of water can be pumped without causing a significant drawdown of the groundwater aquifer and associated surface water, such as the beaver ponds.

A separate, more detailed hydrology report has been prepared that gives a more precise description of the hydrology of the site and how the well production affects the wetlands.

3.3 Soils

The soils on the site are mostly related to recent river deposits or mud flows (Snyder et al. 1973). The three major soil types are Buckley Silt Loam, Pilchuck Loamy Fine Sand, and Riverwash, all of which are listed as hydric soils on the Washington Department of Ecology List of Hydric Soils for Pierce County (1989).

Buckley silt loam

This soil was present in wetland determination survey plot #9. The plateau above the wetland area is almost entirely covered by this soil type. The Buckley series is associated with plains.

Pilchuck loamy fine sand

Six of the wetland determination survey plots (1, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13) were conducted in Pilchuck loamy fine sand. Typically, this soil series is adjacent to streams and is quite sandy.

Riverwash

As the name implies, this soil series is found in areas with recent water flow activity, leaving deposits of sand and gravel. This type of soil was present at wetland determination survey plots 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 11.

3.4 Terrestrial wildlife

Birds that have been known to use the wetland and upland habitats on the site include Northern Flicker, Hairy Woodpecker, Belted Kingfisher, Dark-eyed Junco, Song Sparrow, Black-capped Chickadee, Brown Creeper, and Great Blue Heron. Mallards and Green-winged Teals have been seen daily using the wetlands. Wood Ducks were also observed.

Mammals expected to be present include mice, shrews, skunks, Raccoons, and Coyotes. Beaver dams and recent activity (i.e. stripped branches and felled trees) indicate a healthy population in the wetland areas. Elk and deer are year-round residents of the site. Many bull and buck rubs on young trees give evidence