APPENDIX D WETLAND SUMMARIES

Green River Basin

Wetland 0.1R is a linear shaped, 0.05-acre emergent wetland dominated by reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Wetland 0.15R is a 0.52-acre emergent wetland dominated by reed canarygrass with a surface hydrological connection to Gilliam Creek. Wetland 0.25M is a linear shaped, 0.07-acre emergent wetland dominated by reed canarygrass. Wetland 0.3R is a forested, 1.29 acre wetland with a surface hydrological connection to Gilliam Creek. This wetland contains a large, forested, topographic depression that is ponded year-round and is dominated by willow (*Salix ssp.*) and Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Wetland 0.4L is a linear shaped, 0.03-acre, emergent wetland associated with Cottage Creek and dominated by reed canarygrass, bentgrass, and common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). Wetland 0.6L is a linear shaped, 0.17-acre scrub-shrub wetland dominated by reed canarygrass, black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa*), willow, and soft rush, but also contains common cattail. Water from this wetland flows into a pipe that runs beneath Interstate 405 (I-405) and connects with Gilliam Creek. Wetland 0.9R is a 1.00-acre scrub-shrub wetland with aquatic bed habitat, dominated by willow along the perimeter. Wetland 0.9R is the former main channel of the Green River.

What is linear shaped?
Linear shaped is long and narrow with parallel sides.

Springbrook Creek Basin

Three of the wetlands in the Springbrook Creek Basin (2.2R-A, 2.2R-B, and 2.31R) are located in the cloverleaf interchange of I-405 and State Route 167 (SR 167) and convey stormwater runoff. Wetlands 2.2R-A and 2.2RB are each linear shaped, 0.03-acre scrub-shrub systems dominated by Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and reed canarygrass. These wetlands were originally delineated as a single wetland and later separated based on the outcome of a field visit with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Wetland 2.31R is a 0.01-acre emergent system dominated by reed canarygrass.

At the eastern end of the study area, two tributaries to Springbrook Creek (Thunder Hills Creek and Rolling Hills Creek) and an unnamed tributary to Rolling Hills Creek enter the study area and bring flow to several roadside ditches and

topographical depressions. Wetland 2.6R is a 0.15-acre scrub-shrub and emergent wetland system dominated by reed canarygrass, common cattail, skunk cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), and Himalayan blackberry. This wetland is associated with an unnamed tributary to Rolling Hills Creek that enters and exits the wetland through culverts located beneath adjacent roads. Wetland 2.7R is a 0.25-acre scrub-shrub and emergent wetland system dominated by small-fruited bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), reed canarygrass, common cattail, Pacific willow, and Himalayan blackberry. This wetland also is associated with an unnamed tributary to Rolling Hills Creek that enters and exits the wetland through culverts located beneath adjacent roads.

Wetland 2.81L is a 0.03-acre emergent depressional wetland dominated by reed canarygrass and Himalayan blackberry. Wetland 2.81R is a 0.07-acre, scrub-shrub wetland dominated by salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), with lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and skunk cabbage also occurring. Rolling Hills Creek flows through Wetland 2.81R.

Wetland 2.82R is a 0.38-acre scrub-shrub wetland dominated by lady fern, reed canarygrass, red alder (*Alnus rubra Bong.*), willow, and Himalayan blackberry.

Wetland 2.9L is a 1.05-acre scrub-shrub wetland that is dominated by common cattail, reed canarygrass, Pacific willow, and Himalayan blackberry and receives water from Thunder Hills Creek via culverts.

Wetland 3.0R is a 0.04-acre scrub-shrub and emergent wetland that is dominated by red alder and reed canarygrass with Himalayan blackberry occurring along the wetland boundary.

Wetland 24.7R is the Panther Creek wetland system located east of SR 167 and extending southerly to the end of the study area boundary associated with SR 167. Wetland 24.7R is approximately 61 acres in size. Dominant vegetation in this wetland includes reed canarygrass, red-osier dogwood, Himalayan blackberry, willow, red alder, and black cottonwood. Wetland 24.7R typically extends more than 200 feet east of the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) right-of-way. The main channel of Panther Creek flows parallel to SR 167 through Wetland 24.7R.

Wetland 25.0L is a linear shaped, 4.51-acre forested wetland that extends along the west side of SR 167. The wetland is dominated by reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry, Pacific willow, and black cottonwood. It receives flow from the Panther Creek wetland complex through multiple culverts under the highway.

Wetland 25.5L is an 11.38-acre forested wetland associated with Panther Creek and dominated by reed canarygrass, red-osier dogwood, spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*), and Pacific willow. Wetland 25.5L is located west of East Valley Road and extends several hundred feet east of the East Valley Road right-of-way. The wetland was only delineated to the right-of-way boundary due to limitations associated with right-of-entry and because the project design does not extend outside the right-of-way in this portion of the study area. Wetland 25.5L receives flow from the Panther Creek wetland complex through multiple culverts under SR 167 and East Valley Road.

Wetland 25.7L is a small 0.3-acre scrub-shrub wetland dominated by reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry, and willow that extends along the west side of SR 167.

Wetland 25.8L is an 11.50-acre scrub-shrub and emergent wetland dominated by reed canarygrass, common cattail, and willow. Wetland 25.8L is located to the west of East Valley Road. Several culverts convey flow into (stormwater runoff) and out of the wetland.

Cedar River Basin

No wetlands occur in the portion of the Cedar River Basin that lies within the study area.