areas. River Banks can been seen on the aerial photo (Figure 3) of the site.

Figure 5 shows community PEMF as PUBH, or Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom. Field surveys show this wetland type to be different (i.e. PEMF) than what is indicated on the National Wetland Inventory map. Wetland types and boundaries were delineated on the National Wetland Inventory map using high altitude aerial photos and few field surveys, and in this instance, the wetland type and boundary has been misidentified. The influence of beaver activity in this area may have created different wetland communities than those present in other similar areas.

The upland plant community consists of forested areas with predominantly deciduous overstories. Acreage of habitat types and other features are listed in Table 1.

Wetland boundaries, as well as the wetland determination sample sites, are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Distribution of the different plant communities on the site is shown in Figure 4. All plant species identified at the site, along with their common names and wetland indicator status, are presented in Appendix A. Generalized community descriptions follow.

3.1.1 Wetland Habitat

Palustrine wetlands on the site totaled 22.38 acres. These wetlands were surveyed and located on the habitat map (Figure 4). Beavers have built many dams in the wetland areas, causing the water flowing into the wetlands to pond. The wetlands are larger and of higher quality due to this beaver activity. Another effect the beaver dams have had on the wetland areas is that the wetlands no longer follow the topography of the land. The shoreline has been raised in some areas, and the tree cutting and earth moving the beavers do to create dams have contributed to changes in the wetland boundaries and to the site topography.

Forested wetland

This wetland type is the most abundant on the site. Most of the 17.16 acres of forested wetland are located predominantly within the northern portion of the area. The forested wetland areas separate the upland communities from all other wetland areas and features. Dominated by Red Alder, the forested wetland contains a large number (27) of plant species which were observed while surveying (plots 1,3,5,6,10 and 13), and many more species present but not in the samples. Bigleaf Maple, Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, and Black Cottonwood are also present in the canopy. The understory is dominated by thick patches of Vine Maple, Salmonberry, and Indian Plum. The ground flora is quite diverse,