Summary of Treatment Timing & Methods

A combination of mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical control methods will be used depending on species, infestation size, and site conditions.

Table 6-2. Treatment Timing & Methods Summary Table

Species	Best Treatment Time	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Cultural
Phragmites	Late summer - fall	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	None approved for use in the US	Planting Natives for Competition
Reed Canary Grass	Spring & Fall	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	None available	Planting Natives for Competition, Prescribed burn
Cattails	Mid-late summer	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	Muskrat/waterfowl	Planting Natives for Competition
Purple Loosestrife	Mid-late summer	Mowing, cutting, hand-pulling	Spot glyphosate or equiv. (if needed)	Loosestrife beetles	Planting Natives for Competition

6.2.1 *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Late summer to early fall (when carbohydrates are translocating to rhizomes).

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Cutting & Flooding: Cutting stems at water level during late summer combined with water level manipulation can drown rhizomes.
    - Smothering: Small patches can be covered with black plastic or heavy mulch to prevent regrowth.
2. Chemical Control: *(Only if necessary, as a last resort in sensitive areas)*
    - Glyphosate-basedand/or Imazapyr-Based application (spot treatment):
        - Apply to standing Phragmites in late summer/early fall using backpack sprayers, drones or wicking methods to minimize non-target impacts.
    - Follow-up with mechanical removal of dead stalks in the winter.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:
    - Promote competition by seeding native sedges, rushes, and forbs.
    - Biological control species may be utilized for targeted control.

6.2.2 *Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Early spring (before seed set) and late fall (targeting rhizomes).

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Mowing in early spring and late summer to deplete energy reserves.
    - Hand-pulling small infestations before seed set.
    - Covering with tarps or thick mulch to shade out new shoots.
2. Chemical Control: *(Selective use in dense monocultures if needed)*
    - Glyphosate application in fall when nutrients are moving into rhizomes.
    - Use wiping techniques instead of spraying to reduce non-target impact.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:

- Planting native sedges & rushes to outcompete Phalaris.
- Prescribed fire in late spring can reduce seed production.

6.2.3 *Typha spp.* (Cattails)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Mid-to-late summer when plants are transporting nutrients downward.

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Cut stems below water level to drown rhizomes.
    - Excavation in high-density areas, followed by native planting.
2. Chemical Control: *(For monocultures in restoration sites if needed)*
    - Glyphosate-based pesticide applied to standing plants in late summer.
    - Follow-up by removing dead biomass to prevent thick mats from suppressing native growth.
3. Cultural & Biological Control:
    - Encourage muskrat or waterfowl activity in natural systems to suppress regrowth.

6.2.4 *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife)

Control Approach:

Best Time for Treatment: Mid-to-late summer before seed dispersal.

1. Mechanical Control:
    - Hand-pull small infestations, removing all roots.
    - Cut flower heads before seed drop to prevent spread.
2. Biological Control (Preferred Method):
    - Galerucella beetles (Loosestrife Leaf Beetles) are effective at suppressing populations.
    - Releases should be monitored over multiple years to assess impact.
3. Chemical Control: *(For large stands if necessary)*
    - Spot treat with glyphosate-based pesticide in late summer.
    - Follow-up by seeding native competitors.

6.3 Pesticide Selection and Application Guidelines

When chemical control is necessary, pesticides will be carefully selected to minimize environmental impact while effectively managing invasive species. The selection and application methods will be determined based on site-specific conditions, regulatory requirements, and best management practices to ensure effective control while reducing unintended ecological impacts.

- **Target-Specific Formulations:** Only herbicides approved for use in wetland environments will be used, with preference given to herbicides that have minimal impact on non-target species.
- **Reduced Persistence and Toxicity:** Herbicides with low residual activity and rapid breakdown in soil and water will be favored to prevent long-term contamination.
- **Application Methods Based on Site Conditions:** Techniques such as cut-stump treatments, wick application, and spot spraying will be prioritized over broadcast spraying, depending on the infestation size, proximity to sensitive habitats, and hydrological conditions.

All pesticides will be applied **in accordance with the label and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations** to ensure compliance and environmental protection.

All pesticide applications will be conducted by New York State Certified Pesticide Applicators or individuals working under the direct supervision of a certified applicator, in compliance with New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 33 and 6 NYCRR Part 325. This ensures that all chemical treatments are applied safely, legally, and in accordance with state regulations governing pesticide use in wetland environments.

7.0 Reporting

The Wetland Trust, Inc. will provide an annual wetland restoration monitoring report which details the status of invasive plant species and all control measures. This report will be submitted by December 31st each year to USACE and NYSDEC.

8. Maps and Figures

Figure 8-1. Purple Loosestrife Percent Cover

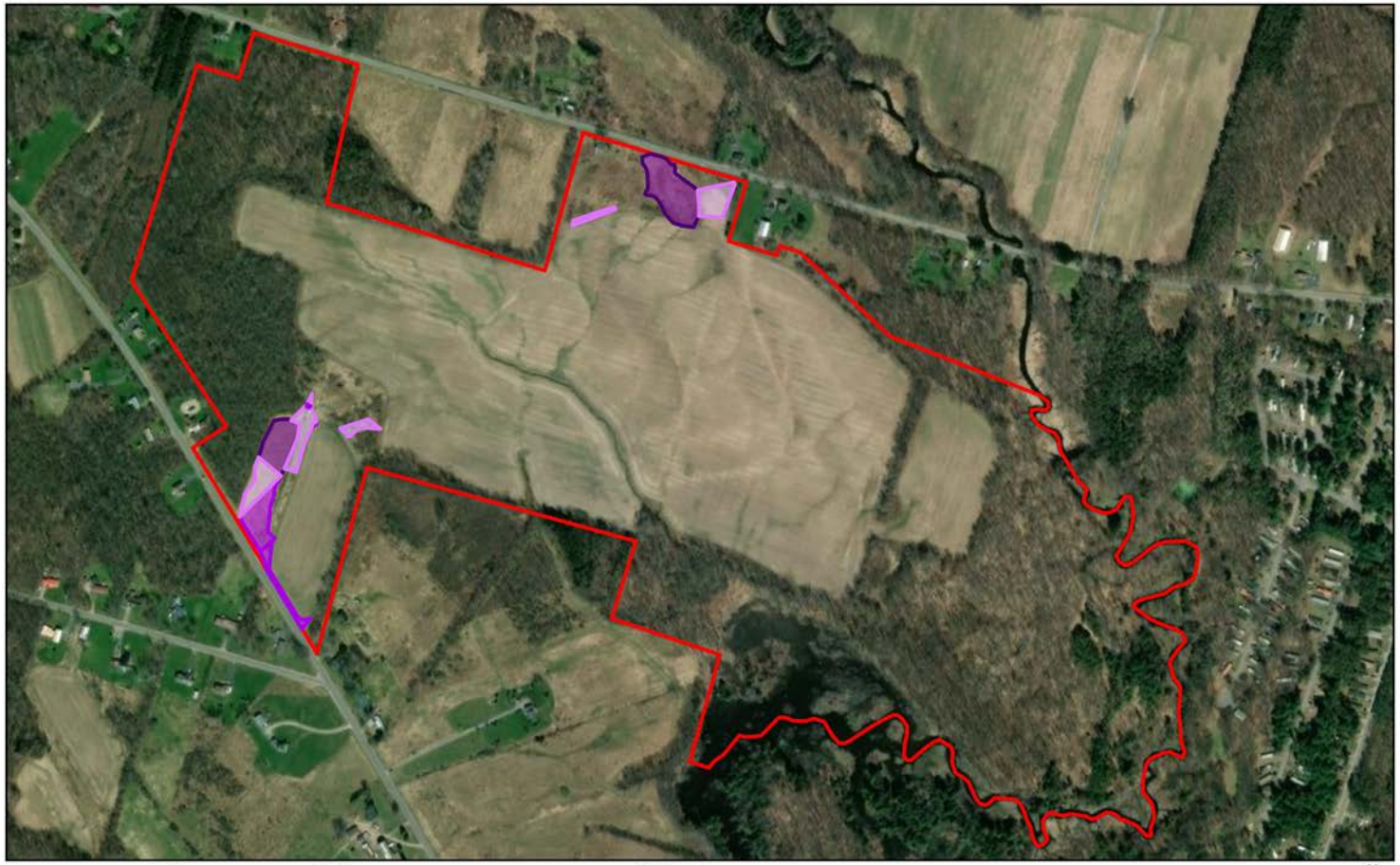

Figure 8-2. Reed Canary Grass Percent Cover

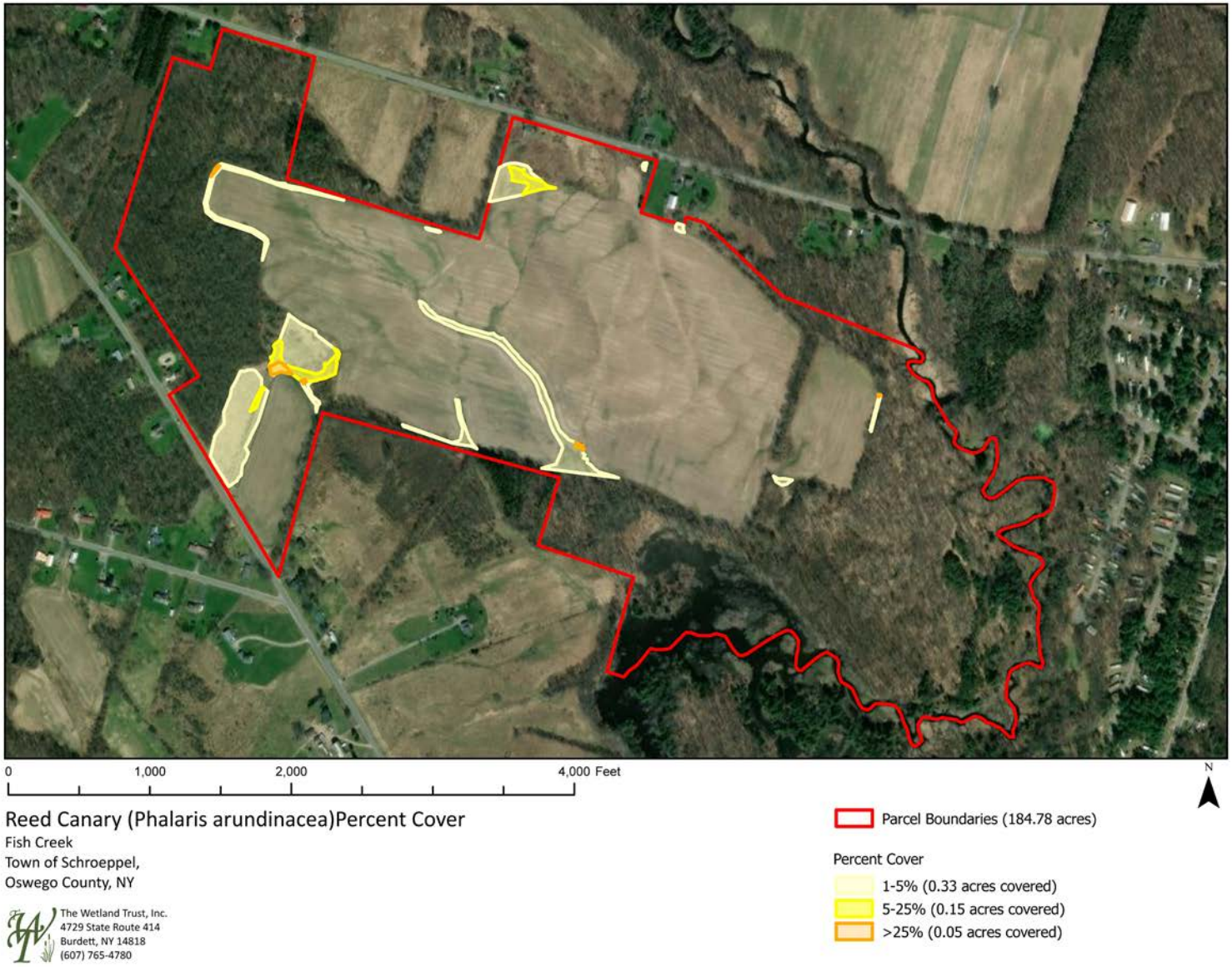

Figure 8-3. Phragmites Percent Cover

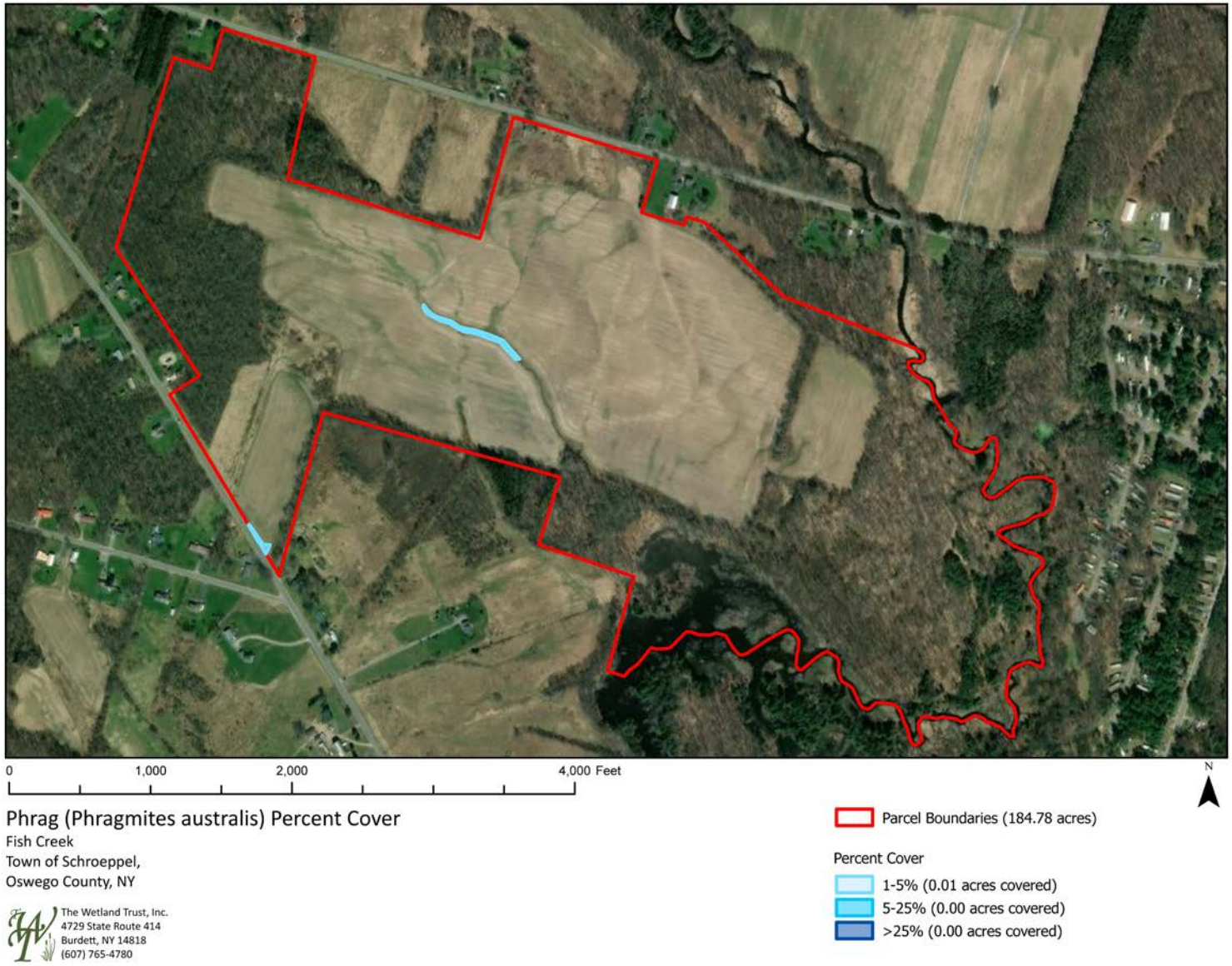

Figure 8-4. Cattail Percent Cover

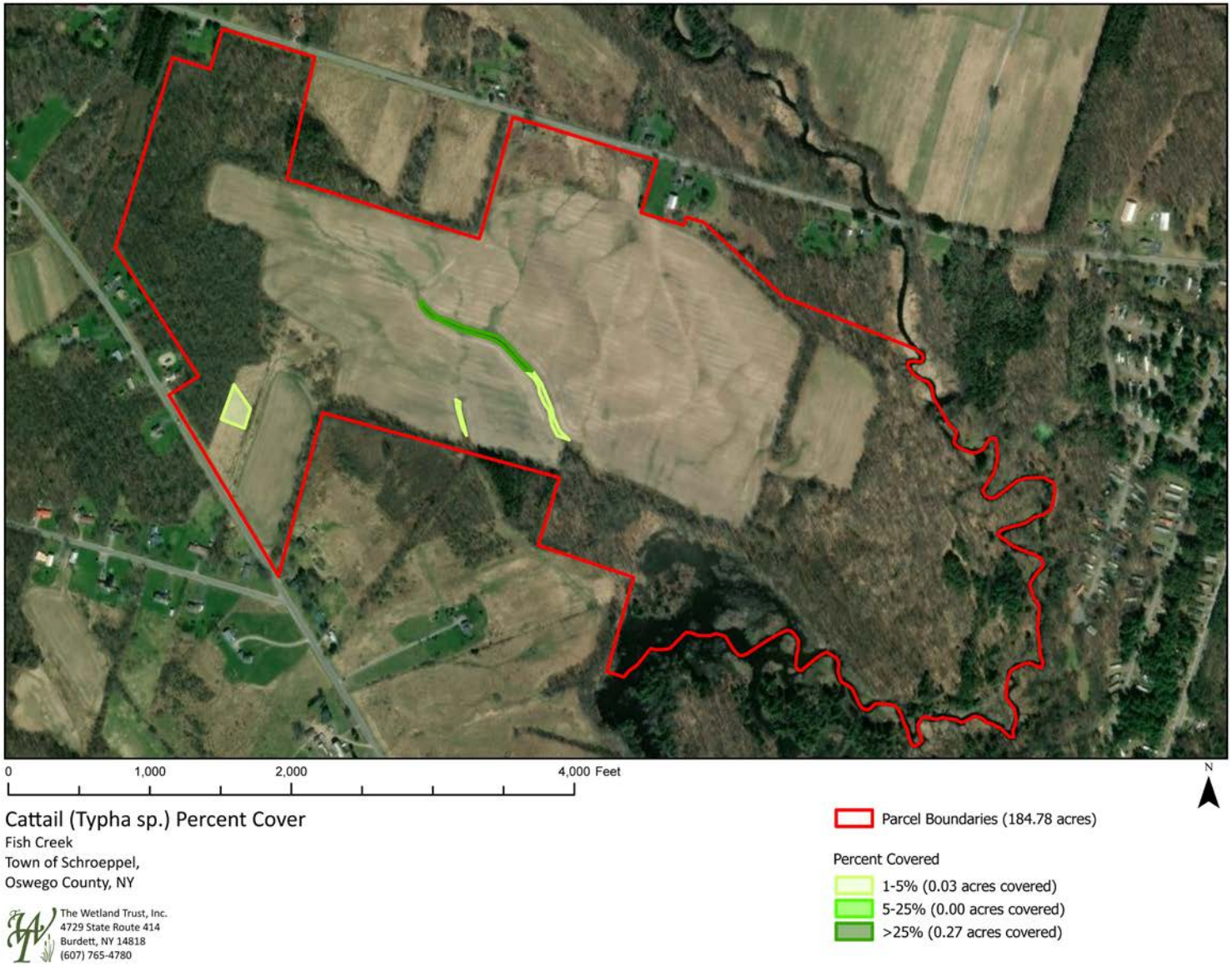

Table 8-1: Invasive Species Coverage at Upper Caughdenoy Creek				
Invasive Species	**1-5% Cover (Affected**	**5-25% Cover (Affected**	**>25% Cover (Affected**	**Total Area (Affected Acres)**
Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)	1.63	1.09	3.87	6.59
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)	5.67	22.85	1.40	29.93
Cattail (Typha sp.)	0.67	2.24	0.08	2.99
Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)	0.02	0.40	3.38	3.80

Appendix F.

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

September 09, 2024

Kirsten Gerhardt
Restoration Ecologist
The Wetland Trust
4729 NY 414
Burdett, NY 14818

Re: USACE
Booth Wetland Restoration Project
24PR08086

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact Bradley Russell at the following email address:

Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

September 09, 2024

Kirsten Gerhardt
Restoration Ecologist
The Wetland Trust
4729 NY 414
Burdett, NY 14818

Re: USACE
LaPointe Wetland Restoration
24PR08085

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact Bradley Russell at the following email address:

Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

August 09, 2024

Kirsten Gerhardt
Restoration Ecologist
The Wetland Trust
4729 NY 414
Burdett, NY 14818

Re: USACE
Route 33 Wetland Restoration
24PR07284

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact Bradley Russell at the following email address:

Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

September 09, 2024

Kirsten Gerhardt
Restoration Ecologist
The Wetland Trust
4729 NY 414
Burdett, NY 14818

Re: USACE
Wisner East Wetland Restoration Project
24PR08091

Dear Kirsten Gerhardt:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact Bradley Russell at the following email address:

Bradley.Russell@parks.ny.gov

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

Appendix G.

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 1	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed Canary grass on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 19-inches below the surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.308288°N 76.221014°W **Soil texture: 0-12-inches = topsoil, 12-29-inches = clay, 29-32-inches = sand, 32-34-inches = silt loam.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. Yes, in the ditch.	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil to the south. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 1

Wisner 1

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 2	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed Canary grass on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 19-inches below the surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.308288°N 76.221014°W (Same as for Wisner 1) **Soil texture: 0-12-inches = topsoil, 12-29-inches = clay, 29-32-inches = sand, 32-34-inches = silt loam.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? No	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil to the south into buffer. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 2

Wisner 2

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 3	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed Canary grass on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? Not found**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 1.5-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.307863°N 76.220329°W **Soil texture: 0-14-inches = topsoil, 14-20-inches = clay, 20-28-inches sand & gravel, 28-inches -48-inches = clay.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. Yes, in the ditch.	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Spread soil to the south into buffer. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 3

Wisner 3

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 4	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed Canary grass on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 36-inches below the surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 1.5-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.307781°N 76.219098°W **Soil texture: 0-13-inches = topsoil, 13-34-inches = clay, 34-40-inches = sand, 40-48-inches = clay.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. Yes, in the ditch.	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 10-inches. Spread soil to the south. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 4

Wisner 4

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 5	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed Canary grass on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 29-inches below the surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 1.5-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.307020°N 76.216876°W **Soil texture: 0-14-inches = topsoil, 14-22-inches sand & clay, 22-48-inches = clay.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. Yes, in the ditch.	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 10-inches. Spread soil to the south into the buffer. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 5

Wisner 5

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 7	**Date: 05-03-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Dan Kwasnowski (The Wetland Trust), Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans. The wetland would cross and disable two ditches.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange & pink wire flags**
Invasive species: Reed canary grass and purple loosestrife on neighboring private land.	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? None**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.308189°N 76.218271°W **Soil texture: 0-7-inches = topsoil, 7-48-inches = clay.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. Yes, in the ditch.	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil uphill to north. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 7

Wisner 7 (digging soil test hole)

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 8	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans. The wetland would cross and disable two ditches.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 39-inches below the surface**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.309175°N 76.218873°W **Soil texture: 0-8-inches = topsoil, 8-39-inches = clay, 39-44-inches = sand, 44-48-inches = clay.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread uphill to the southeast and east. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 8

Wisner 8

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 9	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans. The wetland would cross and disable two ditches.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 36-inches below the surface**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 1.5-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.309575°N 76.220818°W **Soil texture: 0-11-inches = topsoil, 11-17-inches = sandy loam, 17-30 inches = clay, 30-48-inches = mixed clay and fine gravel.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 10-inches. Spread soil uphill to the north. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 9

Wisner 9

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 10	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans. The wetland would cross and disable one ditch.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Pink wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? Not determined.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: Not dug **Soil texture: Like Wisner 9**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Yes **Inlet: 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Outlet = 12-feet wide x 50-feet long x 1.5-feet thick = 900 feet^3/27 feet^3/yard^3 = 33 yards^3 x 1.5 tons/yard^3 = 50 tons** **Total = 100 tons**	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil east or west uphill. Shape and armor with rock an inlet and an outlet. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 10

Wisner 10

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 11	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Orange and pink wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 39-inches below surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.308454°N 76.220184°W **Soil texture: 0-9-inches = topsoil, 9-39-inches = clay, 39-41-inches – sand, 41-48-inches = clay**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Not needed.	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil to the Southwest. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 11

Wisner 11

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 12	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? Not determined**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: Not dug **Soil texture: Like Wisner 11**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Not needed.	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil to the Southwest. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 12

Wisner 12

Site Name: Wisner 13	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? 30-inches below surface.**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: 43.309410°N 76.221220°W **Soil texture: 0-8-inches = topsoil, 8-29-inches clay, 29-30-inches = sand, 30-inches bedrock.**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Not needed.	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil to the South. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 13

Wisner 13

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 14	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: White wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? Not determined**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: Not dug **Soil texture: Like Wisner 13**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Not needed.	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil downhill to the south. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 14

Wisner 14

Wetland Design Form

Site Name: Wisner 15	**Date: 05-04-2024**
Landowner: The Wetland Trust	**Designer Name: Thomas R. Biebighauser**
Individuals assisting with the design: Michelle Herman (The Wetland Trust), Gabby Deyo (The Wetland Trust)	
Objectives: Build a naturally appearing and functioning wetland for mitigation.	**Site Description: An agricultural field planted to soybeans.**
Evidence of historic drainage or filling: Ditches are present in each drainage and along the south edge of the property. The ditches may serve as outlets for buried drainage systems and drain historic natural wetland basins. Basins have been filled and land sloped so it will drain for farming.	
Plant species: Bare ground that is now planted to soybeans	**How the planned wetland is marked on the ground: Pink wire flags**
Invasive species:	**Groundwater elevation in test hole? Not determined**
Hydric soil present near the surface? No	**Elevation-change upper to lower edge of designed wetland: 2.0-feet**
Test Hole location: Not dug **Soil texture: Like Wisner 13 & 14**	
Rock armor the inlet and outlet for the wetland? Not needed.	
Head-cuts located uphill or downhill of the planned wetland. None	
Woody debris source: Not available on site. Would need to be brought in by truck.	
Construction notes: Build a groundwater dam along the lower perimeter of the wetland being built. Fill ditch. Build an above ground dam that is no higher than 12-inches. Spread soil downhill to the south. Add pits, scrapes, and mounds and then plant with native trees and shrubs.	

Wisner 15

Wisner 15

Appendix H.

Appendix I.

Upper Caughdenoy Creek
Long Term Management Plan (LTMP)

Oswego County, New York

PREPARED BY:

The Wetland Trust, Inc.

4729 State Route 414

Burdett, NY 14818

www.thewetlandtrust.org

May 2025

1.0 Introduction

The Wetland Trust, Inc. (TWT), as part of the Permittee Responsible Offsite Compensatory Mitigation Project (Project) on behalf of Micron NY Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC (Micron), has developed a mitigation plan at the Upper Caughdenoy Creek Site, towns of Hastings, Palermo and Schroeppel, Oswego County, New York (Mitigation Site) to develop wetland acreage that will contribute to the total compensation needs for the construction of a semiconductor fabrication complex in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, NY. This Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) has been developed based on anticipated monitoring and management activities for the Mitigation Site. Additional details are to be provided, if necessary, throughout the monitoring period and amended or revised as needed and approved by the USACE and NYSDEC. The purpose of the Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the protected and restored resources after mitigation performance standards have been achieved.

2.0 Responsible Party and Long-Term Steward

Micron is the Responsible Party for all phases of this Permittee Responsible mitigation through monitoring and final acceptance when a Certificate of Completion (or equivalent) will be provided by the agencies. Once the mitigation is complete Micron will transfer long-term management to TWT. As the fee simple owners of the Upper Caughdenoy Creek Site, TWT will be the long-term steward and responsible for long-term management of the wetland mitigation site including identification of needs, development of recommendations, review with regulatory agencies as required, implementation, and efficacy measures. TWT shall implement this LTMP to preserve the habitat and conservation values in accordance with the approved Mitigation Plan, site protection instrument, and this LTMP. Long-term management tasks shall be funded through the Long-Term Management Fund.

3.0 Property Description

3.1 Conservation Values

The Mitigation Site provides an opportunity for restoration of a large stream/wetland complex with approximately 49 acres of wetland re-establishment, and 5 acres of rehabilitation in a previously drained and cultivated landscape. The permanent restoration and subsequent protection of this property has several site-specific conservation values that can be enhanced and maintained.

- ***Hydrologic Function***- Restoring the wetlands will improve surface water retention, infiltration, and seasonal saturation of soils. Removal of artificial drainage and regrading will help reestablish groundwater-surface water interactions, essential for wetland hydrology.
- ***Water Quality***- Conversion of cropland to wetlands and vegetated buffers will reduce nutrient runoff, sedimentation, and agrochemical inputs into Upper Caughdenoy Creek and downstream waters.

3.2 Site Improvements

Summary of site improvements including construction and restoration as per the Mitigation Plan. As-built report should be attached as an Appendix to this LTMP.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

Baseline conditions will be provided here with the as-built and final 10-year report referenced and attached. Conditions will be updated throughout the life of the project.

5.0 Management Activities

The Upper Caughdenoy Creek long-term management strategy will ensure the long-term sustainability and ecological performance of the restored and protected aquatic, upland and biological resources long after the active monitoring period has closed. Upon approval of the Mitigation Plan, the proposed wetland restoration will be completed. This restoration will restore or rehabilitate approximately 87 acres of diverse, native wetland vegetation communities to support wetland wildlife populations and connectivity to adjacent preserved wetlands. If monitoring finds it necessary, the anticipated long-term management activities include:

- ***Invasive Species Management-*** At the conclusion of the ecological monitoring period, performance standards will be met and native vegetative communities well established. Long-term management will ensure that conservation values are not significantly threatened by invasive vegetation. If warranted, mechanical or chemical management of invasive species will be implemented (see Invasive Species Management Plan).
- ***Spillways and Groundwater Dams-*** The constructed spillways and groundwater dams will be monitored and maintained as needed to maintain structural integrity and contribution toward site-specific conservation values.
- ***Access-*** The main access and parking area will be maintained as needed via mowing or replenishing gravel in appropriate areas. Gates, padlocks, and fences will receive upkeep as needed.
- ***Security and Safety-*** The Upper Caughdenoy Creek site will not be open to the public to minimize impacts from human activity and the parcel will be posted for protection against trespassing. Signage posting and unauthorized access will be monitored and appropriately maintained. Trash will be collected on a yearly basis and security increased as warranted in the form of additional gates/locks, cameras, and contact with local authorities.

Any long-term management activities performed will be recorded in an annual report along with any recommendations for future management activities or proposed changes to the LTMP, if warranted.

6.0 Funding

To ensure long-term financial assurance TWT will continue to own the site fee simple in perpetuity. As a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, TWT has received tax-exempt status for the site, which helps assure its long-term protection. TWT has a director-controlled Stewardship Management Investment Account specifically established for the Micron Compensatory Mitigation project with funds provided by Micron Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC. Funds will be deposited into this account with the investment income (investment instruments are low risk and broad-based) used to support permanent long-term management and maintenance. These funds are sufficient to sustain long-term management as outlined in **Table 1**, in which the budget covers long-term management for all six sites combined.

Table 1. Budget estimate for potential long-term management and maintenance tasks, all six Micron Wetland/Stream mitigation sites, a total of 1,328 acres.

Category	Task	Frequency	Estimated Cost per acre	Annualized Cost
Adaptive Management	Replanting	5	$1,800	$7466
	Reshaping terrain	5	$600	$2489
	Invasive species removal	2	$2,100	$21777
Maintenance	Site manipulation	10	$1500	$3111
	Boundary posting	10	$600	$6244
	Other practices	3	$1,320	$9,126
Long-Term Management	Other corrective adaptive management actions to ensure natural stability of site	5	$4,800	$19,910
Monitoring	To determine implementation tasks	1	$18	$25,398
Administration	For all tasks above including tax exempt status	1	$600	$12,444
Total annual budget*				102,500
Total Stewardship investment**				**$4,100,000**

Note: This table is an estimate based on 400 wetland credits @ $8,000 or (equivalent DEC Acres) and 13,500 stream ft @ $60

Appendix F-8
Draft SWPPP

Intended for
Agency Review

Document type
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Date
October 2025

Micron Campus Phase 1a SWPPP Draft

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

RAMBOLL Bright ideas. Sustainable change.

Micron Campus Phase 1a SWPPP Draft

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Project name	**Micron Campus Phase 1a**
Project no.	**1940111895**
Recipient	**NYS DEC & Town of Clay**
Document type	**SWPPP**
Version	**0**
Date	**August 26, 2025**
Prepared by	**Sally Kramer & Jenelle Geoghegan, PE**
Checked by	**Nicole Del Monaco, PE & Eliana Rios, PE**
Approved by	**Andy Philips, PE**

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250 West 34th Street
New York, NY 10119

https://ramboll.com

Table of Contents

Table of Tables

Table of figures

Appendices

Appendix A – NYSDEC Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI)

Appendix B – NYSDEC SWPPP Preparer Certification Form

Appendix C – NYSDEC Owner/Operator Certification Form

Appendix D – NYSDEC Letter of Authorization (LOA) (NIIS)*

Appendix E – NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (CGP)

Appendix F – Soil Survey Report

Appendix G –SMP Weekly Inspection Report Forms

Appendix H– Erosion and Sediment Control Calculations

Appendix I – Stormwater Management Calculations (NYSDEC GI Worksheets) and RRv Overall Map

Appendix J – Stormwater Memo (SP-01) and Revised Vegetated Swales

Appendix K – eNOT Forms

Appendix L – Transmittal of NYSDEC LOA to MS4 (NIIS)*

Appendix M - Phasing Plan

Appendix N – Pre-Construction Requirements

Appendix O – Post-Construction Maintenance Requirements

Appendix P – Select Construction Drawings

Set	Title
SP-01	Erosion Control Notes, Legend, & Abbreviations (P1)
SP-01	Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (P1)
SP-01	Erosion and Sediment Control Details (P1)
SP-04	SWM Notes, Legend, and Abbreviations (P2)
SP-04	Overall Storm Drainage Plan (P2)
SP-04	Stormwater Management Plans (P2)
SP-04	SWM Details (P2)
SP-04	Landscaping Plans (P3)

Appendix Q – MS4 Acceptance Form

Appendix R – Dewatering Plan

Appendix S – SWPPP-01 (SP-01) Erosion and Sediment Control Report

Appendix T – Stormwater Management Report (SP-04) and Foreword

Appendix U – RR-5 Summary and Deviations

Appendix V – Revised Geotechnical Report

*NIIS = Not Included in this Submission

1. Introduction

1.1 General Overview

This Stormwater Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared in compliance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, November 2016; the NYS DEC Stormwater Management Design Manual, July 31, 2024; and the NYS DEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements. It was planned and developed with careful selection for means of erosion and sediment control, and establishment of drainage basins, detention areas, control structures and outfalls to maintain existing drainage patterns along the site boundaries relative to tributary inflow and discharge from the site to the maximum extent practicable.

Micron has hired Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc. (Ramboll) to prepare a SWPPP for the Micron Campus Phase 1a Project on behalf of Micron New York Semiconductor Manufacturing, LLC (Micron, Owner), based on the engineering design by Jacobs. Jacobs, the Design Engineer, submitted the following packages:

- SP-01 (5/29/2025): Inclusive of a specification book, site retaining wall calculation support, Stormwater Memo (H&H Temporary Drainage), Structural and Civil drawing packages showing design of rough grading and erosion and sediment control for construction activities, and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (SWPPP-01 Erosion and Sediment Control calculations)
- DRB-03 (7/3/2025): Revised SP-01 Package accounting for the front of house areas and the South Finger Road
- SP-04 (9/18/2025): Inclusive of a Micron Project Yankee – Phase 1A Stormwater Report R0, Underground Utility Plans, Storm Drainage Plans, Landscaping plans for the SMPs, Miscellaneous Site Details, Storm Drainage Utility Profiles, Utility Details, and Outlet Control Structure design
- SWPPP-01 (10/08/2025): Revisions to the SP-01/DRB-03 Package, plus the Final Geotechnical Report by Langan
- Additional information for package SP-04 (10/14/2025): Updates to exhibit 7 (RRv map), NYSDEC SWM Workbook, Vegetated Swale Maps and Calculations, a summary for RR-5 including deviations from the design manual, and a Foreword for the Stormwater Report discussing what has changed since the 9/18 package.

In this document, Jacobs is referred to as the Design Engineer; Ramboll is referred to as the Consulting Engineer. The Design and Consulting Engineers and the Contractors report to Owner. The term Owner is used to mean Owner or Operator as referenced in the CGP.

1.2 Purpose of the SWPPP and Regulatory Requirements

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared to instruct personnel on mitigation measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation during construction, ensuring pollutants in stormwater runoff are minimized, and the rate and quantity of post-construction stormwater runoff are reduced or properly managed. The following sections discuss and describe actions to be taken as part of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

(NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-0-25-001 (effective January 29, 2025 with an expiration date of January 28, 2030) (CGP). A copy of the CGP is included as Appendix E.

1.3 Project Location and Owner/Operator Contact Information

Micron Campus Phase 1a is located off State Route 31 between Burnet Road and Brewerton Road, in the Town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York. A Location Map is included in the Drainage and Stormwater Management Design Report, Appendix T. The name and address of the Owner/Operator, including contact person and telephone number is:

Owner/Operator Contact	
Micron New York Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC	Contact Name: Scott Gatzemeier
8000 S Federal Way, Boise, ID 83716	Contact Title: -
Phone #: 208-368-4000	

2. Site Evaluation and Assessment

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 Existing Conditions

The Micron Campus Phase 1a site is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain that promotes wetland formation due to low-lying, poorly draining sections that accumulate with water during precipitation events. The southern boundary of the site at U.S Route 31 (US31) is located on the top of a glacial drumlin that trends northwest to southeast and lies at an elevation of around 429 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The topography of the drumlin feature slopes northward to an elevation of around 397 feet, approximately 1,700 feet north of US31. Remnants of another smaller and narrower drumlin, or esker feature, form a small ridge crossing the western portion of the site. The remainder of the site is generally flat with elevations ranging from 397 feet AMSL to a low of 375 feet AMSL on the northwest side of the site. A series of shallow drainage ways that have formed within this flat low-lying area direct surface water to the north where it crosses an east west oriented gravel access road constructed to access the overhead power lines (utility access road). This access road has been fitted with several culverts and wet crossings to allow for surface water to continue to flow to the north. The Micron Campus Phase 1a site and surrounding watershed areas are relatively flat and prone to flow accumulation and ponding, especially during low-flow conditions. The site is predominantly characterized by pasture hay and deciduous forest.

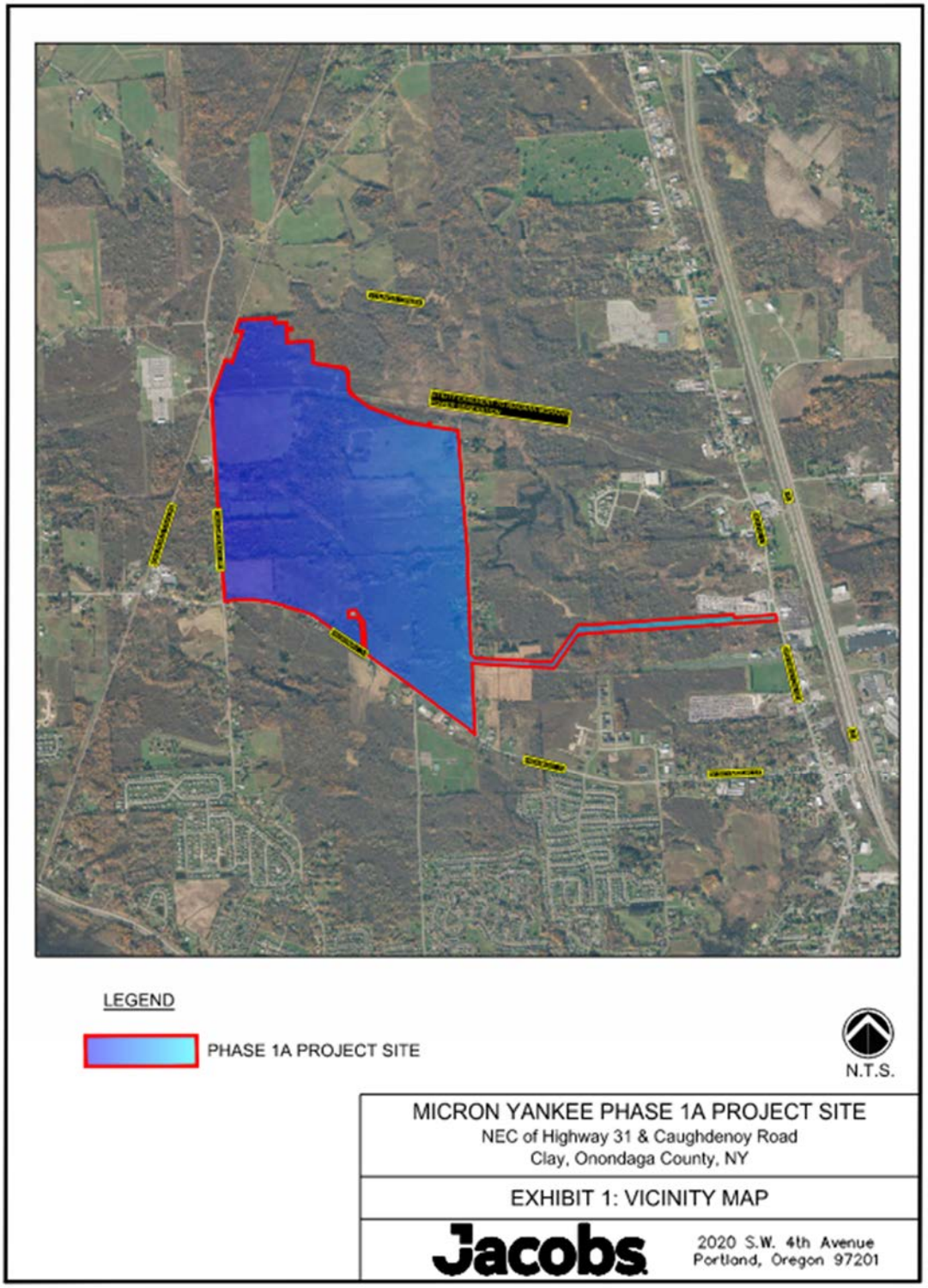

Figure 1 Micron Campus Phase 1a Project Site (Source: Jacobs, Stormwater Report, September 18, 2025)

2.1.2 Proposed Conditions

Micron is proposing to construct a semiconductor manufacturing campus (the "Proposed Project") in the Town of Clay, New York, at the White Pine Commerce Park (WPCP), approximately three miles west of Oneida Lake and 10 miles north of the City of Syracuse. 470 acres represents the limits of site development (represented as rough grading in Package SP-01) within the overall permitted LOD of 675 acres. As a result, only the 470 acres was accounted for in temporary sediment basin sizing pond sizing. The remaining 205 acres are outside limits of clearing, grubbing, and rough grading and the scope will limited to vegetation clearing and will be restored to a pervious surfacing at the end of the project. Gravel surfaces are considered impervious in this project.

Phase 1a design includes several large buildings and other surface covers such as parking structures, paved access roads, and stormwater management ponds. Stormwater management practices incorporated into the design will manage discharges related and maintain site hydrology. Figure 2, provided by Jacobs, shows proposed drainage patterns. Approximately 9 million cubic yards of fill (per the latest design by Jacobs) are required to be imported onto the Micron Campus to support the construction of the site. The fill type will depend on the structural requirements but will be composed of sand, stone, and non-organic soils.

Given the proposed construction activity is listed in Table 2 of Appendix B of the Construction General Permit, this project requires a SWPPP that includes both erosion and sediment controls and SMPs.

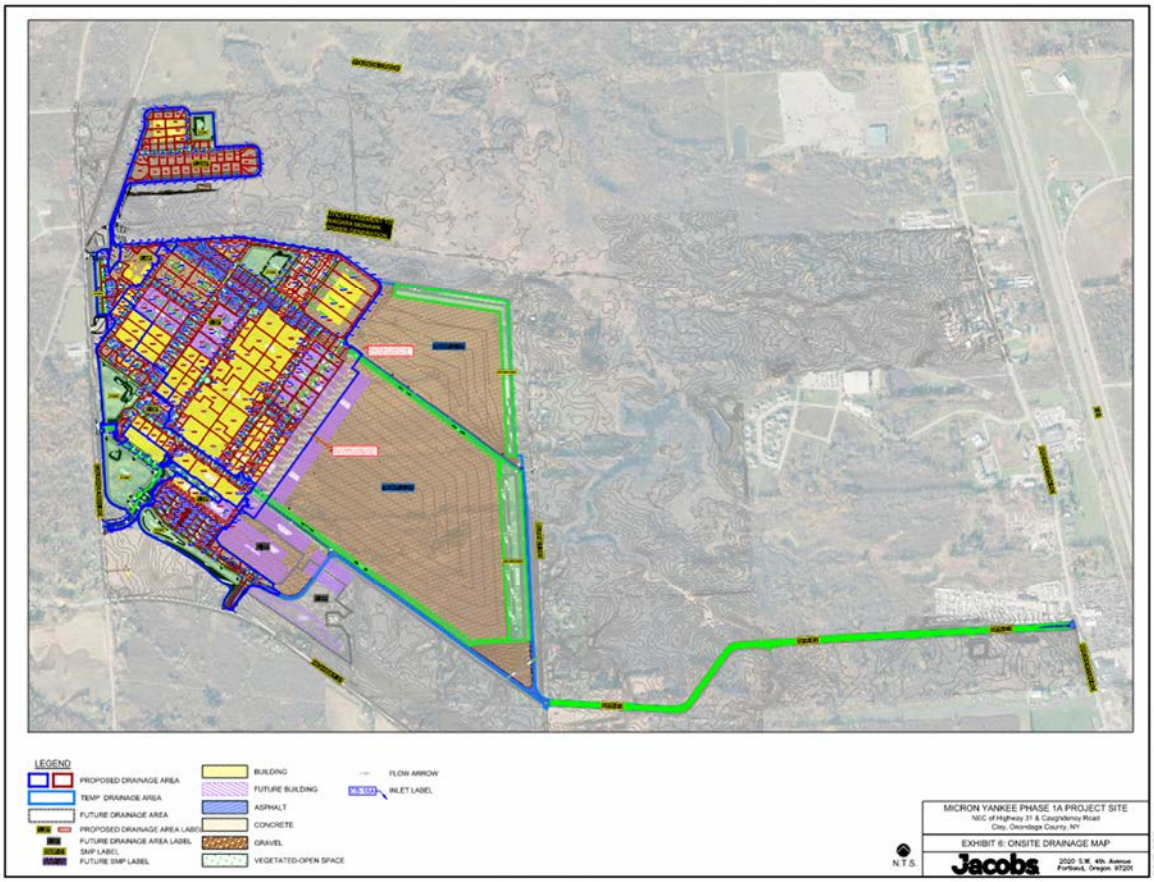

Figure 2 Micron Campus Phase 1a Onsite Drainage Map (Source: Jacobs, Stormwater Report, September 18, 2025)

2.2 Existing Drainage Patterns and Receiving Waters

Wetlands identified within the monitoring areas are generally classified as palustrine, according to the Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al., 1979) and Ecological Communities of New York State, Second Edition (2014). Palustrine wetlands include all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, and emergent mosses or lichens. More specific classifications include palustrine forested wetlands/wooded swamps (typified by red maples, green ash, and American elms); palustrine shrub/scrub wetlands/swamp (typified by various dogwood species); and palustrine emergent wetlands/shallow and deep marsh (typified by goldenrods, asters, purple loosestrife, common reed, ferns, and pickerel weed).

Within the site boundary, there are numerous jurisdictional streams categorized as ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial. Ephemeral streams flow only during and shortly after precipitation events and remain dry for most of the year. Intermittent streams have seasonal or periodic flow, often influenced by rising groundwater or seasonal rainfall. Perennial streams flow year-round, supported by consistent groundwater input and precipitation. Most streams within the Micron Campus are classified as ephemeral or intermittent, while perennial streams are generally located downstream, where flow paths converge, and channel flow becomes more sustained as it moves

toward the Oneida River. The network of streams and rivers that make up the Oneida River Watershed is part of the broader Oswego River Basin, which ultimately discharges into Lake Ontario. Figure 3 was prepared by Jacobs to show these drainage patterns.

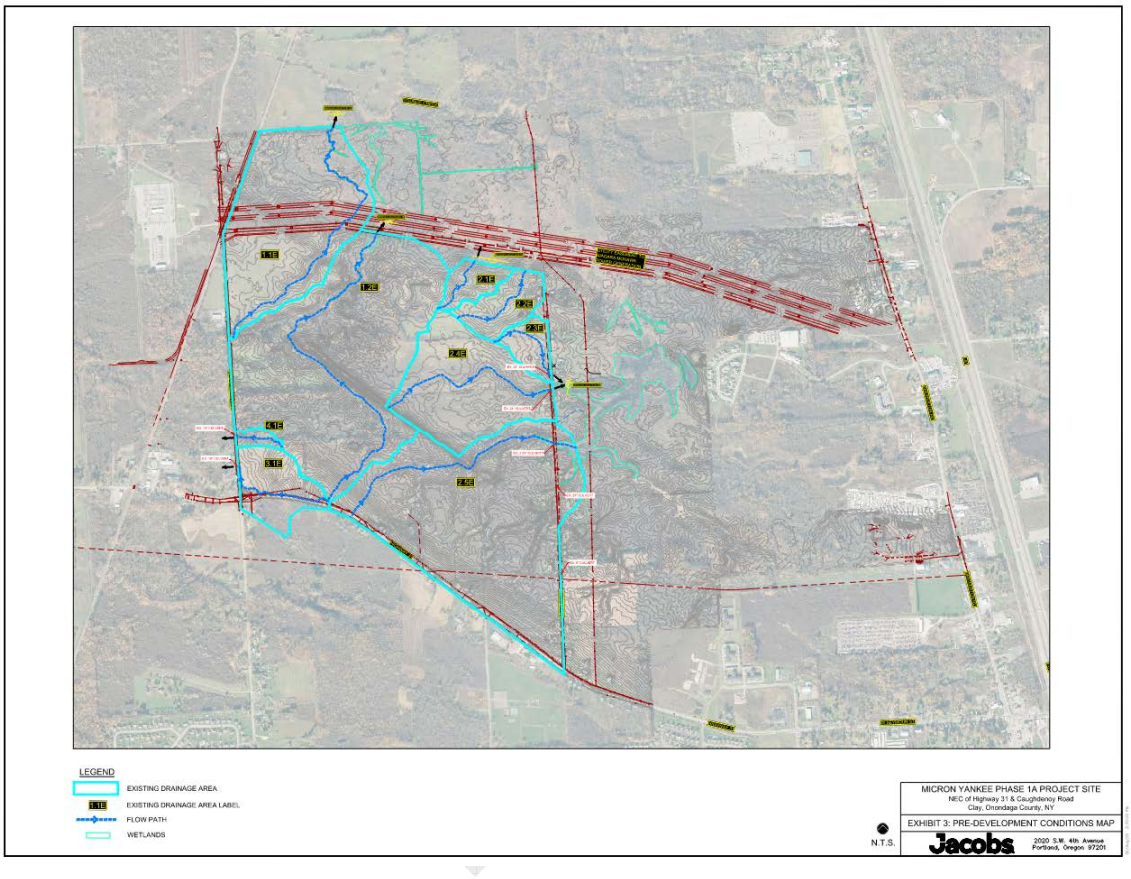

Figure 3 Micron Campus Phase 1a Stormwater Drainage Patterns (Source: Jacobs, Stormwater Report, September 18, 2025)

2.3 Soils

Generally, the majority of the native soils are classified as silts with varying concentrations of clay, gravel, and sand. Geotechnical investigation borings have confirmed the poorly infiltrating soils shown in Table 1. The soils identified during the geotechnical investigation performed by CME Engineering Group on February 6, 2024, and their hydrologic group are described in Table 1, Table 2, and Appendix F. The full geotechnical report is included in Appendix V.

Table 1 Soil Coverage (Source: Geotechnical Engineering Report, Langan, revised September 10, 2025)

Soil Name	Map Symbol	Percent of Area	Hydrologic Soil Group
Appleton loam	AoA	1.10%	B/D
Canandaigua mucky silt loam	Cd	1.70%	C/D

Collamer silt loam	ChA, ChB	31.40%	C/D
Dunkirk silt loam	DuC	0.70%	C
Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	Fl	1.40%	A/D
Fonda mucky silty clay loam	Fo	0.3%	C/D
Galen very fine sandy loam	GaB	0.10%	A/D
Hilton loam	HIA, HIB	7.20%	B/D
Madrid fine sandy loam	MdC	1.1%	B
Minoa fine loam	MtA, mtB	0.50%	B/D
Niagara silt loam	NgA	42.80%	C/D
Ontario loam	OgB	3.90%	B
Ontario gravelly loam	OnC	0.70%	B
Palms muck	Pb	0.60%	B/D
Rhinebeck silt loam	Rh	4%	C/D
Williamson silt loam	WwB, WwC	2.70%	D

Table 2 Hydraulic Soil Group by Area (Source: Geotechnical Engineering Report, Langan, revised September 10, 2025)

Hydraulic soil group	Percent of Area
B	5.73%
C	0.73%
D	2.73%
A/D	1.51%
B/D	9.39%
C/D	79.92%

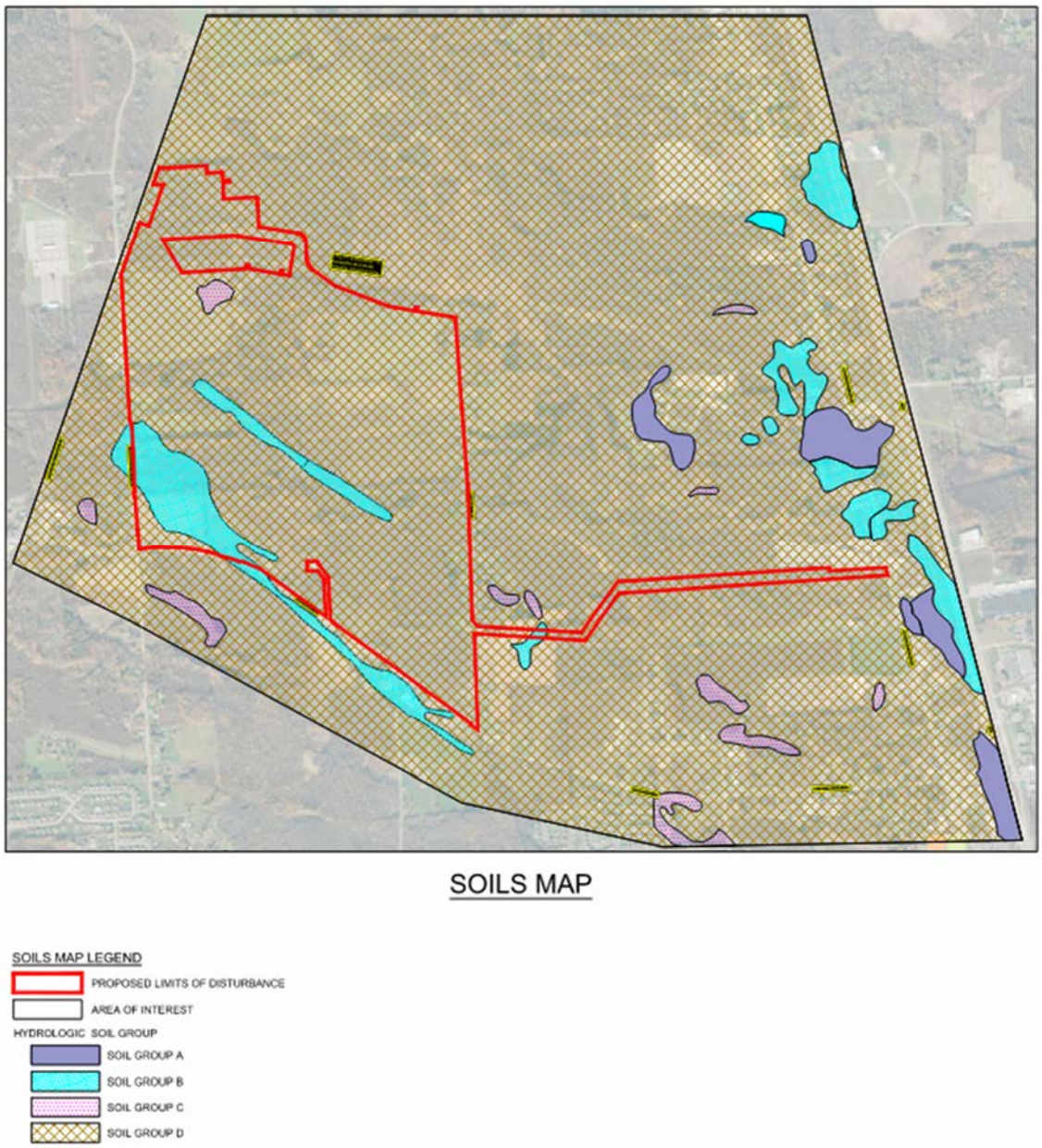

Figure 4 Soils Map (Source: Jacobs, Stormwater Report, September 18, 2025)

2.4 Determination of Potential Impacts to Historical and Archeological Resources

AKRF is currently working on the completion of the historical and archeological resources report. Their findings identified two archaeological sites within the Micron Campus Phase 1a area that required Phase 2 investigations; one was already completed and the second one is expected to

be completed at the end of this month. Further information and a complete report will be included in the next submission.

3. Project Implementation and Sequence of Construction

3.1 Pre-Construction Requirements

The Owner/Operator and Contractors shall follow the requirements described in Appendix N prior to the commencement of any construction activities.

3.2 Construction Phasing and Sequencing Plan

Construction of Phase 1a is expected to take approximately 12 months to complete. The project will occur in twelve phases. Disturbance areas for each of the 12 phases are listed in the table below. More detailed information is included in Appendix M.

Table 3 Disturbance Areas for Each Phase

Phase	Month	Impacted Acres
1	February 2026	200
2	March 2026	375
3	April 2026	475
4	May 2026	575
5	June 2026	425
6-12	July 2026 – January 2027	375-50

A preliminary construction sequence for Phase 1a is as follows:

- Demolition: The Contractor shall start by demolishing all the existing above ground improvements that are shown to be removed on the Demolition Drawings (Package SWPPP-01; Sheets 000_B000_C0_0500; 000_B000_C0_7001 through 000_B000_C0_7007). Demolition of slabs, paving, other hardscape or any activity that would remove vegetative cover or expose underlying soil shall be deferred until land clearing activities begin in those areas.
- Silt Fencing: Construct all silt fencing shown on the Rough Grading & Erosion Control Drawings (Package SWPPP-01; Sheets 000_B000_C0_04A2 through 000_B000_C0_04L1)
- Stormwater Diversion: Construct the grass lined conveyance swales and culverts that will collect tributary flow along the upstream project perimeters and route it around the site perimeter to corresponding receiving streams along the downstream perimeters. Begin with clearing, grubbing and stripping the ditch and culvert routes starting at the downstream ends. Install culverts, grade and stabilize the conveyance swales and surface roughen, seed & mulch all disturbed areas. Protect seeded conveyance swales with erosion control blankets or soil stabilizing emulsion products until vegetation is firmly established.
- Erosion Control Elements: Construct grass lined conveyance swales and culverts that will collect tributary flow along the upstream project perimeters and route it around the site perimeter to corresponding receiving streams along the downstream perimeters. Begin with clearing, grubbing and stripping the ditch and culvert routes starting at the downstream ends. Install culverts, grade and stabilize the conveyance swales and surface roughen, seed & mulch all disturbed areas. Protect seeded conveyance swales with erosion control blankets or soil stabilizing emulsion products until vegetation is firmly established.

- Rough Grade Earthwork: Once the diversion and erosion control measures have been installed, the clearing, grubbing, and stripping of the remainder of the site for each drainage basin should generally begin near the sediment basins and progress from low elevations to higher elevations. As areas are stripped the cut/fill operations should begin and continue until reaching final grade, including installation of the rock paving areas. All unpaved exposed areas shall be stabilized with seed & mulch.

The Request to Disturb Greater than Five Acres of Land will be included in a later submission. The Phasing Plan is included in Appendix M.

3.2.1 Requirements for Disturbance of Greater than Five Acres of Land

If greater than five acres of land disturbance is deemed necessary at any time during construction, approval must be obtained:

- MS4: A written Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres is required and must be sent to the MS4 stormwater contact that includes the following:
  - The SPDES permit identification number.
  - A technical justification demonstrating why alternate methods of construction that would result in five or less acres of soil disturbance is not feasible.
  - The phasing and sequencing plan for the project.
  - Plans with locations and details of erosion and sediment control practices that address concerns related to disturbing more than five acres of soil at one time.
  - The amount of area intended to be disturbed.
  - Identification of any additional erosion and sediment control measures that will be implemented to mitigate the increased area of disturbance.
  - Acknowledgement that a "qualified inspector [1]" will conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days as long as over five acres of soil remain disturbed. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.
  - Acknowledgement that temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures shall be installed and/or implemented by the end of the following business day from the date soil disturbance activity has ceased and be completed within 14 business days. The soil stabilization measures shall be in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
  - Acknowledgement that the Owner/Operator shall prepare a phasing plan that defines maximum disturbed area per phase and shows required cuts and fills.
  - Acknowledgement that the Owner/Operator shall install any additional site-specific practices needed to protect water quality.
  - Identification of additional water quality treatment practices to be installed.
  - Updated SWPPP documents (as an attachment) identifying additional erosion and sediment control measures that will be implemented.

A copy of the Request to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres and the Authorization Letter to Disturb Greater Than Five Acres from the NYSDEC/MS4 will be included in a later submission.

[1] "qualified inspector" means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individual. It also means someone working under the direction/supervision of a licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

3.3 Inspection During Construction

General

The Owner will be responsible to provide a "qualified inspector"[2] to inspect the proposed erosion and sediment control measures, disturbed areas of the construction site, and SMPs under construction for compliance with the SWPPP. The "qualified inspector" [3] shall evaluate whether site-generated sediment is entering natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the site boundaries. All points of discharge and areas that have not reached final stabilization shall be inspected. Digital photographs, with date stamp, shall be taken that show the conditions of erosion and sediment control facilities and stormwater management practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. Additional photographs shall be taken showing the condition of the facilities and practices after corrective actions have been taken. These photographs shall be attached to the inspection form within seven calendar days of the respective inspection.

These inspections are to be completed at least once every seven calendar days. For sites where the Owner has received authorization from the NYSDEC to disturb greater than five acres of soil at one time, the "qualified inspector"[4] shall conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. There shall be a minimum of two full calendar days between inspections. A typical Inspection Report Form for conducting the inspections is included in Appendix G.

Within the Inspection Report Form, the following information must be included but not limited to:

- A description and sketch of areas with active soil disturbance activity, areas that have been disturbed but are inactive at the time of the inspection, and areas that have been stabilized since the time of the last inspection.
- Estimated total area with active disturbance, total area with inactive disturbance, total area that achieved temporary stabilization, and total area that has achieved final stabilization. Area measurements can either use square feet or acres.
- Current stage of construction of all SMPs and all construction activity on-site that is not in conformance with the SWPPP.
- Corrective actions that must be taken to install, repair, replace, or maintain erosion and sediment control practices.
- Identification and status of all corrective actions that were required by the previous inspection.

More information about what must be included in the report is found in Appendix G.

Prior to construction, the Contractors and subcontractors shall identify at least one "trained contractor[5] " from their company that will be responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP

[2] "qualified inspector" means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individual. It also means someone working under the direction/supervision of a licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

[3] See footnote 2.

[4] See footnote 2.

[5] "trained contractor" means an employee from a contracting (construction) firm that has received four (4) hours of training, which has been endorsed by the NYSDEC (i.e., Soil and Water Conservation District, CPESC, INC. or other NYSDEC endorsed entity), in proper erosion and sediment control principles no later than two (2) years from the date this general permit is issued. After receiving the initial training, the trained individual shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. This individual will be responsible for implementation of the SWPPP.

and the inspection of the erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion & Sediment Controls. The Owner shall ensure that at least one "trained contractor[2]" is on-site on a daily basis when soil disturbance activities are being performed.

Inspection checklists are included in Appendix G of this SWPPP. If corrective action is required, the "qualified inspector"[6] shall notify the Owner within one business day. If corrective action is required based on the results of inspection and does not require engineering design, the Contractors shall begin implementing the corrective action within one business day and complete it within five business days following the date of the inspection. If corrective action is required based on the results of the inspection and does require engineering design, the engineering design process must begin within a reasonable timeframe and complete it within 60 calendar days. Additional mitigation measures are to be implemented by the Contractors if warranted to minimize sediment transport or discharge of sediment laden runoff off-site. Each inspection report is to remain on file at the site as part of the SWPPP.

Final Site Inspection

The "qualified inspector"[7] shall perform a final inspection of the site to certify that:

- Construction is complete and disturbed areas have been stabilized,
- Temporary erosion and sediment control facilities have been removed, and
- Permanent stormwater management practices have been installed and are operational and on-line.

Prior to certification, the Contractors at their own cost, shall supply as-built topographic surveys of all permanent stormwater management practices to provide documentation that the stage/storage relationship has been met. As-builts shall also show rims, inverts, orifice, pipe sizes and elevations, etc. Upon satisfactory completion of the final site inspection, the "qualified inspector"[8] shall sign the eNOT Qualified Inspector Certification SMP and eNOT Final Stabilization form included herein as Appendix K.

3.4 Post-Construction Maintenance Requirements

Once the project is permanently stabilized, an Electronic Notice of Termination (eNOT) shall be filed with the NYSDEC. The owner or operator shall also sign the eNOT Owner or Operator Certification (Appendix K). MS4 operators shall also sign the eNOT MS4 Acceptance (Appendix K). The eNOT requires certification from the inspector that the site has been stabilized and that all permanent practices have been installed as detailed. The Owner will be the ultimate owner of the stormwater facilities and is required to have a maintenance plan in place. An inspection checklist

[6] "qualified inspector" means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individual. It also means someone working under the direction/supervision of a licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

[7] See footnote 6.

[8] "qualified inspector" means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, New York State Erosion and Sediment Control Certificate Program holder or other Department endorsed individual. It also means someone working under the direction/supervision of a licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

has been included in Appendix O for reference. Prior to submitting the Notice of Termination, the Owner shall provide documentation that:

- The post-construction stormwater management practices and rights-of-way needed to maintain such practices have been deeded to the municipality, or
- An executed maintenance agreement is in place with the municipality that will maintain the post-construction stormwater management practice, or
- The Owner shall modify their deed, if the stormwater management practice is to be privately owned, to include a deed covenant that requires operations, or
- Micron shall have a policy in place that ensures operation and maintenance of the stormwater management practices in accordance with this SWPPP.

4. Stormwater Management Controls During Construction

4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

Proposed erosion and sediment control measures were designed in accordance with the following documents:

- New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (NYSDEC 2016).
- New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (the Design Manual) prepared by the Center for Watershed Protection for the NYSDEC (July 2024).
- NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (Permit No. GP-0-25-001) (effective date January 29, 2025).

The Construction Drawings have been developed by Jacobs to identify the proposed erosion and sediment control measures. The Contract Documents include specifications to be adhered to by the Contractors when installing required erosion and sediment control components in compliance with this SWPPP. The control measures and best management practices (BMPs) noted below are to be implemented to abate and control potential pollutants and sediment transport in stormwater discharges from the construction site.

4.1.1 Grassed Lined Conveyance Swale (1/000_B000_C0_7600)

Based on Jacobs SWPPP dated October 8, 2025 (included as Appendix S in this report), the major point of offsite flow interception and redirection is south and east of the proposed Construction Staging and Laydown yard. The associated swales are designed with a 15-foot bottom width, a 3:1 horizontal to vertical (H:V) side slope, and 0.04% longitudinal slope. The depth of flow in the swales varies between 1 and 5 feet. The velocities are less than 5 feet per second. The swales will be grass-lined for erosion control. To reduce any scour potential, riprap is proposed at the concentrated inflow location where the existing flow streams are intercepted by the grass-lined swale. Based on the riprap calculations, the velocities are non-erosive, so a minimal riprap outlet protection with 6-inch median grain size (d50) is proposed.

The same report states that additional swales, away from the Construction Phasing and Laydown yard, are sized with a minimum bottom width of 4 feet and 3:1 H:V side slopes. All swales are designed to maintain velocities less than 5 feet per second and will be grass-lined for erosion control. Figure 5 shows the location of grass-lined swales and includes a summary table providing

swale descriptions, along with their respective depths and flow velocities for both the 10-year and 100-year storm events.

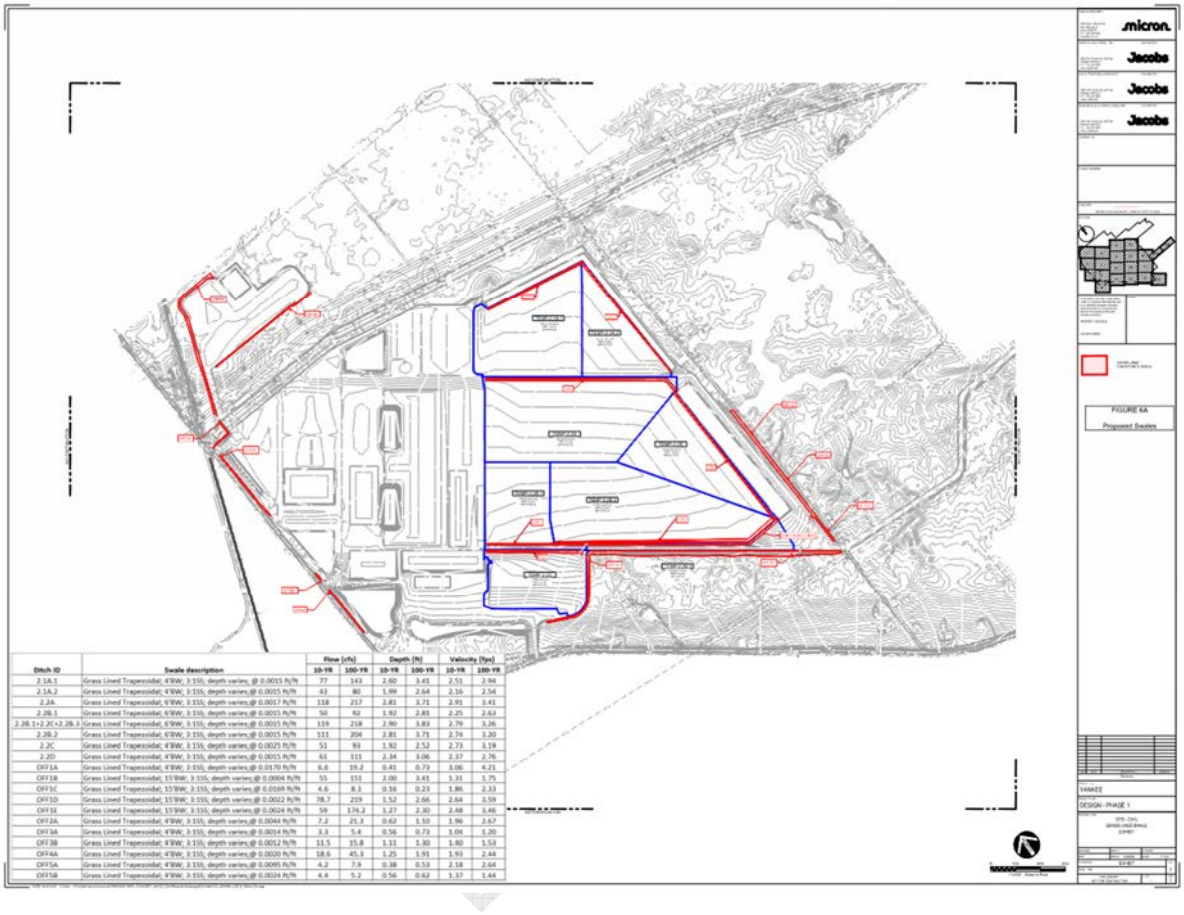

Figure 5 Grass-Lined Swale Locations (Source: Jacobs, Stormwater Package for SP-01, dated October 8, 2025)

4.1.2 Sediment Basin Baffle (2/000_B000_C0_7600)

The baffle is designed to extend the effective flow pathway from the inflow point to the riser. Baffles should be positioned halfway between the inflow point and the end of the baffle, directing flow towards the outflow point.

4.1.3 Erosion Control Blankets (4/000_B000_C0_7600)

Erosion control blankets are required on all slopes with a grade of 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) or steeper.

4.1.4 Stone Check Dam (5/000_B000_C0_7600)

Utilize a well-graded stone matrix, ranging from 2 to 9 inches in size (NYS – DOT Light Stone Fill meets these criteria). The overflow areas of the check dams will be stabilized to prevent erosion caused by the check dams. Check dams should be secured in the channel using a cutoff trench that is 1.5 feet wide and 0.5 feet deep, lined with filter fabric to prevent soil migration.

4.1.5 Construction Ditch (6/000_B000_C0_7600)

A temporary construction ditch is designed to intercept sediment-laden water and direct it towards a sediment trapping device, or to prevent runoff from entering disturbed areas by diverting it to a stabilized outlet.

4.1.6 Outfall Control Structure (7/000_B000_C0_7600)

An outfall control structure is a system designed to regulate and filter the flow of stormwater as it exits a drainage system to prevent flooding, erosion, and pollution in receiving water bodies.

4.1.7 Topsoil Stockpile and Plastic Sheeting (8/000_B000_C0_7600)

Stockpile surfaces can be stabilized using plastic covers. This stabilization can be enhanced by aligning the stockpile lengthwise with the prevailing winds.

4.1.8 Sediment Basin Detail (10/000_B000_C0_7600)

As part of Jacobs Package SWPPP-01 dated October 8, 2025 and included within Appendix B of Appendix S in this report, eight sediment basins will be constructed to support the project's erosion and sediment control strategy. These basins are intentionally designed for dual functionality: initially serving as temporary sediment basins and ultimately transitioning into permanent wet extended detention ponds (P-3) through modifications outlined in Package SP-04. Accordingly, the outfall control structures, including risers and outfall piping, are engineered to accommodate both operational phases. All detention ponds will be lined, per requirements in Geotechnical report.

Per Jacobs Package SWPPP-01, in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, sediment basins must provide a sediment storage zone of 1,000 cubic feet per contributing acre (or a minimum depth of 1 foot), and a dewatering zone of 3,600 cubic feet per contributing acre (or a minimum depth of 3 feet). The design team evaluated both the volume-per-acre and minimum-depth approaches. Due to the large scale of the basins, significant differences were observed between the two methods—ranging from 1.76x to 17.12x for sediment storage and 1.71x to 15.04x for dewatering when comparing the minimum depth approach to the volume-based approach. The design team elected to utilize a hybrid approach to ensure sediment collection requirements were met and exceeded while also right sizing the basins to accommodate the actual anticipated dewatering requirements. Each basin provides the minimum 1-foot sediment storage volume combined with the calculated dewatering volume based on contributing acreage. The Dewatering Plan is included in Appendix R.

Per Jacobs Package SWPPP-01 (Appendix S), once the temporary sediment and dewatering elevations were established, riser elevations for the final pond configuration were verified to meet or exceed required thresholds. All basins, except SMP-11 and TEMP-SMP-02, incorporate trapezoidal graded spillways. The exceptions utilize precast trench structures, detailed further in the design drawings.

In the same report, it is indicated that sediment basins SMP-01 (23.43 ac), SMP-02 (8.93 ac), SMP-05 (27.82 ac), and SMP-15 (13.96 ac) fully comply with all NYS design standards. For SMP-03 (70.38 ac), SMP-11 (81.37 ac), TEMP-SMP-01 (61.80 ac), and TEMP-SMP-02 (188.71 ac), the contributing areas exceed the 50-acre maximum recommended for sediment basins. Again, this is due to the fact that the basins are intended to serve the dual purpose of temporary sediment basin and permanent stormwater management facility. Despite the larger contributing areas, all other design criteria are met or exceeded, as demonstrated in the attached calculations in

Appendix H. Notably, each of the four basins exceeds the minimum required surface area by a factor of 1.4x to 3.5x, significantly enhancing sediment trapping efficiency. Additionally, to better offset the increased flow and sediment transmission into the ponds, the effective length to width ratios were increased by use of baffles. Ponds SMP-03, SMP-11, and TEMP-SMP-01 provide ratios of 4:1, 4.7:1, and 3.5:1 respectively. As pond TEMP-SMP-02 is the largest of the four and would see the largest flows, it's effective length to width ratio was significantly increased to 38.5:1. The result is 70% of the incoming flow to TEMP-SMP-02 will need to travel 5,700 ft (1.08 miles) from inlet to outlet and remaining 30% traveling 3,860 ft (0.73 miles). These extended flow paths and increased surface areas substantially improve residence time, thereby enhancing sediment capture and reducing the risk of resuspension during high-intensity storm events.

4.1.9 Riser Pipe Dewatering Device (11/000_B000_C0_7600)

Standpipe and connector pipe shall be a minimum of 6" diameter. Metal pipe shall be galvanized steel or aluminum; plastic pipe may be Schedule 40 PVC of HDPP. The structure shall only be removed from the contributing drainage once it has been properly stabilized. More detail can be found in the Blue Book.

4.1.10 Riser Base Anti-Flotation Block (12/000_B000_C0_7600)

A riser may have the tendency to float if the orifices become clogged at some point. An anti-flotation block shall be securely fastened to the riser using 2 #8 (min) bars places at right angles and projecting into sides of the riser to help anchor the riser into the concrete base to prevent flotation. The block size shall be sufficient to resist the buoyance of the riser with a factor of safety of 1.2.

4.1.11 Stabilized Construction Access (14/000_B000_C0_7600)

The stabilized entrance will be constructed in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (November 2016) and Detail 14 on Drawing 000_B000_C0_7600 at the construction ingress/egress location included in Appendix P.

4.1.12 Rip Rap Channel Stabilization Details (15/000_B000_C0_7600)

Rip rap channel stabilization is a permanent stone layer designed to protect and stabilize areas prone to erosion by shielding the soil surface from rain splash, sheet flow, rill erosion, gully erosion, and channel erosion. Additionally, it can enhance the stability of soil slopes subject to seepage or having poor soil structure.

4.1.13 Temporary Building Foundation Pumping Detail (16/000_B000_C0_7600)

4.1.14 Cut-In Drainage Channel (1/000_B000_C0_7601)

4.1.15 Truck Wheel Wash (7/000_B000_C0_7601)

A truck wheel wash is a temporary excavated or above-ground lined pit where trucks and equipment can be washed after unloading, preventing highly alkaline runoff from entering storm drainage systems or leaching into the soil.

4.1.16 Reinforced Silt Fence (10/000_B000_C0_7601)

Install reinforced silt fence per pages 5.54 through 5.56 of the Blue Book, detail 10/000_B000_C0_7601 and SP-01 design drawings. Silt fencing shall be installed prior to clearing, grubbing, striping or earth moving and must be properly toed in. Compost fiber roll may be used instead of silt fence or in areas where silt fence cannot be staked. Prefabricated silt fence units can be used in place of individual stakes and fabric rolls. Silt fence shall be inspected and monitored throughout construction activities to ensure that it is functioning properly, and sediment buildup is not excessive. Silt fence shall remain in place until all tributary drainage areas have achieved sufficient stabilization defined as minimum 80% uniform vegetative cover and until sediment producing construction activities have been completed.

4.1.17 Rip Rap Outlet Protection (16/000_B000_C0_7601)

Per Jacobs Package SWPPP-01 dated October 8, 2025 and included within Appendix B of Appendix H in this report:

- Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to denuded areas after final grade is reached on any portion of the Micron Campus Phase 1a. Surface roughening should be completed prior to seeding. No more than 5 acres of cleared land that has not been stabilized with seed & mulch, paving, building slabs, or other hardscape features shall be allowed to be exposed at any given time.
- During construction of the project, soil stockpiles and borrow areas shall be stabilized or protected with sediment trapping measures. The contractor is responsible for the temporary protection and permanent stabilization of all soil stockpiles on site as well as borrow areas and soil intentionally transported from Micron Campus Phase 1a.
- Permanent vegetative cover shall be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized.
- Sediment basins and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers and other measures intended to trap sediment shall be constructed as a first step in any land-disturbing activity and shall be made functional before upslope land disturbance takes place.
- Stabilization measures shall be applied to earthen structures such as dikes and diversions immediately after installation.
- Sediment traps and sediment basins shall be designed and constructed based upon the total drainage area to be served by the trap or basin.
- Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion. Slopes that are found to be eroding excessively within one year of permanent stabilization shall be provided with additional slope stabilizing measures until the problem is corrected.
- Concentrated runoff shall not flow down cut or fill slopes unless contained within an adequate temporary or permanent ditch, channel, flume or slope drain structure.
- Whenever water seeps from a slope face, adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided.
- All storm sewer inlets that are made operable during construction shall be protected so that sediment-laden water cannot enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove sediment.
- Before newly constructed stormwater conveyance channels or pipes are made operational, adequate outlet protection and any required temporary or permanent channel lining shall be installed in both the conveyance channel and receiving channel.

- When work in a live watercourse is performed, precautions shall be taken to minimize encroachment, control sediment transport and stabilize the work area to the greatest extent possible during construction.
- When a live watercourse must be crossed by construction vehicles, a temporary vehicular stream crossing constructed of non-erodible material shall be provided.
- All applicable federal, state and local chapters pertaining to working in or crossing live watercourses shall be met.
  The bed and banks of a watercourse shall be stabilized immediately after work in the watercourse is completed.
  Underground utility lines shall be installed in accordance with the following standards in addition to other applicable criteria:
    - No more than 500 linear feet of trench may be opened at one time.
    - Excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of trenches.
    - Effluent from dewatering operations shall be passed through an approved sediment trapping device, such as a geotextile filter bag, and discharged in a manner that does not adversely affect flowing streams or off-site property.
    - Material used for backfilling trenches shall be properly compacted to minimize erosion and promote stabilization.
    - Applicable safety requirements shall be complied with.
- Building foundation excavation dewatering shall performed per detail 16/000_B000_C0_7600 where indicated on plans. Effluent from dewatering shall be passed through an approved sediment trapping device, such as a geotextile filter bag, and discharged in a manner that will be collected in the downstream sediment basin prior to discharge from the Micron Campus Phase 1a. Geotextile filter bag to meet the requirements listed on page 5.16 of the Blue Book and be maintained as stated therein.
- Where construction vehicle access routes intersect paved or public roads, provisions shall be made to minimize the transport of sediment by vehicular tracking onto the paved surface. Where sediment is transported onto a paved or public road surface, the road surface shall be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day. Sediment shall be removed from the roads by shoveling or sweeping and transported to a sediment control disposal area. Street washing shall be allowed only after sediment is removed in this manner. This provision shall apply to individual development lots as well as to larger land-disturbing activities.
- All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization or after the temporary measures are no longer needed, unless otherwise authorized by the NYS DEC. Trapped sediment and the disturbed soil areas resulting from the disposition of temporary measures shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation.
- Properties and waterways downstream from development sites shall be protected from sediment deposition, erosion and damage due to increases in volume, velocity and peak flow rate of stormwater runoff.

4.2 Pollution Prevention Practices Measures During Construction

The Contractors shall initiate stabilization measures in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, as soon as practicable. For portions of site where soil disturbance activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, stabilization measures:

- Between April 1 and November 15 – Soil stabilization must be initiated by end of the following business day and finished within 7 days from the date soil disturbance activity ended.
- Between November 15 and April 1 – Soil stabilization must be initiated by the end of the following business day and completed within 3 days from the date the soil disturbance activity ended.

The following are additional measures to be implemented at the site to minimize pollutant transport.

- Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to denuded areas after final grade is reached on any portion of the site.
- During construction of the project, soil stockpiles and borrow areas shall be stabilized or protected with sediment trapping measures. The contractor is responsible for the temporary protection and permanent stabilization of all soil stockpiles on site as well as borrow areas and soil intentionally transported from the project site.
- Permanent vegetative cover shall be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized.
- Sediment basins and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers and other measures intended to trap sediment shall be constructed as a first step in any land-disturbing activity and shall be made functional before upslope land disturbance takes place.
- Sediment traps and sediment basins shall be designed and constructed based upon the total drainage area to be served by the trap or basin.
- Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion. Slopes that are found to be eroding excessively within one year of permanent stabilization shall be provided with additional slope stabilizing measures until the problem is corrected.
- Concentrated runoff shall not flow down cut or fill slopes unless contained within an adequate temporary or permanent ditch, channel, flume or slope drain structure.
- Whenever water seeps from a slope face, adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided.
- All storm sewer inlets that are made operable during construction shall be protected so that sediment-laden water cannot enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove sediment.
- Before newly constructed stormwater conveyance channels or pipes are made operational, adequate outlet protection and any required temporary or permanent channel lining shall be installed in both the conveyance channel and receiving channel.
- When work in a live watercourse is performed, precautions shall be taken to minimize encroachment, control sediment transport and stabilize the work area to the greatest extent possible during construction.
- When a live watercourse must be crossed by construction vehicles, a temporary vehicular stream crossing constructed of non-erodible material shall be provided.
- All applicable federal, state and local chapters pertaining to working in or crossing live watercourses shall be met.
- The bed and banks of a watercourse shall be stabilized immediately after work in the watercourse is completed.
- Underground utility lines shall be installed in accordance with the following standards in addition to other applicable criteria:
    - No more than 500 linear feet of trench may be opened at one time.

    - Excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of trenches.
- Effluent from dewatering operations shall be filtered or passed through an approved sediment trapping device, or both, and discharged in a manner that does not adversely affect flowing streams or off-site property. More information on dewatering can be found in Appendix M.
- Material used for backfilling trenches shall be properly compacted to minimize erosion and promote stabilization.
- Applicable safety requirements shall be complied with.
- Where construction vehicle access routes intersect paved or public roads, provisions shall be made to minimize the transport of sediment by vehicular tracking onto the paved surface. Where sediment is transported onto a paved or public road surface, the road surface shall be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day. Sediment shall be removed from the roads by shoveling or sweeping and transported to a sediment control disposal area. Street washing shall be allowed only after sediment is removed in this manner. This provision shall apply to individual development lots as well as to larger land-disturbing activities.
- All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization or after the temporary measures are no longer needed, unless otherwise authorized by the NYS DEC. Trapped sediment and the disturbed soil areas resulting from the disposition of temporary measures shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation.
- Properties and waterways downstream from development sites shall be protected from sediment deposition, erosion and damage due to increases in volume, velocity and peak flow rate of stormwater runoff.
- All waste materials produced during construction will be stored in containers and removed to an approved facility in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Trash containers will be positioned away from the construction zone and stormwater management elements. Temporary sanitary facilities will be available for construction workers and will receive regular maintenance. The Contractor will conduct routine site inspections, which will include checking the site for litter and construction debris that could pollute stormwater discharges.
- One or more concrete truck washouts will be built on-site to provide a designated area for washing concrete truck mixers and equipment after their loads have been discharged. This is to prevent highly alkaline runoff from contaminating storm drainage systems or seeping into the soil. The concrete truck washouts will be constructed and maintained according to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (NYSDEC 2016).
- Winter enhanced Erosion and Sediment Control practices will be followed between November 15 and April 1 for all stormwater piping and structures and for all sites with exposed soil in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and will include but not be limited to the following:
    - Assure that all erosion and sediment control barriers are in place before the ground freezes.
    - Prepare areas for storage and management of snow cleared from accessways and active work site areas.
    - Enlarged and stabilized access points to provide adequate space for snow management and stockpiling.
    - Maintain a 25-foot minimum buffer from perimeter controls and temporarily mark silt fences with tall stakes that are visible above the snowpack.
    - Keep all drainage structures free of snow and ice and debris from snow plowing operations.

- Disturbed soil should be stabilized at the end of each workday unless work in the same area will resume within 24 hours and no precipitation is forecast or; the work is within an area that would collect and retain runoff, such as utility trenches or water management areas.
- Where straw mulch is used for temporary stabilization, increase the coverage rate from 2 tons per acre to 4 tons per acre. If other types of mulch are used, the application rate should be doubled.
- In the event of any winter shut down of construction, compliance inspections and timely filing of associated reports will still be required.

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

5.1 Post-Construction SWM Practices

Noted SMPs will be initially constructed to serve as temporary sediment basins and will be converted to permanent stormwater management ponds after construction is finalized. Given the nature and size of the site, RR-5 (vegetated swales) deviations are needed, and relevant justifications and required information is included in Appendix U.

5.1.1 Water Quality Volume (WQv)

WQv aims to improve water quality by capturing and treating runoff from small and frequent design storms that tend to have higher pollutant concentrations compared to large design storms. The WQv is defined as the volume of stormwater runoff generated from the 90th percentile 24-hr rain event and is directly related to the percentage of impervious cover at a given site. The 90th percentile 24-hour rain event is one inch. Required WQv and provided volume for the drainage areas are provided below. WQv calculations are included in Appendix I and Appendix T.

5.1.2 Runoff Reduction Volume (RRv)

The RRv aims to replicate pre-development hydrology of a site by maintaining pre-construction infiltration, peak runoff flow, and discharge volume, as well as minimizing concentrated flow. Runoff reduction can be achieved by infiltration, groundwater recharge, reuse, recycle, and evaporation/evapotranspiration of 100 percent of the post-development water quality volume. Due to the constrained nature of the development, a lot of the approved runoff reduction techniques have been deemed not easy to achieve at Micron Campus Phase 1a.
RRv calculations are included in Appendix I and Appendix T.

5.1.3 Flood Channel Protection Volume (CPv)

The Stormwater Manual requires the provision of mitigation of Channel Protection Volume (CPv), which is the 24-hour extended detention of the 1-year storm event. According to the Stormwater Manual, the Channel Protection Volume requirements may be waived if any of the following conditions are met:

- Reduction of the entire CPv volume is achieved at a site through runoff reduction or infiltration systems.

- CPv is not required at sites where the 1-year post-development peak discharge is less than or equal to 2.0 cfs.
- Where a CPv control orifice is provided, the minimum orifice size shall be 3 inches, with acceptable external rack or internal orifice protection.
- The site directly discharges into a fifth order or larger water body (streams, rivers or lakes) or tidal waters, where the increase in smaller flows will not impact the stream bank or channel integrity. However, the point of discharge must be adequately protected against scour and erosion by the increased peak discharge.

Stream Channel Protection Volume Requirements (CPv) are designed to protect stream channels from erosion. This goal is accomplished by providing 24-hr extended detention of the 1-year, 24-hr design storm that remains after runoff reduction. The CPv detention time is the center of mass detention time through each proposed SMP. To evaluate whether any of these conditions will be met, the Post-development Conditions model was run with the 1-yr 24-hr storm. Calculations are included in Appendix T.

5.1.4 Overbank Flood Control (Qp)

The primary purpose of the overbank flood control is to prevent an increase in the frequency and magnitude of out-of-bank flooding generated by urban development. The intent of the extreme flood criteria is to prevent the increased risk of flood damage from large design storms, maintain the boundaries of the pre-development 100-year floodplain, and protect the physical integrity of proposed SMPs.

For the design points, the post-development peak runoff rates are less than the pre-development peak runoff rates, thereby meeting the requirements of the Stormwater Manual. Calculations are included in Appendix T.

5.1.5 Extreme Flood Control (Qf)

According to the NYS Stormwater Design Manual, extreme flood control serves to:

- Prevent the increased risk of flood damage from large design storms;
- Maintain the boundaries of the pre-development 100-year floodplain; and,
- Protect the physical integrity of stormwater management practices (NYSDEC 2024).

Extreme flood control is achieved by reducing the peak post-development stormwater discharge rates from the 100-year storm event so that they are lower than the peak stormwater discharge rates from the 100-year storm event under pre-development conditions. This control is provided through SMP runoff reduction and beak flow attenuation in stormwater detention basins. Calculations are included in Appendix T.

5.2 Community Risk and Resilience Act Compliance

In 2014, New York State (NYS) passed and signed into law the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), which includes five provisions, or requirements, that aim to increase New York's resiliency to climate change. CRRA aims to increase New York's resilience to climate change by ensuring that certain state funding, facility-siting regulations, and permits include consideration of the effects of climate risk and extreme weather events. CRRA's five major provisions, or

requirements, are as follows:

1. Official Sea Level Rise Projections
2. Consideration of Future Physical Climate Risk
3. Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act Criteria
4. Guidance on Natural Resilience Measures; and
5. Model Local Laws Concerning Climate Risk.

Model Local Laws Concerning Climate risk are not applicable to the Micron Campus Phase 1a, as this is a private project and not related to the municipality as a whole. As a result of CRRA, NYSDEC, in consultation with NYS Department of State (NYS DOS) and other stakeholders, created guidance documents to help municipalities, state agencies, and other decision-makers implement the provisions: (1) Using Natural Measures to Reduce the Risk of Flooding and Erosion; (2) New York State Flood Risk Management Guidance; (3) Estimating Guideline Elevations; and (4) Guidance for Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Assessment.

The following addresses each of these provisions as they relate to the overall site planning for the Micron Campus Phase 1a:

5.2.1 Official Sea Level Rise Projections

5.2.1.1 Rising Sea Level

The Micron Campus Phase 1a is not near the coast, so this is not a concern.

5.2.1.2 Increasing Storm Surge

The Micron Campus Phase 1a is not near the coast, so this is not a concern.

5.2.2 Consideration of Future Physical Climate Risk

5.2.2.1 Increasing Temperature

The Micron Campus Phase 1a is projected to undergo a 4.4°F to 6.4°F temperature change by 2050 per a mid-range estimate.[9] Functions of the Micron Campus Phase 1a will be indoors and will be resilient to this projected increase. Although with increasing temperatures Micron Campus Phase 1a is expected to receive more rain than snow in winter months, it is not likely that there will be extreme rainfall events contributing to runoff during this time of year.

5.2.2.2 Increasing Precipitation

The Micron Campus Phase 1a is projected to undergo a 4% to 10% increase in precipitation by 2050 per a mid-range estimate.[10] Additionally, precipitation events will continue to become more extreme. This should not impact practices or conveyance systems on the Micron Campus Phase 1a.

[9] Climate Change in New York State - Updating the 2011 ClimAID Climate Risk Information Supplement to NYSERDA Report 11-18 (Responding to Climate Change in New York State), Final Report 14-26, NYSERDA, September 2014.

[10] Climate Change in New York State - Updating the 2011 ClimAID Climate Risk Information Supplement to NYSERDA Report 11-18 (Responding to Climate Change in New York State), Final Report 14-26, NYSERDA, September 2014.

5.2.2.3 Increasing Variability in Precipitation, including Chance of Drought

The functionality of Micron Campus Phase 1a is not impacted significantly by precipitation or drought. The SMPs onsite are designed to manage the 100-year storm event.

5.2.2.4 Increasing Frequency and Severity of Flooding

The Micron Campus Phase 1a is not in a FEMA floodplain. After the USGS Future Flow Explorer stopped being supported due to funding, Ramboll contacted USGS. USGS reported that "pending further development of future flood projection models and guidance, including the Future Flow Explorer, applicants should adjust peak flows for future conditions by multiplying relevant peak flow parameters currently used in hydraulic analysis, e.g., Q50, by a factor specific to the expected service life of the structure and the geographic location of the project." The project is in Onondaga County, which will result in a 10% increase in flow for each design storm.[11]

5.2.2.5 Shifting Ecology

The Micron Campus Phase 1a will not be affected by shifting ecology.

5.2.3 Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act Criteria

The Micron project is not a public infrastructure project.

5.2.4 Guidance on Natural Resilience Measures

5.2.4.1 Nature Based Features

To the maximum extent practicable, the project will use nature-based features. This will include various plantings within the SMPs such as stormwater planters, and different seed mixes to promote pockets of ecology and biodiversity to create sustainable ecosystems. Landscaping plans are included in Appendix P.

5.2.4.2 Considerations related to location, elevation, and sizing of SMPs

The SMPs located within Micron Campus Phase 1a were selected to ensure their efficiency and effectiveness. The outlet control structures will also be sized such that they control the amount of water flow released to maintain flow rates and volumes that ultimately get to the downstream wetlands, while also preventing flooding at the site.

6. Operations and Maintenance

6.1 Construction Period Operation and Maintenance

Trained Contractor shall inspect the erosion and sediment control practices within the active work area daily to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If maintenance deficiencies are identified, the contractor shall begin implementing corrective maintenance actions within one business day and shall complete the maintenance activities in a reasonable time frame. At the inspector's guidance, when a site becomes dormant due to weather, frozen conditions, or when the site is stabilized and dormant between construction

[11] CRRA Flood Risk Management Guidance

phasing, an alternative inspection frequency of one self-inspection report per month may be utilized. No monitoring or sampling is planned for this project. Inspection will be conducted by the SWPPP qualified personnel. Inspection will verify that the structural BMPs described in Section 4 of this SWPPP are in good condition and are minimizing erosion, as specified. Inspection will also verify that the procedures used to prevent stormwater contamination from construction materials and petroleum products are effective. Maintenance will be performed as specified in New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book) for each BMP. Maintenance and inspection reports will be made after each inspection. A copy of the report form is provided in Appendix G. Completed forms will be maintained on-site during the entire construction project. Following construction, the completed forms will be retained for a minimum of 3 years.

The NYSDEC Qualified Inspector shall be either a licensed professional engineer, registered Landscape Architect, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), or a trained technician who has completed the 4-hour training and is working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as a P.E. or R.L.A. as described above. The Qualified Inspector shall perform visual inspections of all BMPs and graded areas at the construction site at least once every 7 business days. At a minimum, the Qualified Inspection will inspect the items identified in Part IV.C.3. of the Construction General Permit. Inspection reports shall include the items identified in Part IV.C.4. of the Construction General Permit. Inspectors performing inspections for MS4 required annual reporting must complete the required 4-hour Erosion & Sediment Control Training course offered by NYS DEC.
At the inspector's guidance, when a site becomes dormant due to weather, frozen conditions, or when the site is stabilized and dormant between construction phasing, an alternative inspection frequency of one self-inspection report a per month may be utilized if the following conditions are met:

- The Owner notified the DEC Regional office or regulated MS4
- The Contractor implements temporary stabilization on all disturbed areas
- The Qualified Inspector performs at least 1 inspection every 30 days
- Weekly inspections must resume when soil disturbing activity resumes or a permit violation occurs.

Once physical inspections and a records review are complete, the DEC inspector completes an inspection report form and makes a compliance determination (i.e., any violations of hazardous waste management regulations). When there are no violations, the facility is notified in writing and receives a copy of the inspection report. If a violation is confirmed by a DEC inspector, appropriate enforcement action is initiated. A notice of violation would be issued, requiring the deficiencies to be corrected within a specific time frame. Once evidence that compliance has been achieved by the DEC inspector, a follow up DEC inspection may be conducted.

Operator shall notify the Owner and contractors of any corrective actions that need to be taken and implement the corrective action(s) identified as a result of an inspection within one business day after discovery or a longer period as approved. If approval of a corrective action by a regulatory authority is necessary, additional control measures shall be implemented to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges until such approvals can be obtained. Documentation of any corrective actions shall be recorded on the respective, or subsequent, construction site inspection form (Appendix G). Corrective actions taken shall be retained by the Operator as part of the

SWPPP for at least three years from the date that the Construction Permit coverage expires or is terminated.

6.2 Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance

The Owner is responsible for operation and maintenance of the stormwater management system. Post-construction operation and maintenance activities are described in Appendix O.

7. SWPPP Development, Review, and Update

7.1 SWPPP Development

This SWPPP was developed in accordance with the CGP and accepted engineering practices. A copy of the Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI), SWPPP Preparer Form, and the Owner/Operator Certification Form to obtain coverage under the CGP for the project are included as Appendices A, B and C, respectively.

To determine if a design only needs erosion and sediment controls, see Table 1 of Appendix B of the CGP. To determine if a design needs post-construction stormwater management practices (SMPs), see Table 2 of Appendix B of the CGP. All SMPs must be designed in conformance with either the Design Manual or an equivalent.

7.2 SWPPP Review

The Micron Campus Phase 1a site is located within a regulated MS4; stormwater will be authorized to discharge from the project construction site after the NYSDEC receives a complete eNOI submittal and signed MS4 SWPPP Acceptance form (Appendix Q). The Owner is authorized to commence construction activity as of the authorization date indicated in the Letter of Authorization (LOA) sent by the NYSDEC after a complete eNOI is submitted. A copy of the LOA is included as Appendix D. The owner or operator must, within five business days of receipt of the LOA, send an electronic copy of the LOA to the MS4.

The SWPPP will be kept current and made available at the site for review by regulatory agencies, the Engineer, and Contractors. Applicable Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction may elect to review this SWPPP and if necessary, may notify the Owner that the SWPPP requires modification or certain site conditions do not meet the requirements of the regulations.

The SWPPP and NOI will also be made available for review by the public. The Owner shall produce copies of the SWPPP and/or NOI for public individuals who submit a written request. The requester is responsible for copying costs.

7.3 SWPPP Update

The Owner or the Contractors shall amend this SWPPP to accurately document the erosion and sediment control practices that are being used during construction and all SWP that are constructed. The Owner shall modify the SWPPP:

- Whenever the current provisions prove to be ineffective in minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site.

- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, or operation at the site that effects or will affect the discharge of pollutants.
- To address issues discovered during inspection.
- To document final construction conditions in an as built drawing.

Should the SWPPP need to be revised based on changed site conditions observed by the Engineer or Contractors, it shall be Owner's responsibility to make revisions to the SWPPP within fourteen days of notification. If the changed site conditions are a result of work by the Contractors, it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to make revisions to the SWPPP within fourteen days of notification from the Owner and implement new SWPPP requirements at the Contractor's own cost. All modifications shall be reviewed, approved and accepted by the Engineer prior to implementation.

The superseded SWPPP should be marked as such and revision dates placed on the updated SWPPP and distributed by the Owner or the Contractors to the involved parties (i.e., subcontractors, Engineer, and municipality).

Should the SWPPP need to be updated following a written request from the NYSDEC, changes must be made within fourteen calendar days, or by another date specified by the NYSDEC. The Owner must submit a written notification that the changes have been made. Amending the SWPPP may require MS4/DEC approval and updating the eNOI. See Section I.E.P of the General Permit.

8. Notification, Approvals, and Certifications

The following notifications, approvals, and certifications are included as appendices:

- A copy of the electronic Notice of Intent Form is provided in Appendix A.
- A copy of the SWPPP Preparer Certification Form is provided in Appendix B.
- A copy of the Owner/Operator Certification Form is provided in Appendix C.
- A copy of the NYSDEC Letter of Authorization (LOA) to discharge stormwater under the Construction General Permit will be provided in Appendix D in a future submission.
- A copy of the MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form is provided in Appendix K.
- Documentation that the NYSDEC LOA was transmitted to the MS4 is provided will be included in a future submission in Appendix L.

9. Non-Stormwater Discharges

Identify all authorized non-stormwater discharges that are or will be commingled with stormwater discharges from the construction activity, including any applicable support activity (Table 4).

Table 4 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges	Check if Applicable
Discharges from firefighting activities	
Fire hydrant flushings	X
Waters used to wash vehicles or equipment where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used and the wash water has been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	X
Water used to control dust that has been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	X
Potable water sources, including uncontaminated waterline flushings managed in a manner to avoid an instream impact	X
Routine external building wash down where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used and the wash water has been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	X
Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (or where all spilled or leaked material has been removed prior to washing); where soaps, solvents, or detergents have not been used; and where the wash water has been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	X
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	X
Uncontaminated ground water or spring water	X
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents	X
Uncontaminated excavation dewatering, including dewatering of trenches and excavations that have been filtered, settled, or similarly treated prior to discharge	X
Landscape irrigation	

10. Spill Prevention

The Contractors shall contact the NYSDEC Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362) in the event a material spill occurs on site during construction. The following are material management practices that are to be used by the Contractors to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff during construction.

- Materials stored on site with potential for spillage, are to be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products are to be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances are not to be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, products are to be used up or containers resealed before proper disposal of contents and containers off site.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal are to be followed.
- Inspections are to be made to ensure proper use and disposal of materials.
- On-site vehicles are to be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage of petroleum products. Petroleum products are to be stored in closed containers that are clearly labeled. Used oils are to be disposed of properly.
- Materials are to be brought on site in quantities that limit or minimize the amount of on-site storage.
- Paint containers are to be tightly sealed and properly stored when not in use. Excess paint, solvents, etc. shall not be discharged to the storm sewer facilities but are to be properly disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions, or state and local regulations.

- Areas will be designated on-site for delivery and storage of materials, where practical near construction entrances and away from waterways. Transport near drainage paths will also be avoided.
- All materials stored onsite during construction in varying amounts for varying durations will be covered when not in use, unless specifically noted.
- Materials will be used only when and where needed to complete the construction activity. Manufacturer recommendations will be followed regarding use, protective equipment, and any chemical mixing.
- Chemical and petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Chemicals used onsite are to be kept in small quantities in secondary containment basins and stored in closed containers undercover and kept out of direct contact with stormwater.
- Concrete trucks will wash out or discharge surplus material onsite only in specified locations and away from surface waters. All concrete wash water will be discharged into a leak-proof containment or settling basin. Cured and settled concrete wastes will be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with handling of other construction wastes. Cured and settled concrete wastes will be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with handling of other construction wastes.
- Discharges related to dewatering will be filtered using a filter bag or sand filter or will be settled in basin prior to release to waterways.
- Spill kits will be included within all fueling sources and maintenance activities.
- Portable sanitary facilities will be provided onsite for use by construction personnel and will be located away from water bodies or stormwater drains. The facilities will be serviced by an authorized contractor. Any spills will be cleaned up in accordance with applicable regulations.
- All vehicles and equipment will receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage.
- Onsite vehicle refueling will be conducted in a dedicated location away from access to surface waters. Any onsite storage tanks will have a means of secondary containment. In the event of a spill, it will be cleaned up immediately and the material, including any contaminated soil, will be disposed of according to all federal, state, and local regulations
- Vehicle and equipment washing will occur away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or
- conveyances. Direct wash water into sediment traps or basins or use a filtration device such as a filter bag or sand filter. For self-contained, automated wheel washing units, units will be inspected on a regular basis to ensure wash water is collected within the unit to avoid runoff to surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances.
- Pesticides and fertilizers will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer specifications. Pesticides and fertilizers will be stored in covered or sealed containers away from water bodies. Dry spills will be cleaned up promptly.
- Wheel washing units will be installed at exits of all construction access points.
- Two rows of silt fence will be maintained for all segments of silt fence that is within 100 feet of water bodies.
- Sediment barriers or silt fencing will be maintained around the perimeter of sensitive areas and earthwork stockpiles.
- Silt fencing will be a minimum of 15 feet from the toe of stockpile slopes and other slopes greater than 3:1.
- Stockpiles and other areas with slopes greater than 3:1 will be protected with rolled erosion control blankets.

- Initiation of soil stabilization should begin by the end of the next business day after exposure and be completed within 3 business days. Surface roughening should be used as a part of soil stabilization to reduce erosion and aid in the establishment of vegetation.Winter enhanced Erosion and Sediment Control practices will be followed between November 15 and April 1 for all stormwater piping and structures and for all sites with exposed soil in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control and will include but not be limited to the following:

Assure that all erosion and sediment control barriers are in place before the ground freezes.
Prepare areas for storage and management of snow cleared from accessways and active work site areas.
Enlarged and stabilized access points to provide adequate space for snow management and stockpiling.
Maintain a 25-foot minimum buffer from perimeter controls and temporarily mark silt fences with tall stakes that are visible above the snowpack.
Keep all drainage structures free of snow and ice and debris from snow plowing operations.
Disturbed soil should be stabilized at the end of each workday unless work in the same area will resume within 24 hours and no precipitation is forecast or; the work is within an area that would collect and retain runoff, such as utility trenches or water management areas.
Where straw mulch is used for temporary stabilization, increase the coverage rate from 2 tons per acre to 4 tons per acre. If other types of mulch are used, the application rate should be doubled.

- In the event of any winter shut down of construction, compliance inspections and timely filing of associated reports will still be required.

10.1 Spill Control Practices

In addition to the material management practices discussed in the previous subsection of this SWPPP, the following practices are to be followed by the Contractors for spill control and cleanup.

- Spills of petroleum, toxins, or hazardous material are to be reported to the appropriate state or local government agencies immediately, regardless of size.
- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup are to be clearly posted, and site personnel are to be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup are to be kept in designated material storage areas on site. Equipment and materials are to include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, spill-control materials, sand, sawdust, and trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- Spills are to be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area is to be kept well-ventilated and personnel are to wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- A spill report is to be completed and filed in this SWPPP and is to include a description of the spill, what caused it, and the corrective actions taken.
- If equipment breaks down and/or leaks petroleum products or other pollutants onto the ground, the area will be promptly cleaned of all contaminants.
- If a spill enters surface waters, the Operator must notify the NYS Spill Hotline and the NYSDEC in no case later than within two hours of discovery.

11. Retention of Records

The following are documentation to be retained by the Owner for a period of five years from the date the NYSDEC accepts a complete NOT:

- All documentation necessary to demonstrate eligibility with the CGP.
- Copy of the CGP.
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (including the eNOI, the NOI acknowledgement letter, and eNOT).
- Signed SWPPP Preparer Form.
- MS4 Acceptance Form.
- Contract Documents including Construction Drawings and Technical Specifications.
- Signed Owner/Operator Certification Form.
- Reports by the Owner and Inspector's Name.
- Contractor Certification(s).
- Correspondence regarding stormwater practice.
- LOA.
- LOA transmittal to the Traditional Land Use Control MS4 Operator.

12. References

- NYSDEC 2016. New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Controls, November 2016.
- NYSDEC 2025. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity GP-0-25-001. January 2025.
- NYSDEC 2024. New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. July 2024.