



March 25, 2011

*Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife*  
 Habitat Program  
 600 N. Capitol Way  
 Olympia, WA 98501-1091

**RE: US 101 Blyn Vicinity Passing Lanes  
 WDFW HPA Permit 112116-1**

Dear Interested Parties:

The Washington State Department of Transportation completed monitoring of US 101 Blyn Vicinity Passing Lanes on August 17, 2010 to determine survival of planted species for compliance with the above-listed HPA. The permanent impacts detailed below are mitigated for by US 101 Jimmycomelately Advanced Mitigation site. The temporary impacts that occurred during this project are mitigated by this revegetation project. The permit requirement and results are listed on Page 2.

General Site Information		
<b>WDFW HPA Permit</b>	112116-1	
<b>Restoration Location</b>	US 101 between MP 272.33 to MP 272.94	
<b>Construction Date</b>	2008-2009	
<b>Monitoring Period</b>	2009-2011	
<b>Year of Monitoring</b>	2 of 3	
<b>Project Impact</b>	<b>Permanent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Temporary<sup>2</sup></b>
	0.69 wetland 0.34 buffer	0.21 wetland 0.18 buffer
<b>Type of Mitigation</b>	Wetland Establishment	Revegetation
<b>Area of Mitigation</b>	1.17 wetland mitigation acres	0.39 acres

**Site development:**

Permit Requirement	2008 Results	Management Activities
80% or greater survival	31% survival overall	815 native woody plants installed onsite in October, 2010

<sup>1</sup> The 1.17 acres of compensatory mitigation occurred at the Jimmycomelately Advanced Mitigation Site to mitigate for the permanent wetland impacts.

<sup>2</sup> Temporary impacts occurred in three separate wetlands. For a breakdown of impacts see U.S. 101 Blyn Vicinity Passing Lanes Final Wetland Mitigation Plan. December 2007.

The monitoring team visited the US 101 Blyn Vicinity Passing Lanes on August 17, 2010 to monitor for Year 2 standards. A total count was completed and compared to the as-built numbers.

Below is a table with the survival by species. Overall survival is 31 percent. There was evidence of high water near the pond (sediment, algal mat) on the southwest side of the road that may have impacted survival in this area.

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>2010 Alive</b>	<b>As- built</b>	<b>Survival %</b>
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	<b>Red osier dogwood</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>66</b>
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	<b>Beaked hazelnut</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>29</b>
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	<b>Tall Oregon grape</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	<b>Oceanspray</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	<b>Thimbleberry</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	<b>Black twinberry</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>47</b>
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	<b>Nootka rose</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>	<b>Snowberry</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>24</b>
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	<b>Pacific ninebark</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>21</b>

Invasive species observed include Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and thistles (*Cirsium* spp.). Cover of invasives is qualitatively estimated at 15 to 20 percent. The area on the north side of the road had a high concentration of reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), inhibiting the growth of native woody species. This area is bordered on one side by a field of reed canarygrass. Weed control is ongoing at this site and 815 native woody plants were installed in October, 2010.

We welcome your questions or comments. Please contact me at 360/570-6640 or by e-mail at [busht@wsdot.wa.gov](mailto:busht@wsdot.wa.gov) for questions about these mitigation sites.

Sincerely,

Tony Bush  
Wetland Assessment and Monitoring Program

GPS Data - Blyn, 2/17/2009







