MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
WETLAND MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT: YEAR 2005

Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

Prepared for:

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2701 Prospect Ave
Helena, MT 59620-1001

Prepared by:

LAND & WATER CONSULTING
~ A DIVISION OF PBS&J
P.O. Box 239
Helena, MT 59624

December 2005

Project No: B43054.00 - 0416

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WETLAND MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT:

YEAR 2005

Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

Prepared for:

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2701 Prospect Ave
Helena, MT 59620-1001

Prepared by:

LAND & WATER CONSULTING
A DIVISION OF PBS&J
P.O. Box 239
Helena, MT 59624

December 2005

Project No: B43054.00 - 0416

PBS&J

LAND & WATER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

CHARTS

APPENDICES

Cover Photo: *South end of impoundment, approximate photo location is photograph point D, view is SW.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the fifth year of monitoring at the Wigeon Reservoir mitigation site. The Wigeon wetland was created to provide mitigation credits for wetland impacts associated with Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) roadway projects that have been constructed in Watershed #16 of MDT District Four (Glendive District). The site is located in Carter County, Montana, approximately 22 miles directly north of Alzada **(Figure 1)** in Sections 23 and 26, Township 5 South, Range 59 East. Elevations range from approximately 3,169 to 3,175 feet above sea level. The project is in the fifth year of monitoring.

Construction was completed on this site in October of 1997 with the goal of creating a reservoir to provide nesting and brood rearing habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife species. An impoundment was constructed to collect surface water runoff from an intermittent tributary of Prairie Dog Creek. The site boundary is illustrated on **Figure 2, Appendix A**.

This wetland was designed by the BLM in association with the MDT to provide specific wetland functions including: nesting and brood rearing habitat for waterfowl; water for wildlife habitat; increased habitat diversity; water storage and retention; and creating open water and emergent wetland types.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Monitoring Dates and Activities

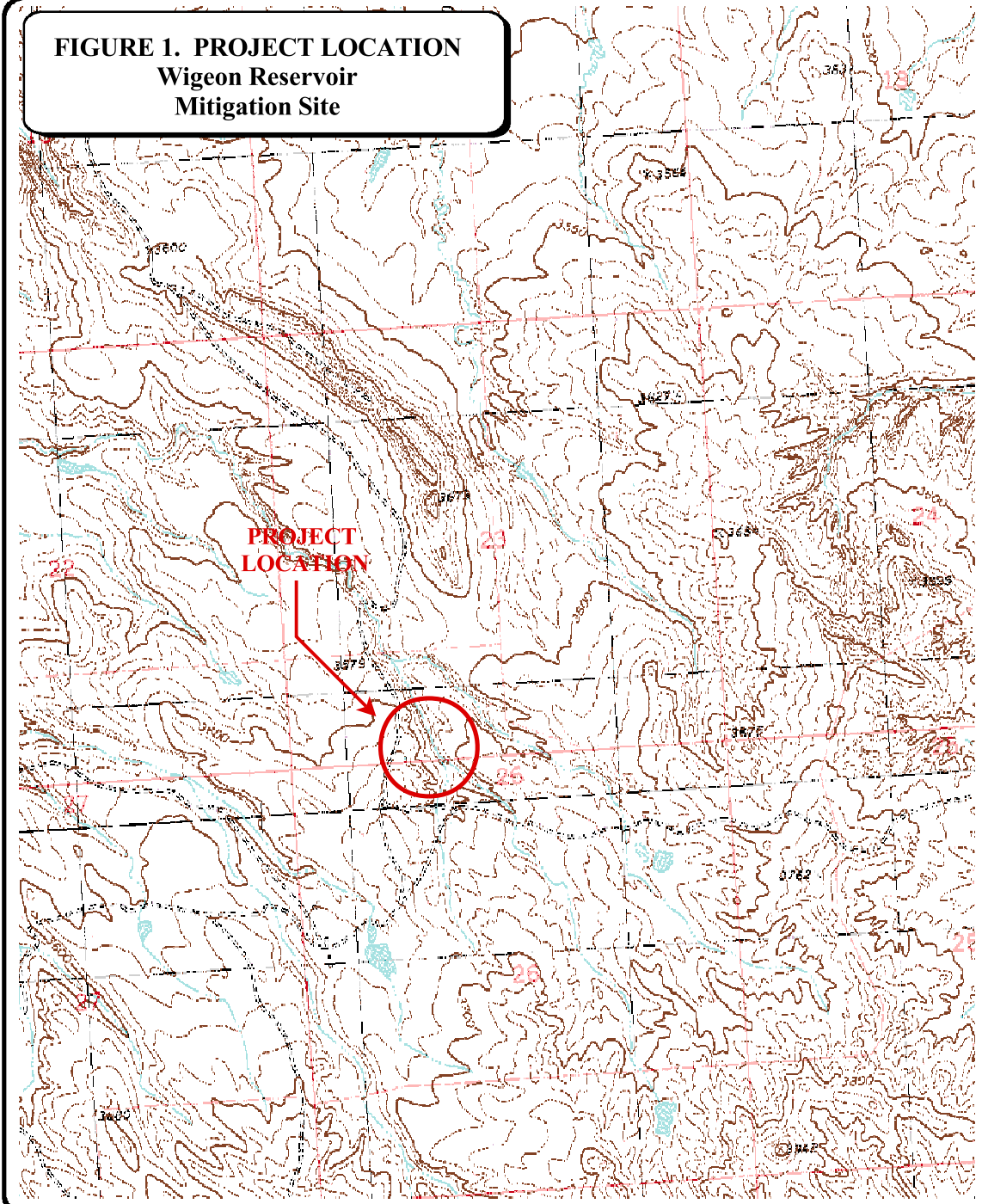
The site was visited once on July 27, 2005. All information within the Wetland Mitigation Site Monitoring Form **(Appendix B)** and macroinvertebrate samples were collected at this time. Activities and information conducted/collected included: wetland delineation; wetland/open water boundary mapping; vegetation community mapping; vegetation transects; soils data; hydrology data; bird and general wildlife use; photograph points; macroinvertebrate sampling; functional assessment; and assessment of the maintenance needs at inflow area and outflow structure.

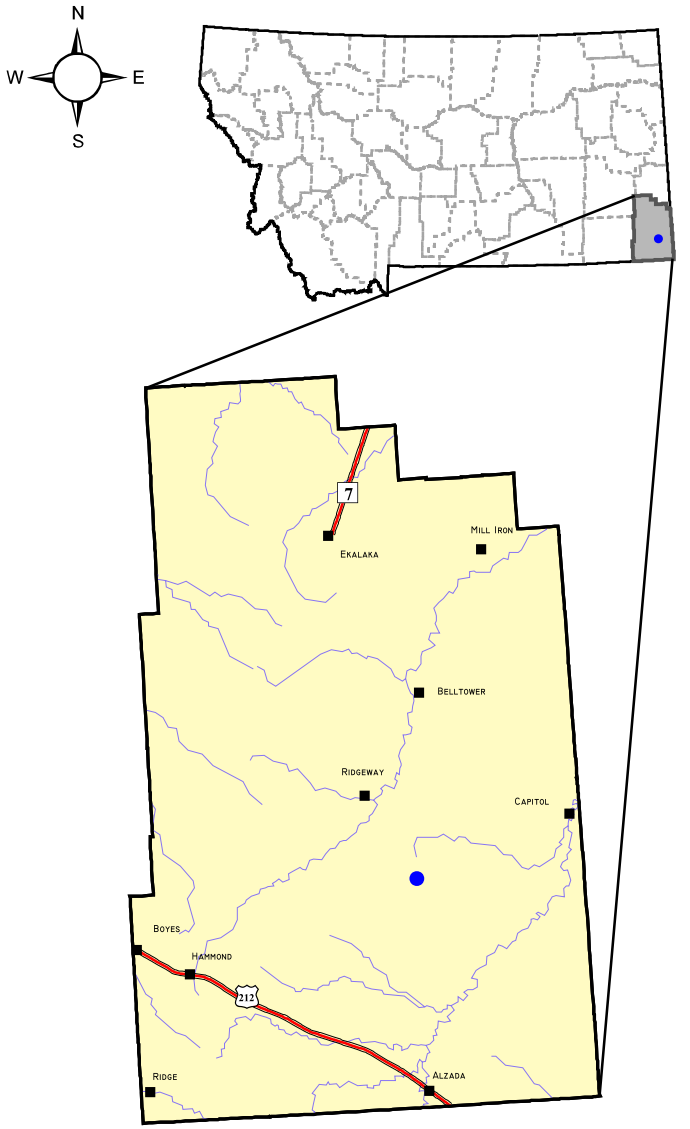
2.2 Hydrology

Wetland hydrology indicators were recorded using procedures outlined in the US Army Corps (COE) 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Hydrology data were recorded on the Routine Wetland Delineation Data Form **(Appendix B)** at each wetland determination point.

All additional hydrologic data were recorded on the mitigation site monitoring form **(Appendix B)**. Where possible, the boundary between wetlands and open water (no rooted vegetation) aquatic habitats was mapped on the aerial photograph and an estimate of the average water depth at this boundary was recorded **(Figure 3, Appendix A)**. There are no groundwater monitoring wells at the site. Precipitation data for the year 2005 were compared to the 1952 - March 2005 average (WRCC 2005).

FIGURE 1. PROJECT LOCATION
Wigeon Reservoir
Mitigation Site





PROJECT #: 130091.028
DATE: April 2001
LOCATION:
PROJECT MANAGER: B. DUTTON
DRAWN BY: B. NOECKER

LAND & WATER CONSULTING, INC.
1120 CEDAR PO BOX 8254 MISSOULA, MT 59807

2.3 Vegetation

General vegetation types were delineated on an aerial photograph during the July site visit (**Figure 3, Appendix A)**. Coverage of the dominant species in each community type is listed on the monitoring form **(Appendix B)**. A comprehensive plant species list for the entire site was compiled in 2001 and has been updated with the new species encountered during the current season. Observations from past years will be compared with new data to document vegetation changes over time. Wigeon Reservoir is not fenced, and cattle have unrestricted access to the site. Woody species were not planted on this site.

One transect was established during the 2001 monitoring event to represent the range of vegetation conditions over time, especially the establishment and increase of hydrophytic vegetation. The transect was again sampled in 2005. The location of this transect is shown on **Figure 2, Appendix A**. Percent cover for each species was recorded on the vegetation transect form **(Appendix B)**. Transect ends were marked with metal fence posts and their locations were recorded with the GPS unit during 2001. Photographs of the transect were taken from both ends during the 2005 site visit.

2.4 Soils

Soils were evaluated during the site visit according to the procedure outlined in the COE 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. Soil data were recorded for each wetland determination point on the COE Routine Wetland Delineation Data Form **(Appendix B)**.

2.5 Wetland Delineation

A wetland delineation was conducted within the area immediately adjacent to and including the reservoir according to the 1987 COE Wetland Delineation Manual. Wetland and upland areas within the monitoring area were investigated for the presence of wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. The indicator status of vegetation was derived from the National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: North Plains Region 4 (Reed 1988). The information was recorded on the COE Routine Wetland Delineation Forms **(Appendix B)**. The wetland/upland and open water boundaries were used to calculate the wetland area developed at the reservoir.

2.6 Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians

Mammal, reptile, and amphibian species observations were recorded on the wetland monitoring form during the site visit **(Appendix B)**. Indirect use indicators were also recorded including tracks, scat and burrows. A comprehensive wildlife species list for the entire site was compiled and will be updated as new species are encountered. Observations from past years will be compared with new data to determine if wildlife use is changing over time.

2.7 Birds

Bird observations were recorded during the site visit according to the established bird survey protocol **(Appendix D).** A general, qualitative bird list has been compiled using these observations. Observations will be compared between years in future studies.

2.8 Macroinvertebrates

One macroinvertebrate sample was collected during the 2004 site visit following the sampling protocol **(Appendix E)**. Samples were preserved as outlined in the sampling procedure and sent to Rhithron Associates for analysis. The approximate sampling location is indicated on **Figure 2, Appendix A**. Results are included in **Appendix F**.

2.9 Functional Assessment

A functional assessment form was completed in 2004 for the Wigeon reservoir using the 1999 MDT Montana Wetland Assessment Method. Field data necessary for this assessment were collected on a condensed data sheet. The remainder of the assessment was completed in the office **(Appendix B)**.

2.10 Photographs

Photographs were taken showing the current land use surrounding the site, the wetland buffer, the monitoring area, and the vegetation transect. A description and compass direction for each photograph were recorded on the wetland monitoring form. The approximate locations of the photos are shown on **Figure 2, Appendix A**. All photographs were taken using a digital camera; representative photos are included in **Appendix C**.

2.11 GPS Data

During the 2001 monitoring season, survey points were collected using a resource grade Trimble, Geoexplorer III hand-held GPS unit **(Appendix D)**. Points collected included: the vegetation transect beginning and ending locations; photograph locations; and the jurisdictional wetland boundary. The wetland boundary was updated in 2005 by adjusting the boundary by mapping on an aerial photograph.

2.12 Maintenance Needs

There are no inflow or outflow structures or nest boxes at this site. The only hydrologic control structure at the Wigeon wetland is the dike; no pipes or other outflow structures were installed to convey water through the dike or out of the reservoir. The dike was inspected for problems.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Hydrology

Open water/aquatic bed represented 62% of the area within the wetland boundary. Water depths were estimated to range between 1 and 4 feet deep throughout the reservoir. The open water boundary is depicted on **Figure 3, Appendix A**. The primary source of hydrology is an intermittent tributary of Prairie Dog Creek and the secondary source is likely groundwater.

According to the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC 2005), the Ridgeway 1S station annual mean (1952 – March 2005) precipitation was 13.25 inches; the average precipitation through the month of May (data for June and July for 2005 not available) was 4.86 inches. For the year 2005, precipitation through May (June and July data not available) was 5.41 inches or 111% of the mean. The drought may be declining in eastern Montana however, the positive effects of this decline may not be visible for 1 to 2 years.

3.2 Vegetation

Vegetation species identified on the site are presented in **Table 1** and in the monitoring form **(Appendix B). Table 2** and **Charts 1** and **2** illustrate transect data trends. Three (3) major vegetation communities were mapped on the mitigation area map (**Figure 3, Appendix A)**. The communities include: Type 1, *Artemesia tridentata/ Bouteloua gracilis*; Type 2, *Hordeum jubatum*; and Type 3, *Chenopdium glauca*. Dominant species within each community are listed on the monitoring form **(Appendix B)**. The Type 2 community occurs both in wetlands and uplands. Community Type 3 was primarily represented by *Chenopodium* in 2005, however, a few hummocks of *Scirpus maritimus* (new species) were observed within the exposed substrate (mud) edge around the circumference of the open water.

The transect length was increased in 2003 to include the exposed substrate that has resulted from the lower water level caused by drought. These transect data (**Table 2** and **Chart 1**) indicate that the site has completely lost the preferred hydrophytic vegetation community, which included *Scirpus, Carex, Juncus* and *Eleocharis* species, and has subsequently been replaced by C*henopodium*, a non-preferred FACW weedy species. Occasional sprigs of *Eleocharis* were noted in 2005 and a few (<5) 2-foot square areas of *Scirpus maritimus* were observed within the mud edge of the open water. If the drought continues to lessen, there is a good possibility that the hydrophytic vegetation will regenerate given there appears to some available root stock.

Table 1: ***2001-2005 Wigeon Reservoir vegetation species list.***

Scientific Name[1]	Region 4 (North Plains) Wetland Indicator Status[2]
Achillea millefolium	FACU
Agropyron cristatum	-(UPL)
Agropyron dasystachyum	FAC
Agropyron smithii	FACU
Artemesia cana	FACU
Artemesia tridentate	(UPL)
Bouteloua gracilis	(UPL)
Bromus japonicus	(UPL)
Carex spp.	(unknown, FAC-OBL)
Carex utriculata	OBL
Chenopodium glaucum	FACW
Eleocharis acicularis	OBL
Eleocharis palustris	OBL
Festuca idahoensis	(UPL)
Grindelia gracilifolia	FACW
Hordeum jubatum	FACW
Juncus spp.	(unknown, FAC-OBL)
Myosotis scorpioides	OBL
Najas flexilis	OBL
Opuntia spp.	(UPL)
Phleum pretense	FACU
Puccinelliana nuttalliana	OBL
Sagittaria spp.	OBL
Scirpus maritimus	**OBL**
Thlaspi arvense	(FACU)
Typha latifolia	OBL
Xanthium strumarium	FAC

[1] **Bolded** species indicate those documented within the analysis area for the first time in 2005.

[2] Species either not included or classified as "non-indicator" for the National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: North Plains (Region 4); status in parentheses are probable and based on biologist's experience.

Table 2: ***2001-2005 transect data summary.***

Monitoring Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Transect Length (feet)	39	39	54[1]	54	54
# Vegetation Community Transitions along Transect	2	2	2	2	1
# Vegetation Communities along Transect	3	1	3	3	2
# Hydrophytic Vegetation Communities along Transect	1	1	2	2	1
Total Vegetative Species	11	7	6	4	3
Total Hydrophytic Species	4	3	4	2	4
Total Upland Species	7	4	2	2	0
Estimated % Total Vegetative Cover	76	78	88	91	85
% Transect Length Comprised of Hydrophytic Vegetation Communities	21	38	56	56	25
% Transect Length Comprised of Upland Vegetation Communities	79	61	44	44	75
% Transect Length Comprised of Unvegetated Open Water	0	0	0	0	0
% Transect Length Comprised of Bare Substrate	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Lengthened in 2003 as a result of exposed substrate area.

Chart 1: ***Length of vegetation communities within Transect 1.***

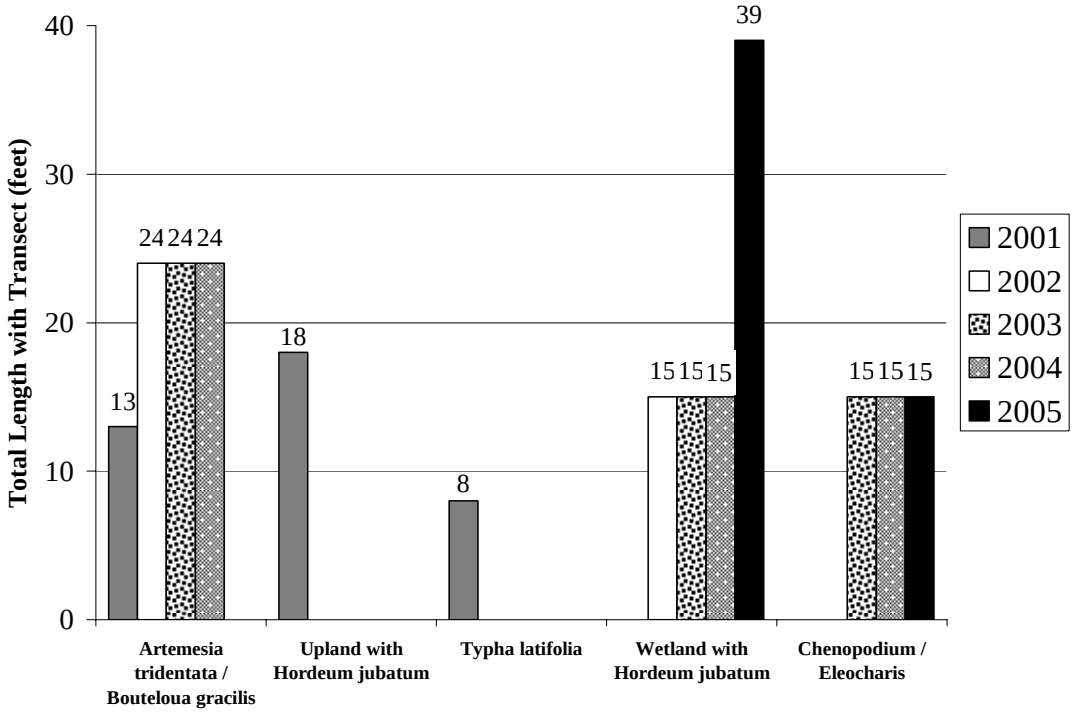
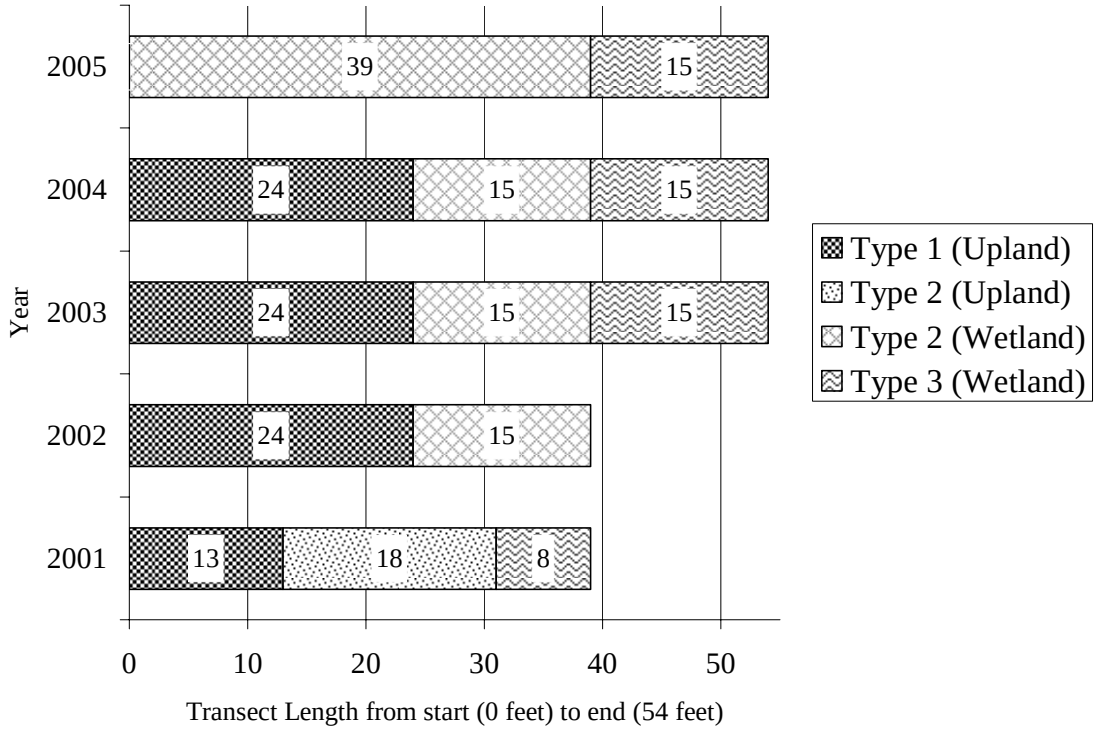


Chart 2: ***Transect maps showing vegetation types from the start (0 feet) to the end of transect. Transect 1 was lengthened from 39 (2001-2002) to 54 (2003-2004) feet as a result of exposed substrate area.*** **Vegetation species within community types are not static across years.**



3.3 Soils

The site was mapped as part of the Carter County Soil Survey. The dominant soil on the site is the Moyerson-Orinoco complex (277D) a silty clay loam, and the Gerdrum-Absher (165C) complex (Typic Natriboralfs). The taxonomic classification of the 277D series components are Ustic Torriorthent and Ardic Ustorthent, respectively.

The Myerson-Orinoco (277D) is typical of sedimentary plains and hills and the Gerdrum-Absher complex (165C) occurs in alluvial fans and stream terraces. Neither of these soil series are hydric or have hydric inclusions. Both soils types are poor for wetland plant establishment and have a high saline content.

Soil pit (SP) 1 was excavated within an area that was identified as wetland in 2004. At a depth of 10 inches the soil was a dark gray and brown (10YR 4/1, 4/3) silt clay. No saturation was evident at the time of investigation at SP-1 and it is unlikely that it was saturated at any time during the year because of the distance and height above groundwater levels. SP-1 no longer qualifies as wetland. SP-2 was excavated further upslope in an area that is almost completely vegetated with *Hordeum*; at a depth of 10 inches the soil was a very dark gray (2.5Y 4/2) with no mottles or hydrologic indicators and did not qualify as a wetland point.

3.4 Wetland Delineation

The delineated wetland boundary is depicted on **Figure 3, Appendix A**. For a majority of the impoundment circumference, the wetland delineation line is 10 to 15 feet outward from the edge of the bare mud except for the areas within the two fingers on the south end of the impoundment. The COE data forms are included in **Appendix B**.

The 3.73 acres of gross wetland area encompasses 0.85 acre of goosefoot (*Chenopodium glaucum,* FAC) and foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum)*; open water comprised 2.31 acres and there was 0.57 acre of exposed substrate (mud). A few hummocks of *Scirpus maritimus, Puccinella* and sprigs of *Eleocharis* were noted. No other wetland species were observed. The gross wetland area totaled 8.2 acres in 2001 and included 3.0 acres of emergent wetland. As of the 2005 field season, the drought had caused a 55% decline in the gross wetland area.

3.5 Wildlife

Wildlife species are listed in **Table 3.** Activities and densities associated with these observations are included on the monitoring form in **Appendix B**. Leopard frogs, a "species of special concern" (S3) by the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP), were first observed in 2001. Several broods of American Wigeon were observed during the 2005 site visit.

Table 3. ***Fish and wildlife species observed on the Wigeon Reservoir Mitigation Site from 2001-2005.***

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES	
Plains garter snake (*Thamnophis radix*) Painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) Northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens)*	
BIRDS	
American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)[1] **American Wigeon *(Anas americanus)*** **Barn Swallow *(Hirundo rustica)*** Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors)* Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) Earred grebes *(Podiceps nigricollis)* Horned Lark (*Eremophilia alpestris*) Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) Grasshopper Sparrow *(Ammodramus savannarum)* Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) **Killdeer *(Charadrius vociferous)*** Mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)*	Meadow Lark (*Sturnella neglecta)* Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) Redhead *(Aythya Americana)* Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis)* Greater Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) Savanannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis)* Spotted sandpiper *(Actitis macularia)* Swallow (*Hirundo* spp.) Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus)*
MAMMALS	
Deer (*Odocoileus* spp.) Raccoon (*Procyon lotor)*	

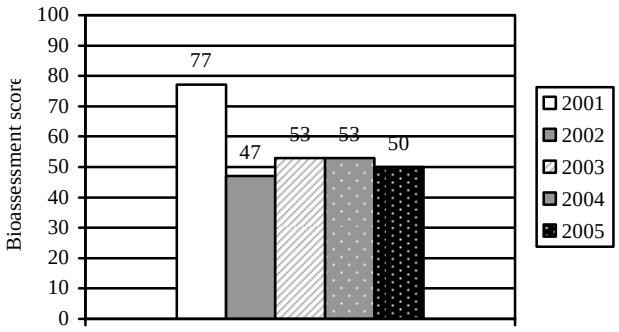
Bolded species were observed during 2005.

3.6 Macroinvertebrates

Macroinvertebrate sampling results are provided in **Appendix E** and **Chart 3** and were summarized by Rhithron Associates in the italicized sections below (Bollman 2005).

All POET taxa present in previous years disappeared by 2005, suggesting worsening water quality conditions at the Wigeon site. Overall taxa richness, however, was relatively stable in all 5 years of sampling; habitats may have been stable. Hypoxic substrates appear to have dominated available niches. The presence of filamentous algae is suggested by 2 genera of Cricotopus sp., which prefers this habitat. Poor conditions are indicated by index scores.

Chart 3: ***Bioassessment scores for 2001-2005.***



3.7 Functional Assessment

Completed functional assessment forms are included in **Appendix B** and are summarized below in **Table 4**. Functional units have decreased 51% since 2001 because of a 4.47 acre decrease in gross wetland area primarily caused by drought. Cattle grazing may have exacerbated the decline in wetland vegetation. The wetland continues to rank as a Category II wetland as it provides primary habitat for an MNHP species of special concern, the leopard frog. The diversity of water-loving wildlife that use the reservoir is high as evidenced by the diversity of waterfowl, amphibians and reptiles. Fewer cattle and deer tracks were observed, which may be influenced by the mucky silt along the edge of the open water.

3.8 Photographs

Representative photos taken from photo points and transect ends are included in **Appendix C.** The photographs depict the decreasing water levels and proliferation of *Hordeum* around the perimeter of the upland bench.

3.9 Maintenance Needs/Recommendations

No observable problems were noted concerning the dike structure. Fencing the outer limits of the wetland boundary prior to the end of the drought is recommended to protect reestablishing hydrophytic wetland vegetation. Several watering-access points can be incorporated into the fence perimeter to allow cattle access.

Table 4: ***Summary of 2001-2005 wetland function/value ratings and functional points at the Wigeon Reservoir Mitigation Project.***

Function and Value Parameters From the 1999 MDT Montana Wetland Assessment Method	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Listed/Proposed T&E Species Habitat	Low (0)	Low (0)	Low (0)	Low (0)	Low (0)
MNHP Species Habitat	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)
General Wildlife Habitat	Mod (.5)	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)	High (.9)	High (.9)
General Fish/Aquatic Habitat	Mod (.6)	Mod (.6)	Mod (.6)	Mod (.5)	Mod (.5)
Flood Attenuation	Mod (.5)	Mod (.5)	Mod (.5)	Mod (.5)	Mod (.5)
Short and Long Term Surface Water Storage	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)
Sediment, Nutrient, Toxicant Removal	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)
Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	Mod (.7)	Mod (.7)	Low (.3)	Low (.3)	Low (.3)
Production Export/Food Chain Support	Mod (.6)	Mod (.6)	Mod (.6)	High (.8)	High (.8)
Groundwater Discharge/Recharge	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)	High (1)
Uniqueness	Low (.3)	Low (.2)	Low (.2)	Low (.3)	Low (.3)
Recreation/Education Potential	Low (.1)	Low (.2)	Low (.2)	Low (.5)	Low (.5)
Actual Points/Possible Points	7/12	7.2/12	6.8/12	7.5/12	7.5/12
% of Possible Score Achieved	58%	60%	56%	63%	63%
Overall Category	II	II	II	II	II
Total Acreage of Assessed Wetlands within Easement	**8.20**	**8.09**	**8.09**	**5.50**	**3.73**
Functional Units (acreage x actual points)	**57.40**	**58.24**	**55.00**	**41.25**	**27.98**
Net Acreage Gain	**8.20**	**8.09**	**8.09**	**5.50**	**3.73**
Net Functional Unit Gain	**57.40**	**58.24**	**55.00**	**41.25**	**27.98**

3.10 Current Credit Summary

The 3.73 acres of gross wetland area encompasses approximately 0.85 acre of net wetland, 0.6 acre of mud edge, and 2.31 acres of open water. In 2001, the gross wetland area totaled 8.2 acres and included 3.0 acres of emergent wetland. The drought has caused a 55% decline in the gross wetland area and nearly 100% loss of desirable wetland vegetation species. A few sprigs of *Eleocharis* and *Scirpus* were observed and therefore it is likely that the wetland vegetation will regenerate with normal precipitation. Functional units have decreased 51% since 2001; the wetland continues to rank as a Category II wetland.

Fencing the outer limits of the wetland boundary prior to the end of the drought is recommended to protect reestablishing hydrophytic wetland vegetation.

4.0 REFERENCES

Berglund, J. 1999. *MDT Montana Wetland Assessment Method*. May. Montana Department of Transportation, Helena, Montana.

Bollman, W. 2005. MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring Project – Aquatic Invertebrate Monitoring Summary 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. Rhithron Associates Inc. Missoula, Montana.

Environmental Laboratory. 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Washington, DC.

Montana Department of Transportation (MDT). 1996. *MDT Biological Resources Report: Alzada South.* Montana Department of Transportation, Helena, Montana.

Reed, P. 1988. *National list of plant species that occur in wetlands: North Plains (Region 4).* Biological Report 88(26.4), May. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. U.S. Army Corps. Washington, DC.

USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2003. *Soil Survey of Carter County Area, Montana.*

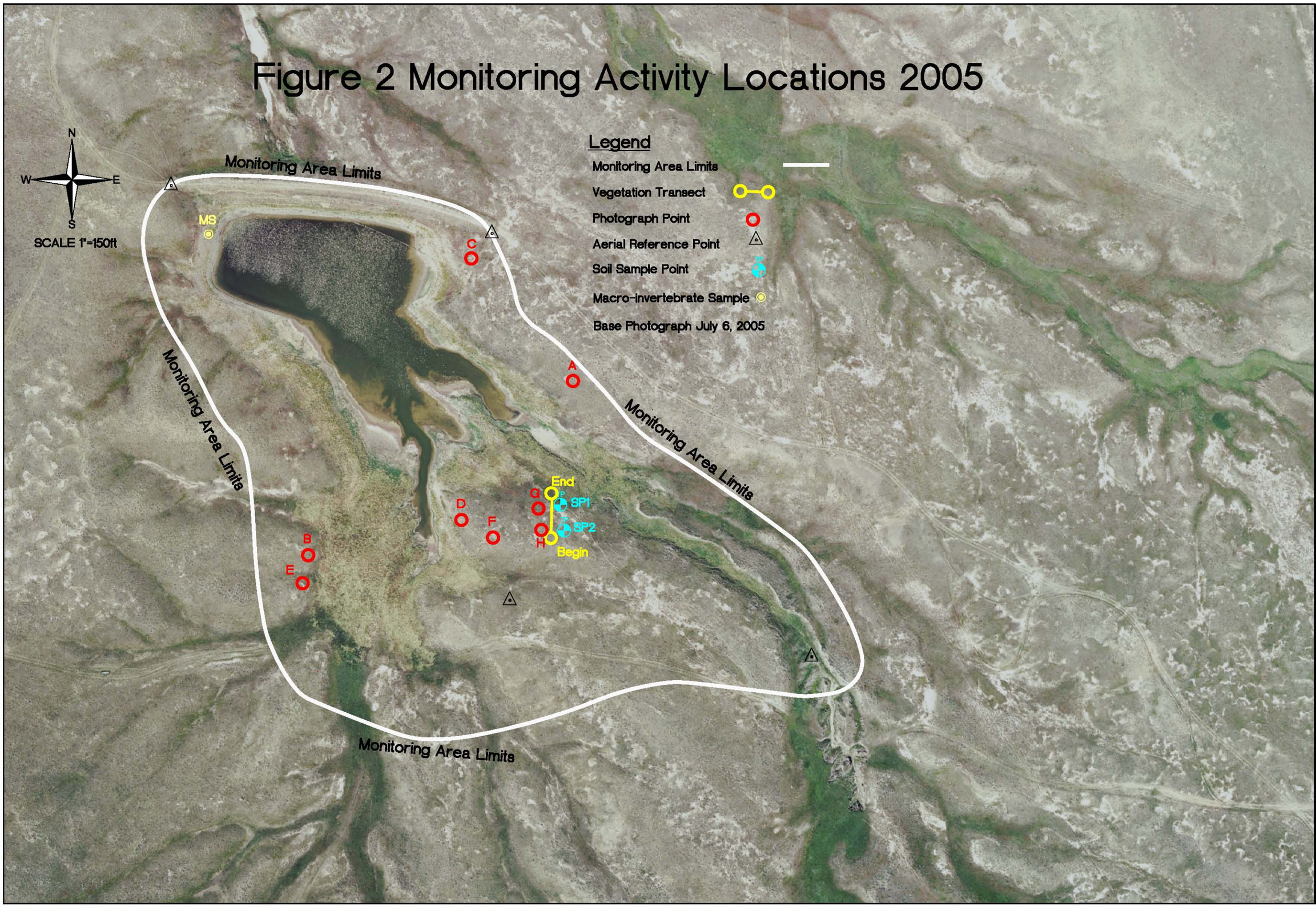
Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). 2005. Ridgeway 1S Station: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?mtridg.

Appendix A

FIGURES 2 & 3

MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring
Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

Figure 2 Monitoring Activity Locations 2005



PROJECT NAME
MDT Wigeon Reservoir Wetland Mitigation
DRAWING TITLE
Monitoring Activity Locations 2005

PROJ NO: B43054.00 0416	DRAWN: SH		
LOCATION: Wigeon Reservoir	PROJ MGR: JB		
SCALE: 1"=150'	CHECKED: LB	APPV'D: JB	
FILE NAME:BASE2005.dwg			

LAND & WATER CONSULTING
P.O. BOX 1122
Bozeman, MT 59771
A division of SH

SHEET
2 OF

REV 01
Nov/14/2005

Figure 3 Mapped Site Features 2005

N
W E
S
SCALE 1"=150ft

Monitoring Area Limits

Open Water

Mud

Legend

- Monitoring Area Limits
- Wetland Boundary
- Vegetation Community Boundary
- Open Water Boundary
- Base Photograph July 6, 2005

Vegetation CommunityType:
① Artemesia tridentata/Bouteloua gracilis
② Hordeum jubatum
③ Chenopodium glaucum/Hordeum jubatum

Wetland Areas

Gross Wetland Area	3.73 Acres
Open Water Area	2.31 Acres
Net Wetland Area	0.85 Acres

PROJECT NAME
MDT Wigeon Reservoir Wetland Mitigation
DRAWING TITLE
Mapped Site Features 2005

PROJ NO: B43054.00 0416
LOCATION: Wigeon Reservoir
SCALE: 1"=150'
FILE NAME:BASE2005.dwg

DRAWN: SH
PROJ MGR: JB
CHECKED: LB
APPVD: JB

LAND & WATER CONSULTING
A division of PBSJ
P.O. BOX 1122
Bozeman, MT 59771

SHEET
3 OF
REV 01
Nov/22/2005

Appendix B

2005 WETLAND MITIGATION SITE MONITORING FORM
2005 BIRD SURVEY FORMS
2005 WETLAND DELINEATION FORMS
2005 FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT FORMS

MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring
Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

LWC / MDT WETLAND MITIGATION SITE MONITORING FORM

Project Name:_Wigeon_____ Project Number: __130091-028__ Assessment Date:_7 _/_27___/_05___
Location:____Alzada_____ MDT District:_____5 ___ Milepost:___-_____
Legal description: T 5 S, R 59 E Section_23, 26 Time of Day:_7:30 AM_____
Weather Conditions:__few cloudy, slight breeze, mostly sunny Person(s) conducting the assessment: LB/LWC
Initial Evaluation Date:__8_/_22_/_01_ Visit #:___5____ Monitoring Year:___2005_____
Size of evaluation area:__~10_acres Land use surrounding wetland:___grazing land_____

HYDROLOGY

Surface Water Source:___intermittent drainage_____
Inundation**:** Present_X___ Absent____ Average depths:__2 __ft Range of depths:__1_-__4__ft
Assessment area under inundation:_62%
Depth at emergent vegetation-open water boundary:__no veg
If assessment area is not inundated are the soils saturated w/in 12" of surface**:** Yes_X___No____
Other evidence of hydrology on site (drift lines, erosion, stained vegetation etc.): __yes, drift lines, stained soil
_____

Groundwater
Monitoring wells: Present_____ Absent X_____
Record depth of water below ground surface

Well #	Depth	Well #	Depth	Well #	Depth

Additional Activities Checklist:
__X___Map emergent vegetation-open water boundary on air photo
__X___Observe extent of surface water during each site visit and look for evidence of past surface water elevations (drift lines, erosion, vegetation staining etc.)
__NA___GPS survey groundwater monitoring wells locations if present

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: ___This area continues to be very drought-stricken.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Community No.:_1___ Community Title (main species):__*Artemesia spp./Bouteloua gracilis*

Dominant Species	% Cover	Dominant Species	% Cover
Artemesia cana	10	*Agropyron cristatum*	10
Opuntia spp.	10	*Grindelia gracifolia*	10
Achillea millefolium	10	*Agropyron dasystachyum*	5
Bouteloua gracilis	25	*Artemesia tridentata*	5
Festuca idahoensis	15	*Melolotis officinale*	<5

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: ___yellow clover has increased in some areas_____

_____

_____

_____

Community No.:__2__ Community Title (main species):____*Hordeum jubatum*

Dominant Species	% Cover	Dominant Species	% Cover
Hordeum jubatum	90	*Melilotis officinalis*	<1
Chenopodium glaucum	10	*Circium arvensis*	<5

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: _____

_____

_____

_____

Community No.:__3__ Community Title (main species):___ *Chenopodium glaucum/Eleocharis spp.*_____

Dominant Species	% Cover	Dominant Species	% Cover
Typha latifolia	0	*Chenopodium glaucum*	90
Eleocharis palustris	0	*Puccinellia nuttalliana*	<1
Scirpus spp.	0	exposed pond substrate (dried mud)	5
Sagittaria spp.	0	*Hordeum jubatum*	5
Eleocharis acicularis	0	*Scirpus maritinus* (likely)	<1

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: no inflorescence on likely SCIMAR plants, will look for again in 2006._____

_____

Additional Activities Checklist:

__X__Record and map vegetative communities on air photo

COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION LIST

Species	Vegetation Community Number(s)	Species	Vegetation Community Number(s)
Achillea millefolium	1		
Agropyron cristatum	1		
Agropyron dasystachyum	1		
Artemesia cana	1		
Artemesia tridentate	1		
Bouteloua gracilis	1		
Bromus japonicus	1		
Carex spp.	3		
Carex utriculata	3		
Chenopodium glaucum	2, 3		
Eleocharis acicularis	3		
Eleocharis palustris	3		
Festuca idahoensis	1		
Grindelia gracifolia	1		
Hordeum jubatum	1, 2, 3		
Juncus spp.	2, 3		
Myosotis scorpioides	open water		
Najas flexilis	open water		
Opuntia spp.	1		
Phleum pretense	1, 2		
Puccinelliana nuttalliana	2		
Sagittaria spp.	3		
***Scirpus maritimus* (likely)**	3		
Thlaspi arvense	1		
Typha latifolia	3		
Xanthium strumarium	2		
Bold denotes observed in 2005 for the first time.			

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS:

_____

_____

PLANTED WOODY VEGETATION SURVIVAL

Species	Number Originally Planted	Number Observed	Mortality Causes
none			

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

WILDLIFE

BIRDS

(Attach Bird Survey Field Forms)

Were man made nesting structures installed? Yes____ No_X___Type:_____ How many?_____ Are the nesting structures being utilized? Yes____ No____ Do the nesting structures need repairs? Yes____ No____

MAMMALS AND HERPTILES

Species	Number Observed	Indirect indication of use			
		Tracks	Scat	Burrows	Other
deer		X	X		

Additional Activities Checklist:
__X___Macroinvertebrate sampling (if required)

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: _____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Using a camera with a 50 mm lenses and color film take photographs of the following permanent reference points listed in the checklist below. Record the direction of the photograph using a compass. (The first time at each site establish a permanent reference point by setting a ½ inch rebar or fencepost extending 2-3' above ground, survey the location with a resource grade GPS and mark the location on the air photo.)
Checklist:

__X___ One photo for each of the 4 cardinal directions surrounding wetland
__X___ At least one photo showing upland use surrounding wetland – if more than one upland use exists, take additional photos
__X___ At least one photo showing buffer surrounding wetland
__X___ One photo from each end of vegetation transect showing transect

Location	Photograph Description	Compass Reading
A	wetland view	194
B	Edge of open water between photo points D and E.	180
C	wetland buffer	280
D	wetland view	90
E	wetland view	0
F	wetland view	330
G	wetland transect end	10
H	UPL transect beginning	190

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

GPS SURVEYING

Using a resource grade GPS survey the items on the checklist below. Collect at least 3 location points with the GPS unit set at 5 second recording rate. Record file numbers fore site in designated GPS field notebook

Checklist:

_(X)__ Jurisdictional wetland boundary
_(X)__4-6 landmarks recognizable on the air photo
_-___ Start and end points of vegetation transect(s)
_(X)__ Photo reference points
_NA__ Groundwater monitoring well locations

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: Transect post ends have been destroyed. Both ends now missing. Cattle rub against and stamp into ground. If this site is investigated for more years as a result of lack in development, the transect should be moved and somehow protected from cattle by fencing or tires._____
_____
_____

WETLAND DELINEATION

(Attach Corps of Engineers delineation forms)

At each site conduct the items on the checklist below:
__X____Delineate wetlands according to the 1987 Army Corps manual.
__X___ Delineate wetland-upland boundary on the air photo
__*___ Survey wetland-upland boundary with a resource grade GPS survey

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: _*hand-drawn 2005_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT

(Complete and attach full MDT Montana Wetland Assessment Method field forms; also attach abbreviated field forms, if used)

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MAINTENANCE

Were man-made nesting structures installed at this site? YES___ NO X_
If yes, do they need to be repaired? YES____ NO____
If yes, describe problems below and indicate if any actions were taken to remedy the problems.

Were man-made structures build or installed to impound water or control water flow into or out of the wetland? YES_X___ NO____
If yes, are the structures working properly and in good working order? YES_X___ NO___
If no, describe the problems below.

COMMENTS/PROBLEMS: ____Water levels decreased again since last year's survey. Drought still affecting this specific area.
_____
_____
_____

MDT WETLAND MONITORING – VEGETATION TRANSECT

Site: Wigeon Date: 7/27/05 Examiner: LB/LWC Transect # 1

Approx. transect length: 54 feet Compass Direction from Start (Upland): 10 deg

Vegetation type A:	CT 2	
Length of transect in this type:	39	feet
Species:		Cover:
HORJUB		99
PUCNUT		1
		100%

Vegetation type B:	CT 3	
Length of transect in this type:	15	feet
Species:		Cover:
CHEGLA		35
mud		55
HORJUB		10
	Total Vegetative Cover:	<50

Vegetation type C:	CT 3	
Length of transect in this type:	15	feet
Species:		Cover:
	Total Vegetative Cover:	65%

Vegetation type D:		
Length of transect in this type:		feet
Species:		Cover:
	Total Vegetative Cover:	

MDT WETLAND MONITORING – VEGETATION TRANSECT (back of form)

Cover Estimate		**Indicator Class:**	**Source:**
+ = <1%	3 = 11-20%	+ = Obligate	P = Planted
1 = 1-5%	4 = 21-50%	- = Facultative/Wet	V = Volunteer
2 = 6-10%	5 = >50%	0 = Facultative	

Percent of perimeter **(+) <1%** % developing wetland vegetation – excluding dam/berm structures.

Establish transects perpendicular to the shoreline (or saturated perimeter). The transect should begin in the upland area. Permanently mark this location with a standard metal fencepost. Extend the imaginary transect line towards the center of the wetland, ending at the 3 food depth (in open water), or at a point where water depths or saturation are maximized. Mark this location with another metal fencepost.

Estimate cover within a 10 ft wide "belt" along the transect length. At a minimum, establish a transect at the windward and leeward sides of the wetland. Remember that the purpose of this sampling is to monitor, not inventory, representative portions of the wetland site.

Notes:

3-5 very small colonies of *Scirpus* sp (likely maritimus) and a few sprigs of *Eleocharis* were noted around perimeter of pond on mud shelf. If drought ceases it will be imperative to keep cattle away from a majority of circumference to allow wetland vegetation to recolonize.

BIRD SURVEY – FIELD DATA SHEET

Page__1__of_1_
Date:7/27/05
Survey Time: afternoon

SITE: Wigeon

Bird Species	#	Behavior	Habitat	Bird Species	#	Behavior	Habitat
Killdeer	10	BR	Mud edge				
Barn Swallow	6	F	OW				
American Wigeon*	26	F	OW				

*** several broods**

Behavior: BP – one of a breeding pair; BD – breeding display; F – foraging; FO – flyover; L – loafing; N – nesting

Habitat: AB – aquatic bed; FO – forested; I – island; MA – marsh; MF – mud flat; OW – open water; SS – scrub/shrub; UP – upland buffer; WM – wet meadow, US – unconsolidated shoreline

DATA FORM
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: Wigeon	Date: 7/27/05
Applicant/Owner: MDT	County: Carter
Investigator: LB/LWC	State: MT

Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site:	X	Yes		No	Community ID: Wetland (CT-3)
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)?		Yes	X	No	Transect ID:
Is the area a potential Problem Area?:		Yes	X	No	Plot ID: SP-1
(If needed, explain on reverse.)					

VEGETATION

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1	*HORJUB*	H	FACW	9			
2	*CHEGLA*	H	FACW	10			
3	*(mud)*			11			
4				12			
5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC (excluding FAC-). 2/2

Plants severely grazed in area of SP and all around reservoir; cover <30% in this very spot but upslope CHEGLA is 100% and qualifies.

HYDROLOGY

X Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):
- Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge
- X Aerial Photographs
- Other

No Recorded Data Available

Field Observations:

Depth of Surface Water: - (in.)

Depth to Free Water in Pit: - (in.)

Depth to Saturated Soil: - (in.)

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators:
- Inundated
- Saturated in Upper 12 Inches
- Water Marks
- Drift Lines
- Sediment Deposits
- Drainage Patterns in Wetlands

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):
- Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches
- Water-Stained Leaves
- Local Soil Survey Data
- FAC-Neutral Test
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Remarks:

Soil very dry, water 4 ft below SP. Mud of course is saturated but beyond end of original transect length.

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): Moyerson-Orinoco (277D)-non-hydric

Drainage Class: mod. well

Field Observations

Taxonomy (Subgroup): NA

Confirm Mapped Type? X Yes ____ No

Profile Description:

Depth inches	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
10"	A	10 YR 4/1, 4/3	10YR 4/6	Many/prom	Silt clay

Hydric Soil Indicators:

____	Histosol	____	Concretions
____	Histic Epipedon	____	High Organic Content in surface Layer in Sandy Soils
____	Sulfidic Odor	____	Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils
____	Aquic Moisture Regime	____	Listed on Local Hydric Soils List
____	Reducing Conditions	____	Listed on National Hydric Soils List
X	Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors	____	Other (Explain in Remarks)

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	X	Yes	____	No	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	____	Yes	X	No	
Hydric Soils Present?	X	Yes	____	No	Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland? ____ Yes X No

Remarks:

Likely that *Chenopodium/Hordeum* edge was saturated earlier in year so this rim of vegetation will qualify as a wetland, however, very marginal.

Approved by HQUSACE 2/92

DATA FORM
ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION
(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: Wigeon			7/27/05
Applicant/Owner: MDT			County: Carter
Investigator: LB/LWC			State: MT
Do Normal Circumstances exist on the site:	X Yes	No	Community ID: UPL-1
Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)?	Yes	X No	Transect ID:
Is the area a potential Problem Area?:	Yes	X No	Plot ID: SP-2
(If needed, explain on reverse.)			

VEGETATION

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator
1	*AGRSMI*	H	FACU	9			
2	*HORJUB (dom.)*	H	FACW	10			
3	*MELOFF*	H	(no listing)	11			
4	***PUCNUT***	H	OBL	12			
5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC (excluding FAC-). 3/4

HORJUB dominant.

HYDROLOGY

X Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks):
- Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge
- X Aerial Photographs
- Other

No Recorded Data Available

Field Observations:

Depth of Surface Water: - (in.)

Depth to Free Water in Pit: - (in.)

Depth to Saturated Soil: - (in.)

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators:
- Inundated
- Saturated in Upper 12 Inches
- Water Marks
- Drift Lines
- Sediment Deposits
- Drainage Patterns in Wetlands

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required):
- Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12 Inches
- Water-Stained Leaves
- Local Soil Survey Data
- FAC-Neutral Test
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Remarks:

no evidence of hydrology

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): Moyerson-Orinoco (277D)-non-hydric
Drainage Class: mod. well
Taxonomy (Subgroup): NA
Field Observations
Confirm Mapped Type? ____ Yes X No

Profile Description:

Depth inches	Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc.
10	A	2.5Y 4/2			silt

Hydric Soil Indicators:

____ Histosol
____ Histic Epipedon
____ Sulfidic Odor
____ Aquic Moisture Regime
____ Reducing Conditions
____ Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors
____ Concretions
____ High Organic Content in surface Layer in Sandy Soils
____ Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils
____ Listed on Local Hydric Soils List
____ Listed on National Hydric Soils List
____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Area seems to have a history of inundation based on soil colors; constructed in 1997; 4 years prior to first monitoring event by LWC.

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? X Yes ____ No
Wetland Hydrology Present? ____ Yes X No
Hydric Soils Present? ____ Yes X No

Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland? ____ Yes X No

Remarks:

This area still could convert to WL if water level increases.

Approved by HQUSACE 2/92

MDT MONTANA WETLAND ASSESSMENT FORM (revised May 25, 1999)

1. Project Name: Wigeon Reservoir **2. Project #:** B43054 416 **Control #:** _____

3. Evaluation Date: 7/27/2005 **4. Evaluator(s):** LB/LWC **5. Wetland / Site #(s):** _____

6. Wetland Location(s) i. T: 5 S **R:** 59 E **S:** 22 **T:** 4 N **R:** 59 E **S:** 23

ii. Approx. Stationing / Mileposts: _____

iii. Watershed: 10110202 **GPS Reference No. (if applies):** _____

Other Location Information: _____

7. A. Evaluating Agency LWC

8. Wetland Size (total acres): _____ (visually estimated)
2.81 (measured, e.g. GPS)

B. Purpose of Evaluation:

- ☐ Wetlands potentially affected by MDT project
- ☐ Mitigation wetlands; pre-construction
- ☒ Mitigation wetlands; post-construction
- ☐ Other

9. Assessment Area (total acres): _____ (visually estimated)
5.5 (measured, e.g. GPS)

10. CLASSIFICATION OF WETLAND AND AQUATIC HABITATS IN AA

HGM CLASS [1]	SYSTEM [2]	SUBSYSTEM [2]	CLASS [2]	WATER REGIME [2]	MODIFIER [2]	% OF AA
Depression	Palustrine	None	Aquatic Bed	Permanently Flooded	---	49
Depression	Palustrine	None	Emergent Wetland	Intermittently Exposed	---	50
Riverine	Riverine	Intermittent	Emergent Wetland	Intermittently Flooded	---	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	

[1] = Smith et al. 1995. [2] = Cowardin et al. 1979.

11. ESTIMATED RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (of similarly classified sites within the same Major Montana Watershed Basin)
Common **Comments:** _____

12. GENERAL CONDITION OF AA

i. Regarding Disturbance: (Use matrix below to select appropriate response.)

Conditions Within AA	Predominant Conditions Adjacent (within 500 Feet) To AA		
	Land managed in predominantly natural state; is not grazed, hayed, logged, or otherwise converted; does not contain roads or buildings.	Land not cultivated, but moderately grazed or hayed or selectively logged or has been subject to minor clearing; contains few roads or buildings.	Land cultivated or heavily grazed or logged; subject to substantial fill placement, grading, clearing, or hydrological alteration; high road or building density.
AA occurs and is managed in predominantly a natural state; is not grazed, hayed, logged, or otherwise converted; does not contain roads or occupied buildings.	---	---	---
AA not cultivated, but moderately grazed or hayed or selectively logged or has been subject to relatively minor clearing, or fill placement, or hydrological alteration; contains few roads or buildings.	---	moderate disturbance	---
AA cultivated or heavily grazed or logged; subject to relatively substantial fill placement, grading, clearing, or hydrological alteration; high road or building density.	---	---	---

Comments: (types of disturbance, intensity, season, etc.) grazing pressure appears to be less at time of investigation

ii. Prominent weedy, alien, & introduced species: pigweed

iii. Briefly describe AA and surrounding land use / habitat: BLM rangeland

13. STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY (Based on 'Class' column of #10 above.)

Number of 'Cowardin' Vegetated Classes Present in AA	≥3 Vegetated Classes or ≥ 2 if one class is forested	2 Vegetated Classes or 1 if forested	≤ 1 Vegetated Class
Select Rating	---	Moderate	---

Comments: _____

14A. HABITAT FOR FEDERALLY LISTED OR PROPOSED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED PLANTS AND ANIMALS

i. AA is Documented (D) or Suspected (S) to contain (check box):

Primary or Critical habitat **(list species)**	☐ D	☐ S
Secondary habitat **(list species)**	☐ D	☐ S
Incidental habitat **(list species)**	☐ D	☐ S
No usable habitat	☐ D	☐ S

ii. **Rating** (Based on the strongest habitat chosen in 14A(i) above, find the corresponding rating of High (H), Moderate (M), or Low (L) for this function.

Highest Habitat Level	doc/primary	sus/primary	doc/secondary	sus/secondary	doc/incidental	sus/incidental	none
Functional Point and Rating	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

If documented, list the source (e.g., observations, records, etc.)**:** _____

14B. HABITAT FOR PLANTS AND ANIMALS RATED AS S1, S2, OR S3 BY THE MONTANA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM.
Do not include species listed in 14A(i).

i. AA is Documented (D) or Suspected (S) to contain (check box):

Primary or Critical habitat **(list species)**	☒ D	☐ S	Rana pipiens
Secondary habitat **(list species)**	☐ D	☐ S	_____
Incidental habitat **(list species)**	☐ D	☐ S	_____
No usable habitat	☐ D	☐ S	_____

iii. **Rating** (Based on the strongest habitat chosen in 14B(i) above, find the corresponding rating of High (H), Moderate (M), or Low (L) for this function.

Highest Habitat Level:	doc/primary	sus/primary	doc/secondary	sus/secondary	doc/incidental	sus/incidental	none
Functional Point and Rating	1 (H)	---	---	---	---	---	---

If documented, list the source (e.g., observations, records, etc.)**:** _____

14C. General Wildlife Habitat Rating

i. **Evidence of overall wildlife use in the AA:** (Check either substantial, moderate, or low)

☐ **Substantial** (based on any of the following)
- ☒ observations of abundant wildlife #s or high species diversity (during any period)
- ☐ abundant wildlife sign such as scat, tracks, nest structures, game trails, etc.
- ☐ presence of extremely limiting habitat features not available in the surrounding area
- ☐ interviews with local biologists with knowledge of the AA

☐ **Low** (based on any of the following)
- ☐ few or no wildlife observations during peak use periods
- ☐ little to no wildlife sign
- ☐ sparse adjacent upland food sources
- ☐ interviews with local biologists with knowledge of AA

☐ **Moderate** (based on any of the following)
- ☐ observations of scattered wildlife groups or individuals or relatively few species during peak periods
- ☐ common occurrence of wildlife sign such as scat, tracks, nest structures, game trails, etc.
- ☐ adequate adjacent upland food sources
- ☐ interviews with local biologists with knowledge of the AA

ii. **Wildlife Habitat Features** (Working from top to bottom, select appropriate AA attributes to determine the exceptional (E), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) rating. Structural diversity is from #13. For class cover to be considered evenly distributed, vegetated classes must be within 20% of each other in terms of their percent composition in the AA (see #10). Duration of Surface Water: P/P = permanent/perennial; S/I = seasonal/intermittent; T/E = temporary/ephemeral; A= absent.

Structural Diversity (from #13)	☐High								☒Moderate								☐Low			
Class Cover Distribution (all vegetated classes)	☐Even				☐Uneven				☒Even				☐Uneven				☐Even			
Duration of Surface Water in ≥ 10% of AA	P/P	S/I	T/E	A	P/P	S/I	T/E	A	P/P	S/I	T/E	A	P/P	S/I	T/E	A	P/P	S/I	T/E	A
Low disturbance at AA (see #12)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moderate disturbance at AA (see #12)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	H	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High disturbance at AA (see #12)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

iii. **Rating** (Using 14C(i) and 14C(ii) above and the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of exceptional (E), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.)

Evidence of Wildlife Use from 14C(i)	**Wildlife Habitat Features Rating** from 14C(ii)			
	☐ Exceptional	☒ High	☐ Moderate	☐ Low
Substantial	--	.9 (H)	--	--
Moderate	--	--	--	--
Low	--	--	--	--

Comments: Avian species composition likely high but are not observed. As we spend more time there it is apparent recording diversity is limited by observation periods.

14D. GENERAL FISH/AQUATIC HABITAT RATING ☐ **NA** (proceed to 14E)

If the AA is not or was not historically used by fish due to lack of habitat, excessive gradient, then check the NA box above.

Assess if the AA is used by fish or the existing situation is "correctable" such that the AA could be used by fish [*e.g.* fish use is precluded by perched culvert or other barrier, etc.]. If fish use occurs in the AA but is not desired from a resource management perspective (*e.g.* fish use within an irrigation canal], then Habitat Quality [14D(i)] below should be marked as "Low", applied accordingly in 14D(ii) below, and noted in the comments.

i. **Habitat Quality** (Pick the appropriate AA attributes in matrix to pick the exceptional (E), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) quality rating.

Duration of Surface Water in AA	☒Permanent/Perennial			☐Seasonal / Intermittent			☐Temporary / Ephemeral		
Cover - % of waterbody in AA containing cover objects (*e.g.* submerged logs, large rocks & boulders, overhanging banks, floating-leaved vegetation)	>25%	10-25%	<10%	>25%	10-25%	<10%	>25%	10-25%	<10%
Shading - >75% of streambank or shoreline of AA contains riparian or wetland scrub-shrub or forested communities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shading – 50 to 75% of streambank or shoreline of AA contains riparian or wetland scrub-shrub or forested communities.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shading - < 50% of streambank or shoreline of AA contains riparian or wetland scrub-shrub or forested communities.	--	--	M	--	--	--	--	--	--

ii. **Modified Habitat Quality:** Is fish use of the AA precluded or significantly reduced by a culvert, dike, other man-made structure or activity **or** is the waterbody included on the 'MDEQ list of waterbodies in need of TMDL development' with 'Probable Impaired Uses' listed as cold or warm water fishery or aquatic life support**?**
☐ **Y** ☒ **N** If yes, reduce the rating from 14D(i) by one level and check the modified habitat quality rating: ☐ E ☐ H ☐ M ☐ L

iii. **Rating** (Use the conclusions from 14D(i) and 14D(ii) above and the matrix below to pick the functional point and rating of exceptional (E), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L).)

Types of Fish Known or Suspected Within AA	**Modified Habitat Quality** from 14D(ii)			
	☐ Exceptional	☐ High	☒ Moderate	☐ Low
Native game fish	--	--	--	--
Introduced game fish	--	--	--	--
Non-game fish	--	--	.5 (M)	--
No fish	--	--	--	--

Comments: Fish fry observed by MDT June 2003.

14E. FLOOD ATTENUATION ☐ **NA** (proceed to 14G)

Applies only to wetlands subject to flooding via in-channel or overbank flow.
If wetlands in AA do not flooded from in-channel or overbank flow, check NA above.

i. **Rating** (Working from top to bottom, mark the appropriate attributes to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.)

Estimated wetland area in AA subject to periodic flooding	☐ ≥ 10 acres			☒ <10, >2 acres			☐ ≤2 acres		
% of flooded wetland classified as forested, scrub/shrub, or both	75%	25-75%	<25%	75%	25-75%	<25%	75%	25-75%	<25%
AA contains **no outlet or restricted outlet**	--	--	--	--	--	.5 (M)	--	--	--
AA contains **unrestricted outlet**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ii. **Are residences, businesses, or other features which may be significantly damaged by floods located within 0.5 miles downstream of the AA?** (check)
☐**Y** ☒**N** **Comments:** _____

14F. SHORT AND LONG TERM SURFACE WATER STORAGE ☐ **NA** (proceed to 14G)

Applies to wetlands that flood or pond from overbank or in-channel flow, precipitation, upland surface flow, or groundwater flow.
If no wetlands in the AA are subject to flooding or ponding, check NA above.

i. Rating (Working from top to bottom, use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.)
Abbreviations: P/P = permanent/perennial; S/I = seasonal/intermittent; T/E = temporary/ephemeral.

Estimated maximum acre feet of water contained in wetlands within the AA that are subject to periodic flooding or ponding.	☒ >5 acre feet			☐ <5, >1 acre feet			☐ ≤1 acre foot		
Duration of surface water at wetlands within the AA	P/P	S/I	T/E	P/P	S/I	T/E	P/P	S/I	T/E
Wetlands in AA flood or pond **≥ 5 out of 10 years**	1 (H)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wetlands in AA flood or pond **< 5 out of 10 years**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Comments: _____

14G. SEDIMENT/NUTRIENT/TOXICANT RETENTION AND REMOVAL ☐ **NA** (proceed to 14H)

Applies to wetlands with potential to receive excess sediments, nutrients, or toxicants through influx of surface or ground water or direct input.
If no wetlands in the AA are subject to such input, check NA above.

i. **Rating** (Working from top to bottom, use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.)

Sediment, Nutrient, and Toxicant Input Levels Within AA	AA receives or surrounding land use has potential to deliver low to moderate levels of sediments, nutrients, or compounds such that other functions are not substantially impaired. Minor sedimentation, sources of nutrients or toxicants, or signs of eutrophication present.				Waterbody on MDEQ list of waterbodies in need of TMDL development for "probable causes" related to sediment, nutrients, or toxicants **or** AA receives or surrounding land use has potential to deliver high levels of sediments, nutrients, or compounds such that other functions are substantially impaired. Major sedimentation, sources of nutrients or toxicants, or signs of eutrophication present.			
% cover of wetland vegetation in AA	☐ ≥ 70%		☒ < 70%		☐ ≥ 70%		☐ < 70%	
Evidence of flooding or ponding in AA	☐ Yes	☐ No	☒ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes	☐ No
AA contains **no or restricted outlet**	--	--	.7 (M)	--	--	--	--	--
AA contains **unrestricted outlet**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Comments: _____

14H. SEDIMENT/SHORELINE STABILIZATION ☐ **NA** (proceed to 14I)

Applies only if AA occurs on or within the banks or a river, stream, or other natural or man-made drainage, or on the shoreline of a standing water body that is subject to wave action. If this does not apply, check NA above.

i. **Rating** (Working from top to bottom, use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating exceptional (E), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.

% Cover of wetland streambank or shoreline by species with deep, binding rootmasses.	Duration of Surface Water Adjacent to Rooted Vegetation		
	☒Permanent / Perennial	☐Seasonal / Intermittent	☐Temporary / Ephemeral
≥ 65 %	--	--	--
35-64 %	--	--	--
< 35 %	.3 (L)	--	--

Comments:

14I. PRODUCTION EXPORT / FOOD CHAIN SUPPORT

i. **Rating** (Working from top to bottom, use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.
A = acreage of vegetated component in the AA. **B** = structural diversity rating from #13. **C** = Yes (Y) or No (N) as to whether or not the AA contains a surface or subsurface outlet; **P/P** = permanent/perennial; **S/I** = seasonal/intermittent; **T/E/A**= temporary/ephemeral/absent.

A	☐ Vegetated component >5 acres						☒ Vegetated component 1-5 acres						☐ Vegetated component <1 acre					
B	☐ High		☐ Moderate		☐ Low		☐ High		☒ Moderate		☐ Low		☐ High		☐ Moderate		☐ Low	
C	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☒Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N	☐Y	☐N
P/P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8H	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S/I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
T/E/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Comments:

14J. GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE/RECHARGE (D/R) (Check the indicators in i & ii below that apply to the AA)

i. ☐ **Discharge Indicators**
- ☐ Springs are known or observed.
- ☒ Vegetation growing during dormant season/drought.
- ☒ Wetland occurs at the toe of a natural slopes.
- ☐ Seeps are present at the wetland edge.
- ☒ AA permanently flooded during drought periods.
- ☐ Wetland contains an outlet, but no inlet.
- ☐ Other

ii. ☐ **Recharge Indicators**
- ☒ Permeable substrate presents without underlying impeding layer.
- ☐ Wetland contains inlet but not outlet.
- ☐ Other

iii. **Rating:** Use the information from 14J(i) and 14j(ii) above and the table below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H) or low (L) for this function.

Criteria	Functional Point and Rating
AA has known Discharge/Recharge area or one or more indicators of D/R present	1 (H)
No Discharge/Recharge indicators present	--
Available Discharge/Recharge information inadequate to rate AA D/R potential	--

Comments: intermittent stream flowing into reservoir likely provides groundwater inflows; no surface outlet

14K. UNIQUENESS

i. Rating (Working from top to bottom, use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.

Replacement Potential	AA contains fen, bog, warm springs or mature (>80 yr-old) forested wetland or plant association listed as "S1" by the MTNHP.			AA does not contain previously cited rare types and structural diversity (#13) is high or contains plant association listed as "S2" by the MTNHP.			AA does not contain previously cited rare types or associations and structural diversity (#13) is low-moderate.		
Estimated Relative Abundance from #11	☐rare	☐common	☐abundant	☐rare	☐common	☐abundant	☐rare	☒common	☐abundant
Low disturbance at AA (#12i)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moderate disturbance at AA (#12i)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3L	--
High disturbance at AA (#12i)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Comments:

14L. RECREATION / EDUCATION POTENTIAL

i. Is the AA a known recreational or educational site? ☐ **Yes (Rate** ☐ **High (1.0)**, then proceed to 14L(ii) only] ☒ **No** [Proceed to 14L(iii)]

ii. Check categories that apply to the AA: ☒ Educational / scientific study ☒ Consumptive rec. ☐ Non-consumptive rec. ☐ Other

iii. Based on the location, diversity, size, and other site attributes, is there a strong potential for recreational or educational use?
☒ **Yes** [Proceed to 14L (ii) and then 14L(iv).] ☐ **No** [Rate as low in 14L(iv)]

iv. Rating (Use the matrix below to arrive at the functional point and rating of high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) for this function.

Ownership	Disturbance at AA from #12(i)		
	☐ Low	☒ Moderate	☐ High
Public ownership	--	.5(M)	--
Private ownership	--	--	--

Comments: _____

FUNCTION, VALUE SUMMARY, AND OVERALL RATING

Function and Value Variables	Rating	Actual Functional Points	Possible Functional Points	Functional Units (Actual Points x Estimated AA Acreage)
A. Listed/Proposed T&E Species Habitat	L	0.00	1	
B. MT Natural Heritage Program Species Habitat	H	1.00	1	
C. General Wildlife Habitat	H	0.90	1	
D. General Fish/Aquatic Habitat	M	0.50	1	
E. Flood Attenuation	M	0.50	1	
F. Short and Long Term Surface Water Storage	H	1.00	1	
G. Sediment/Nutrient/Toxicant Removal	M	0.70	1	
H. Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	L	0.30	1	
I. Production Export/Food Chain Support	H	0.80	1	
J. Groundwater Discharge/Recharge	H	1.00	1	
K. Uniqueness	L	0.30	1	
L. Recreation/Education Potential	M	0.50	1	
	Totals:	7.50	12.00	21
	Percent of Total Possible Points:		**63%** (Actual / Possible) x 100 [rd to nearest whole #]	

Category I Wetland: (Must satisfy **one** of the following criteria. If not proceed to Category II.)
- ☐ Score of 1 functional point for Listed/Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species; **or**
- ☐ Score of 1 functional point for Uniqueness; **or**
- ☐ Score of 1 functional point for Flood Attenuation **and** answer to Question 14E(ii) is "yes"; **or**
- ☐ Percent of total Possible Points is > 80%.

Category II Wetland: (Criteria for Category I not satisfied **and** meets any **one** of the following Category II criteria. If not satisfied, proceed to Category IV.)
- ☒ Score of 1 functional point for Species Rated S1, S2, or S3 by the MT Natural Heritage Program; **or**
- ☒ Score of .9 or 1 functional point for General Wildlife Habitat; **or**
- ☐ Score of .9 or 1 functional point for General Fish/Aquatic Habitat; **or**
- ☐ "High" to "Exceptional" ratings for **both** General Wildlife Habitat **and** General Fish / Aquatic Habitat; **or**
- ☐ Score of .9 functional point for Uniqueness; **or**
- ☐ Percent of total possible points is > 65%.

☐ **Category III Wetland:** (Criteria for Categories I, II, or IV not satisfied.)

Category IV Wetland: (Criteria for Categories I or II are not satisfied **and** all of the following criteria are met; If not satisfied, proceed to Category III.)
- ☐ "Low" rating for Uniqueness; **and**
- ☐ "Low" rating for Production Export / Food Chain Support; **and**
- ☐ Percent of total possible points is < 30%.

OVERALL ANALYSIS AREA (AA) RATING: (Check appropriate category based on the criteria outlined above.)

☐ **I** ☒ **II** ☐ **III** ☐ **IV**

Appendix C

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring
Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

WIGEON RESERVOIR MITIGATION SITE 2005

Location: A **Description:** Wetland view
Compass Reading: 194°

Location: B **Description:** Wetland buffer
Compass Reading: 22°

Location: C **Description:** Wetland buffer **Compass Reading:** 280°

Location: D vicinity **Description:** Wetland view
Compass Reading: 46°

Sheet 1

WIGEON RESERVOIR MITIGATION SITE 2005

Location: E **Description:** Wetland view
Compass Reading: 0°

Location: F Description: Wetland view **Compass Reading: 330°**

Location: G **Description:** Upland transect end
Compass Reading: 10°

Location: H **Description:** Wetland transect end **Compass Reading:** 190°

Appendix D

BIRD SURVEY PROTOCOL
GPS PROTOCOL

MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring
Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

BIRD SURVEY PROTOCOL

The following is an outline of the MDT Wetland Mitigation Site Monitoring Bird Survey Protocol. Though each site is vastly different, the bird survey data collection methods must be standardized to a certain degree to increase repeatability. An Area Search within a restricted time frame will be used to collect the following data: a bird species list, density, behavior, and habitat-type use. There will be some decisions that team members must make to fit the protocol to their particular site. Each of the following sections and the desired result describes the protocol established to reflect bird species use over time.

Species Use within the Mitigation Wetland: Survey Method

Result: To conduct a bird survey of the wetland mitigation site within a restricted period of time and the budget allotment.

Sites that can be circumambulated or walked throughout.

These types of sites will include ponds, enhanced historic river channels, wet meadows, and any area that can be surveyed from the entirety of its perimeter or walked throughout. If the wetland is not uncomfortably inundated, conduct several "meandering" transects through the site in an orderly fashion (record the number and approximate location/direction of the transects in the field notebook; they do not have to be formalized or staked). If a very small portion of the site cannot be crossed due to inundation, this method will also apply. Though the sizes of the site vary, each site will require surveying to the fullest extent possible within a set time limit. The optimum times to conduct the survey are in the morning hours. Conduct the survey from sunrise to no later than 11:00 AM. (Note: some sites may have to be surveyed in the late afternoon or evening due to time constraints or weather; if this is the case, record the time of day and include this information in your report discussion.) If the survey is completed before 11:00 AM and no additions are being made to the list, then the task is complete. The overall limiting factor regarding the number of hours that are spent conducting this survey is the number of budgeted hours; this determination must be made by site by each individual.

In many cases, binoculars will be the only instrument that is needed to identify and count the birds using the wetland. If the wetland includes deep water habitat that can not be assessed with binoculars, then a scope and tripod are necessary. If this is the case, establish as many lookout posts as necessary from key vantage points to collect the data. Depending on the size of the open water, more time may be spent viewing the mitigation area from these vantage points than is spent walking the peripheries of more shallow-water wetlands.

Sites that cannot be circumambulated.

These types of sites will include large-bodied waters, such as reservoirs, particularly those with deep water habitat (>6 ft) close to the shore and no wetland development in that area of the shoreline. If one area of the reservoir was graded in such a way to create or enhance the development of a wetland, then that will be the area in which the ambulatory bird survey is conducted. The team member must then determine the length of the shoreline that will be surveyed during each visit.

As stated above in the ambulatory site section, these large sites most likely will have to be surveyed from established vantage points.

Species Use within the Mitigation Wetland: Data Recording

Result: A complete list of bird species using the site, an estimate of bird densities and associated behaviors, and identification of habitat use.

1. Bird Species List

Record the bird species on the Bird Survey - Field Data Sheet using the appropriate 4-letter code of the common name. The coding uses the first two letters of the first two words of the birds' common name or if one name, the first four (4) letters. For example, mourning dove is coded MODO and mallard is MALL. If an unknown individual is observed, use the following protocol and define your abbreviation at the bottom of the field data sheet: unknown shorebird: UNSB; unknown brown bird (UNBR); unknown warbler (UNWA); unknown waterfowl (UNWF). For a flyover of a flock of unknown species, use a term that describes the birds' general characteristics and include the approximate flock size in parentheses; do not fill in the habitat column. For example, a flock of black, medium-sized birds could be coded: UNBB / FO (25). You may also note on the data sheet if that particular individual is using a constructed nest box.

2. Bird Density

In the office, sum the Bird Survey – Field Data Sheet data by species and by behavior. Record this data in the Bird Summary Table.

3. Bird Behavior

Bird behavior must be identified by what is known. When a species is simply observed, the behavior that it is immediately exhibiting is what is recorded. Only behaviors that have discreet descriptive terms should be used. The following terms are recommended: breeding pair individual (BP); foraging (F); flyover (FO); loafing (L; e.g. sleeping, roosting, floating with head tucked under wing are loafing behaviors); and, nesting (N). If more behaviors are observed that do have a specific descriptive word, use them and we will add it to the protocol; descriptive words or phrases such as "migrating" or "living on site" are unknown behaviors.

4. Bird Species Habitat Use

We are interested in what bird species are using which particular habitat within the mitigation wetlands. This data is easily collected by simply recording what habitat the species was initially observed. Use the following broad category habitat classifications: aquatic bed (AB - rooted floating, floating-leaved, or submergent vegetation); forested (FO); marsh (MA – cattail, bulrush, emergent vegetation, etc. with surface water); open water (OW – primarily unvegetated); scrub-shrub (SS); and upland buffer (UP); wet meadow (WM – sedges, rushes, grasses with little to no surface water). If other categories are observed onsite that are not suggested here, we will make a new category next year.

GPS Mapping and Aerial Photo Referencing Procedure

The wetland boundaries, photograph location points and sampling locations were field located with mapping grade Trimble Geo III GPS units. The data was collected with a minimum of three positions per feature using Course/Acquisition code. The collected data was then transferred to a PC and differentially corrected to the nearest operating Community Base Station. The corrected data was then exported to ACAD drawings in Montana State Plain Coordinates NAD 83 international feet.

The GPS positions collected and processed had a 68% accuracy of 7 feet except in isolated areas of Tasks .008 and .011, where it went to 12 feet. This is within the 1 to 5 meter range listed as the expected accuracy of the mapping grade Trimble GPS.

Aerial reference points were used to position the aerial photographs. This positioning did not remove the distortion inherent in all photos; this imagery is to be used as a visual aide only. The located wetland boundaries were given a final review by the wetland biologist and adjustments were made if necessary.

Any relationship of features located to easement or property lines are not to be construed from these figures. These relationships can only be determined with a survey by a licensed surveyor.

Appendix E

MACROINVERTEBRATE SAMPLING PROTOCOL AND DATA

MDT Wetland Mitigation Monitoring
Wigeon Reservoir
Alzada, Montana

AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Equipment List

- D-frame sampling net with 1 mm mesh. Wildco is a good source of these.
- Spare net.
- 1-liter plastic sample jars, wide-mouth. VWR has these: catalog #36319-707.
- 95% ethanol: Northwest Scientific in Billings carries this.

All these other things are generally available at hardware or sporting goods stores. Make the labels on an ink jet printer preferably.

- hip waders.
- pre-printed sample labels (printed on Rite-in-the-Rain or other coated paper, two labels per sample).
- pencil.
- plastic pail (3 or 5 gallon).
- large tea strainer or framed screen.
- towel.
- tape for affixing label to jar.
- cooler with ice for sample storage.

Site Selection

Select the sampling site with these considerations in mind:

- Select a site accessible with hip waders. If substrates are too soft, lay a wide board down to walk on.
- Determine a location that is representative of the overall condition of the wetland.

Sampling

Wetland invertebrates inhabit the substrate, the water column, the stems and leaves of aquatic vegetation, and the water surface. Your goal is to sweep the collecting net through each of these habitat types, and then to combine the resulting samples into the 1-liter sample jar.

Dip out about a gallon of water into the pail. Pour about a cup of ethanol into the sample jar. Fill out the top half of the sample labels, using pencil, since ink will dissolve in the ethanol.

Ideally, you can sample a swath of water column from near-shore outward to a depth of approximately 3 feet with a long sweep of the net, keeping the net at about half the depth of the water throughout the sweep. Sweep the water surface as well. Pull the net through a vegetated area, beneath the water surface, for at least a meter of distance.

Sample the substrate by pulling the net along the bottom, bumping it against the substrate several times as you pull.

This step is optional, but it gives you a chance to <u>see</u> that you've collected some invertebrates. Rinse the net out into the bucket, and look for insects, crustaceans, etc. If necessary, repeat the sampling process in a nearby location, and add the net contents to the bucket. Remember to sample all four environments.

Sieve the contents of the bucket through the straining device and pour or carefully scrape the contents of the strainer into the sample jar.

If you skip the bucket-and-sieve steps, simply lift handfuls of material out of the sampling net into the jars. In either case, please include some muck or mud and some vegetation in the jar. Often, you will have collected a large amount of vegetable material. If this is the case, lift out handfuls of material from the sieve into the jar, until the jar is about half full. Please limit material you include in the sample, so that there is only a single jar for each sample.

Top off the sample jar with enough ethanol to cover all the material in the jar. Leave as little headroom as possible.

It is not necessary to sample habitats in any specified order. Keep in mind that disturbing the habitats prior to sampling will chase off the animals you are trying to capture.

Complete the sample labels. Place one label inside the sample jar and tape the other label securely to the outside of the jar. Dry the jar before attaching the outer label if necessary. In some situations, it may be necessary to collect more than one sample at a site. If you take multiple samples from the same site, clearly indicate this by using individual sample numbers, along with the total number of samples collected at the site (e.g. Sample #3 of 5 total samples).

Photograph the sampled site.

Sample Handling/Shipping

- In the field, keep collected samples cool by storing them in a cooler. Only a small amount of ice is necessary.
- Inventory all samples, preparing a list of all sites and enumerating all samples, before shipping or delivering to the laboratory.
- Deliver samples to Rhithron.

MDT Mitigated Wetland Monitoring Project

Aquatic Invertebrate Monitoring
Summary 2001 - 2005

METHODS

Among other monitoring activities, aquatic invertebrate assemblages were collected at a number of mitigated wetlands throughout Montana. This report summarizes data generated from five years of collection. In 2001, 29 sites were sampled statewide. Nineteen of these sites were revisited in 2002, and 13 new sites were sampled. In 2003, 17 sites that had been visited in both 2001 and 2002 were re-sampled, and 11 sites sampled for the first time in 2001 were re-visited. In addition, 2 new sites were sampled. In 2004, 25 sites were re-visited, and 6 new sites were sampled. In 2005, an additional 2 sites were added. Over all years of sampling, a total of 151 sites were sampled for invertebrates. Table 2 summarizes sites and sampling years.

The method employed to assess these wetlands is based on an index incorporating a battery of 12 bioassessment metrics or attributes (Table 1) tested and recommended by Stribling et al. (1995) in a report to the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Science. In that study, it was determined that some of the metrics were of limited use in some geographic regions, and for some wetland types. Despite that finding, all 12 metrics are used in this evaluation of mitigated wetlands, since detailed geographic information and wetland classifications were unavailable.

Scoring criteria for metrics were developed by generally following the tactic used by Stribling et al. Boxplots were generated using a statistical software package (Statistica), and distributions, median values, ranges, and quartiles for each metric were examined. All sites in all years of sampling were used. Camp Creek, which was sampled in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, and Kleinschmidt Creek, sampled in 2003, 2004, and 2005, were assessed using the tested metric battery developed for montane streams of Western Montana (Bollman 1998).Invertebrate assemblages at these sites were different from that of the other sites, and suggested montane or foothill stream conditions rather than wetland conditions. For the wetland sites, “optimal” scores were generally those that fell above the 75^{th} percentile (for those metrics that decrease in value in response to stress) or below the 25^{th} percentile (for metrics that respond to stress by an increase in value) of all scores. Additional scoring ranges were established by bisecting the range below the 75^{th} percentile for decreasing scores (or above the 25^{th} percentile for increasing scores) into “sub-optimal” and “poor” assessment categories. A score of 5, 3, or 1 was assigned to optimal, sub-optimal, and poor metric performance, respectively. In this way, metric values were translated into normalized metric scores, and scores for all metrics were summed to produce a total bioassessment score. Total bioassessment scores were classified according to a similar process, using the ranges and distributions of total scores for all sites studied in all years.

The purpose of constructing an index from biological attributes or metrics is to provide a means of integrating information to facilitate the determination of whether management action is needed. The nature of the action needed is not determined solely by the index score, however, but by consideration of an analysis of the component metrics, the taxonomic composition of the assemblages, and other issues. The diagnostic functions of the metrics and taxonomic data need more study; our understanding of the interrelationships of natural environmental factors and anthropogenic disturbances are tentative. Thus, the further interpretive remarks accompanying the raw taxonomic and metric data are offered cautiously.

Table 1. Montana Department of Transportation Mitigated Wetlands Monitoring Project sites, 2001 – 2005.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Beaverhead 1	Beaverhead 1	Beaverhead 1	Beaverhead 1	Beaverhead 1
Beaverhead 2	Beaverhead 2			
Beaverhead 3	Beaverhead 3		Beaverhead 3	Beaverhead 3
Beaverhead 4	Beaverhead 4	Beaverhead 4		
Beaverhead 5	Beaverhead 5	Beaverhead 5	Beaverhead 5	Beaverhead 5
Beaverhead 6	Beaverhead 6	Beaverhead 6	Beaverhead 6	Beaverhead 6
Big Sandy 1				
Big Sandy 2				
Big Sandy 3				
Big Sandy 4				
Johnson-Valier				
VIDA				
Cow Coulee	Cow Coulee	Cow Coulee		
Fourchette – Puffin	Fourchette - Puffin	Fourchette - Puffin	Fourchette - Puffin	
Fourchette – Flashlight	Fourchette – Flashlight	Fourchette – Flashlight	Fourchette – Flashlight	
Fourchette – Penguin	Fourchette – Penguin	Fourchette – Penguin	Fourchette – Penguin	
Fourchette – Albatross	Fourchette – Albatross	Fourchette – Albatross	Fourchette – Albatross	
Big Spring	Big Spring	Big Spring	Big Spring	Big Spring
Vince Ames				
Ryegate				
Lavinia				
Stillwater	Stillwater	Stillwater	Stillwater	Stillwater
Roundup	Roundup	Roundup	Roundup	Roundup
Wigeon	Wigeon	Wigeon	Wigeon	Wigeon
Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Ridgeway
Musgrave – Rest. 1	Musgrave – Rest. 1	Musgrave – Rest. 1	Musgrave – Rest. 1	Musgrave – Rest. 1
Musgrave – Rest. 2	Musgrave – Rest. 2	Musgrave – Rest. 2	Musgrave – Rest. 2	Musgrave – Rest. 2
Musgrave – Enh. 1	Musgrave – Enh. 1	Musgrave – Enh. 1	Musgrave – Enh. 1	Musgrave – Enh. 1
Musgrave – Enh. 2				
	Hoskins Landing	Hoskins Landing	Hoskins Landing	Hoskins Landing
	Peterson - 1	Peterson – 1	Peterson – 1	Peterson – 1
	Peterson – 2		Peterson – 2	Peterson – 2
	Peterson – 4	Peterson – 4	Peterson – 4	Peterson – 4
	Peterson – 5	Peterson – 5	Peterson – 5	Peterson – 5
	Jack Johnson - main	Jack Johnson - main		
	Jack Johnson - SW	Jack Johnson - SW		
	Creston	Creston	Creston	Creston
	Lawrence Park			
	Perry Ranch			Perry Ranch
	SF Smith River	SF Smith River	SF Smith River	SF Smith River
	Camp Creek	Camp Creek	Camp Creek	Camp Creek
	Kleinschmidt	Kleinschmidt – pond	Kleinschmidt – pond	Kleinschmidt – pond
		Kleinschmidt – stream	Kleinschmidt – stream	Kleinschmidt – stream
		Ringling - Galt		
			Circle	
			Cloud Ranch Pond	Cloud Ranch Pond
			Cloud Ranch Stream	
			Colloid	Colloid
			Jack Creek	Jack Creek
			Norem	Norem
				Rock Creek Ranch
				Wagner Marsh

Sample Processing

Aquatic invertebrate samples were collected at mitigation wetland sites in the summer months of 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 by personnel of Land and Water Consulting, Inc. Sampling procedures utilized were based on the protocols developed by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MT DEQ). Sampling consisted of D-frame net sweeps through emergent vegetation (when present), the water column, over the water surface, and included disturbing and scraping substrates at each sampled sites. Samples were preserved in ethanol at each wetland site and subsequently delivered to Rhithron Associates, Inc. for processing, taxonomic determinations, and data analysis.

At Rhithron's laboratory, Caton subsamplers and stereomicroscopes with 10X magnification were used to randomly select a minimum of 100 organisms, when possible, from each sample. In some cases, the entire sample contained fewer than 100 organisms; in these cases, all organisms from the sample were taken. Taxa were identified in general accordance with the taxonomic resolution standards set out in the MT DEQ Standard Operating Procedures for Sampling and Sample Analysis (Bukantis 1998). All samples were re-identified by a second taxonomist for quality assurance purposes. The identified samples have been archived at Rhithron's laboratory. Taxonomic data and organism counts were entered into an Excel 2000 spreadsheet, and metrics were calculated and scored using spreadsheet formulae.

Bioassessment Metrics

An index based on the performance of 12 metrics was constructed, as described above. Table 2 lists those metrics, describes their calculation and the expected response of each to increased degradation or impairment of the wetland.

In addition to the summed scores of each metric and the associated impairment classification described above, each individual metric informs the bioassessment to some degree. The four richness metrics (Total taxa, POET, Chironomidae taxa, and Crustacea taxa + Mollusca taxa) can be interpreted to express habitat complexity as well as water quality. Complex, diverse habitats consist of variable substrates, emergent vegetation, variable water depths and other factors, and are potential features of long-established stable wetlands with minimal human disturbance. In the study conducted by Stribling et al. (1995), all four richness metrics were found to be significantly associated with water quality parameters including conductance, salinity, and total dissolved solids.

Four composition metrics (%Chironomidae, %Orthocladiinae of Chironomidae, %Crustacea + %Mollusca, and %Amphipoda) measure the relative contributions of certain taxonomic groups that may have significant responses to habitat and/or water quality impacts. For example, amphipods have been demonstrated to increase in abundance in alkaline conditions. Short-lived, relatively mobile taxa such as chironomids dominate ephemeral environments; many are hemoglobin-bearers capable of tolerating de-oxygenated conditions.

Two tolerance metrics (the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index and %Dominant taxon) were included in the bioassessment battery. The HBI indicates the overall invertebrate assemblage tolerance to nutrient enrichment, warm water, and/or low dissolved oxygen conditions. The percent abundance of the dominant taxon has been demonstrated to be strongly associated with pH, conductance, salinity, total organic carbon, and total dissolved solids.

Two trophic measures (%Collector-gatherers and %Filterers) may be helpful in expressing functional integrity of the invertebrate assemblage, which can be impacted by poor water quality or habitat degradation. High proportions of filtering organisms suggest nutrient and/or organic enrichment, while abundant collectors suggest more positive functional conditions and well-developed wetland morphology. These organisms graze periphyton growing on stable surfaces such as macrophytes.

Metric scoring criteria were re-examined each year as new data was added. For 2005, all 151 records were utilized. Ranges of individual metrics, as well as median metric values remained remarkably consistent over all 5 years of analysis. Since metric value distributions changed insignificantly with the addition of the 2005 data, no changes were made to scoring criteria this year. Summary metric values and scores for the 2005 samples are given in Tables 3a-3d.

Table 2. Aquatic invertebrate metrics employed in the MTDT mitigation wetland monitoring study, 2001-2005.

Metric	Metric calculation	Expected response to degradation or impairment
Total taxa	Count of unique taxa identified to lowest recommended taxonomic level	Decrease
POET	Count of unique Plecoptera, Trichoptera, Ephemeroptera, and Odonata taxa identified to lowest recommended taxonomic level	Decrease
Chironomidae taxa	Count of unique midge taxa identified to lowest recommended taxonomic level	Decrease
Crustacea taxa + Mollusca taxa	Count of unique Crustacea taxa and Mollusca taxa identified to lowest recommended taxonomic level	Decrease
% Chironomidae	Percent abundance of midges in the subsample	Increase
Orthocladiinae/Chironomidae	Number of individual midges in the sub-family Orthocladiinae / total number of midges in the subsample.	Decrease
%Amphipoda	Percent abundance of amphipods in the subsample	Increase
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	Percent abundance of crustaceans in the subsample plus percent abundance of molluscs in the subsample	Increase
HBI	Relative abundance of each taxon multiplied times that taxon's modified Hilsenhoff Biotic Index value. These numbers are summed over all taxa in the subsample.	Increase
%Dominant taxon	Percent abundance of the most abundant taxon in the subsample	Increase
%Collector-Gatherers	Percent abundance of organisms in the collector-gatherer functional group	Decrease
%Filterers	Percent abundance of organisms in the filterer functional group	Increase

RESULTS

(*Note: Individual site discussions were removed from this report by Land &Water Consulting / PBS&J and are included in the Macro-Invertebrate sections of individual reports. Summary tables are provided on the following pages.*)

Table 3a. Metric values and scores for Montana Department of Transportation mitigated wetland sites in 2005.

	BEAVERHEAD #1	BEAVERHEAD #3	BEAVERHEAD #5	BEAVERHEAD #6	BIG SPRING CREEK	STILLWATER	ROUNDUP	WIDGEON
Total taxa	22	9	14	18	28	17	7	19
POET	2	0	0	2	4	4	0	0
Chironomidae taxa	7	4	4	4	9	5	3	11
Crustacea + Mollusca	4	3	1	4	7	5	2	4
% Chironomidae	59.80%	7.55%	50.00%	16.67%	33.65%	9.43%	22.22%	76.47%
Orthocladiinae/Chir	0.197	0.625	0.059	0.067	0.457	0.500	0.000	0.205
%Amphipoda	1.96%	0.94%	0.00%	1.11%	18.27%	7.55%	0.00%	10.78%
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	10.78%	90.57%	2.94%	55.56%	33.65%	53.77%	72.65%	15.69%
HBI	7.71	7.88	7.88	7.98	7.55	7.28	8.33	8.25
%Dominant taxon	34.31%	76.42%	35.29%	25.56%	18.27%	33.02%	71.79%	44.12%
%Collector-Gatherers	56.86%	93.40%	47.06%	21.11%	70.19%	64.15%	82.05%	26.47%
%Filterers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	3.77%	0.00%	6.86%
Total taxa	5	1	1	3	5	3	1	3
POET	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
Chironomidae taxa	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	5
Crustacea + Mollusca	3	1	1	3	5	3	1	3
% Chironomidae	1	5	1	5	3	5	3	1
Orthocladiinae/Chir	3	5	1	1	5	5	1	3
%Amphipoda	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	3
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	5	1	5	3	3	3	1	5
HBI	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
%Dominant taxon	3	1	3	5	5	5	1	3
%Collector-Gatherers	3	5	3	1	3	3	5	1
%Filterers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Total score	**38**	**32**	**28**	**34**	**48**	**44**	**26**	**30**
Percent of maximum score	**0.633333**	**0.533333**	**0.466667**	**0.566667**	**0.8**	**0.733333**	**0.433333**	**0.5**
Impairment classification	**sub-optimal**	**poor**	**poor**	**sub-optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**	**poor**	**poor**

Table 3b. Metric values and scores for Montana Department of Transportation mitigated wetland sites in 2005.

	RIDGEWAY	MUSGRAVE REST. 1	MUSGRAVE REST. 2	MUSGRAVE ENH. 1	HOSKINS LANDING	PETERSON RANCH 1	PETERSON RANCH 2	PETERSON RANCH 4	PETERSON RANCH 5
Total taxa	19	19	23	19	27	29	16	25	16
POET	3	1	3	1	5	4	2	4	4
Chironomidae taxa	6	6	8	3	6	11	6	8	7
Crustacea + Mollusca	5	5	3	7	6	6	5	6	2
% Chironomidae	9.26%	14.55%	22.00%	2.80%	17.58%	17.48%	13.91%	24.55%	16.96%
Orthocladiinae/Chir	0.600	0.750	0.136	0.667	0.188	0.556	0.563	0.630	0.632
%Amphipoda	6.48%	3.64%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%	0.97%	7.83%	1.82%	8.04%
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	22.22%	30.91%	38.00%	58.88%	27.47%	31.07%	72.17%	20.00%	8.93%
HBI	7.71	7.22	7.77	7.16	6.81	7.16	7.43	7.65	8.08
%Dominant taxon	53.70%	21.82%	35.00%	28.04%	14.29%	26.21%	33.04%	18.18%	31.25%
%Collector-Gatherers	68.52%	40.00%	15.00%	11.21%	31.87%	59.22%	28.70%	43.64%	68.75%
%Filterers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.80%	0.00%	4.85%	33.91%	5.45%	1.79%
Total taxa	3	3	5	3	5	5	3	5	3
POET	3	1	3	1	5	5	1	5	5
Chironomidae taxa	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	5	5
Crustacea + Mollusca	3	3	1	5	5	5	3	5	1
% Chironomidae	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	5
Orthocladiinae/Chir	5	5	1	5	3	5	5	5	5
%Amphipoda	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	5	5	3	3	5	5	1	5	5
HBI	1	3	1	3	5	3	3	1	1
%Dominant taxon	1	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
%Collector-Gatherers	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
%Filterers	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
Total score	**38**	**42**	**34**	**42**	**50**	**54**	**34**	**48**	**44**
Percent of maximum score	**0.633333**	**0.7**	**0.566667**	**0.7**	**0.833333**	**0.9**	**0.566667**	**0.8**	**0.733333**
Impairment classification	**sub-optimal**	**optimal**	**sub-optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**	**sub-optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**

Table 3c. Metric values and scores for Montana Department of Transportation mitigated wetland sites in 2005.

	CRESTON	PERRY RANCH	SOUTH FORK SMITH RIVER	CAMP CREEK	KLEINSCH MIDT POND	KLEINSCH MIDT STREAM	CLOUD RANCH POND	COLLOID	JACK CREEK
Total taxa	16	18	19	36	27	23	22	9	16
POET	0	0	4	14	6	5	2	1	1
Chironomidae taxa	4	8	6	13	6	9	11	4	9
Crustacea + Mollusca	6	4	5	0	2	3	3	1	4
% Chironomidae	27.62%	43.69%	21.67%	45.54%	8.85%	45.08%	37.50%	25.83%	29.41%
Orthocladiinae/Chir	0.931	0.622	0.192	0.804	0.200	0.473	0.256	0.000	0.467
%Amphipoda	0.00%	0.00%	29.17%	0.00%	5.31%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	52.38%	38.83%	62.50%	0.00%	7.96%	3.28%	7.69%	67.50%	41.18%
HBI	7.52	7.31	7.54	5.06	7.40	5.83	6.96	8.53	7.39
%Dominant taxon	25.71%	25.24%	29.17%	18.81%	30.09%	32.79%	41.35%	67.50%	35.29%
%Collector-Gatherers	64.76%	47.57%	65.00%	47.52%	37.17%	50.82%	75.96%	88.33%	91.18%
%Filterers	6.67%	27.18%	8.33%	5.94%	0.88%	2.46%	2.88%	0.00%	2.94%
Total taxa	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	1	3
POET	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1
Chironomidae taxa	3	5	3	5	3	5	5	3	5
Crustacea + Mollusca	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3
% Chironomidae	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	3	3
Orthocladiinae/Chir	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	1	1
%Amphipoda	5	5	1	5	3	5	5	5	5
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	1	3
HBI	3	3	3	5	3	5	3	1	3
%Dominant taxon	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	1	3
%Collector-Gatherers	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	5	5
%Filterers	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total score	**40**	**38**	**36**	**48**	**42**	**48**	**40**	**26**	**38**
Percent of maximum score	**0.666667**	**0.633333**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.666667**	**0.433333**	**0.633333**
Impairment classification	**sub-optimal**	**sub-optimal**	**sub-optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**	**optimal**	**sub-optimal**	**poor**	**sub-optimal**

Table 3d. Metric values and scores for Montana Department of Transportation mitigated wetland sites in 2005.

	NOREM	ROCK CREEK RANCH	WAGNER MARSH
Total taxa	4	24	23
POET	0	2	5
Chironomidae taxa	2	8	8
Crustacea + Mollusca	2	4	5
% Chironomidae	37.50%	22.00%	24.00%
Orthocladiinae/Chir	0.000	0.318	0.167
%Amphipoda	0.00%	3.00%	7.00%
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	62.50%	40.00%	19.00%
HBI	7.50	7.61	8.58
%Dominant taxon	56.25%	18.00%	38.00%
%Collector-Gatherers	6.25%	57.00%	40.00%
%Filterers	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%
Total taxa	1	5	5
POET	1	1	5
Chironomidae taxa	1	5	5
Crustacea + Mollusca	1	3	3
% Chironomidae	3	3	3
Orthocladiinae/Chir	1	3	1
%Amphipoda	5	5	3
%Crustacea + %Mollusca	3	3	5
HBI	3	1	1
%Dominant taxon	1	5	3
%Collector-Gatherers	1	3	1
%Filterers	3	3	3
Total score	**24**	**40**	**38**
Percent of maximum score	**0.4**	**0.666667**	**0.633333**
Impairment classification	**poor**	**sub-optimal**	**sub-optimal**

Literature Cited

Bollman, W. 1998. Montana Valleys and Foothill Prairies Ecoregion. Master's Thesis. (M.S.) University of Montana. Missoula, Montana.

Bukantis, R. 1998. Rapid bioassessment macroinvertebrate protocols: Sampling and sample analysis SOP's. Working draft. Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Planning Prevention and Assistance Division. Helena, Montana.

McCune, B. and J.B. Grace. 2002. Analysis of Ecological Communities. MjM Software Design, Gleneden Beach, Oregon, USA.

McCune, B. and M.J. Mefford. 2002. PC-ORD. Multivariate Analysis of Ecological Data, Version 4. MjM Software Design, Gleneden Beach, Oregon, USA.

Stribling, J.B., J. Lathrop-Davis, M.T. Barbour, J.S. White, and E.W. Leppo. 1995. Evaluation of environmental indicators for the wetlands of Montana: the multimetric approach using benthic macroinvertebrates. Report to the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Science. Helena, Montana.

Taxa Listing

Project ID: MDT05LW
RAI No.: MDT05LW028

RAI No.: MDT05LW028 **Sta. Name:** WIGEON
Client ID:
Date Coll.: 7/27/2004 **No. Jars:** 1 **STORET ID:**

Taxonomic Name	Count	PRA	Unique	Stage	Qualifier	BI	Function
Non-Insect							
Physidae							
Physidae	3	2.94%	Yes	Unknown		8	SC
Planorbidae							
Gyraulus sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Unknown		8	SC
Planorbidae	1	0.98%	Yes	Immature	Immature	6	SC
Talitridae							
Hyalella sp.	11	10.78%	Yes	Unknown		8	CG
Heteroptera							
Corixidae							
Corixidae	5	4.90%	No	Larva	Larva	10	PH
Hesperocorixa sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Adult		10	PH
Coleoptera							
Haliplidae							
Haliplus sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Larva		5	PH
Hydrophilidae							
Berosus sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Adult		5	PR
Chironomidae							
Chironomidae							
Apedilum sp.	3	2.94%	Yes	Larva		11	CG
Chironomidae	2	1.96%	No	Larva	Early Instar	10	CG
Cricotopus (Cricotopus) sp.	3	2.94%	Yes	Larva		7	SH
Cricotopus (Isocladius) sp.	3	2.94%	Yes	Larva		7	SH
Endochironomus sp.	45	44.12%	Yes	Larva		10	SH
Glyptotendipes sp.	4	3.92%	Yes	Larva		10	SH
Micropsectra sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Larva		4	CG
Orthocladiinae	9	8.82%	No	Larva	Early Instar	6	CG
Orthocladius sp.	1	0.98%	Yes	Larva		6	CG
Tanytarsini	3	2.94%	No	Larva	Early Instar	6	CF
Tanytarsus sp.	4	3.92%	Yes	Larva		6	CF
Sample Count	**102**						

Metrics Report

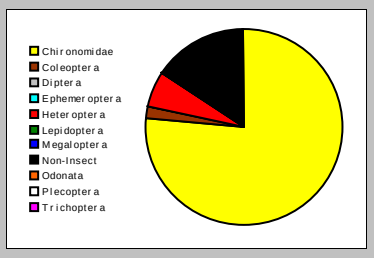
Project ID: MDT05LW
RAI No.: MDT05LW028
Sta. Name: WIGEON
Client ID:
STORET ID
Coll. Date: 7/27/2004

Abundance Measures

Sample Count:	102	
Sample Abundance:	437.14	23.33% of sample used
Total Abundance:	587.96	
Coll. Procedure:		
Sample Notes:		

Taxonomic Composition

Category	R	A	PRA
Non-Insect	4	16	15.69%
Odonata			
Ephemeroptera			
Plecoptera			
Heteroptera	1	6	5.88%
Megaloptera			
Trichoptera			
Lepidoptera			
Coleoptera	2	2	1.96%
Diptera			
Chironomidae	8	78	76.47%

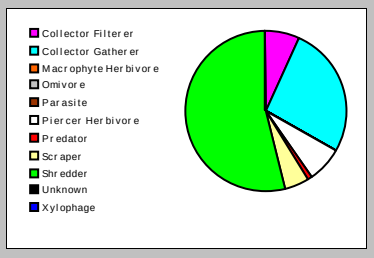


Dominant Taxa

Category	A	PRA
Endochironomus	45	44.12%
Hyalella	11	10.78%
Orthocladiinae	9	8.82%
Corixidae	5	4.90%
Tanytarsus	4	3.92%
Glyptotendipes	4	3.92%
Tanytarsini	3	2.94%
Physidae	3	2.94%
Cricotopus (Isocladius)	3	2.94%
Cricotopus (Cricotopus)	3	2.94%
Apedilum	3	2.94%
Chironomidae	2	1.96%
Haliplus	1	0.98%
Gyraulus	1	0.98%
Berosus	1	0.98%

Functional Composition

Category	R	A	PRA
Predator	1	1	0.98%
Parasite			
Collector Gatherer	4	27	26.47%
Collector Filterer	1	7	6.86%
Macrophyte Herbivore			
Piercer Herbivore	2	7	6.86%
Xylophage			
Scraper	3	5	4.90%
Shredder	4	55	53.92%
Omivore			
Unknown			



Metric Values and Scores

Metric	Value	BIBI	MTP	MTV	MTM
Composition					
Taxa Richness	15	1	1		0
Non-Insect Percent	15.69%				
E Richness	0	1		0	
P Richness	0	1		0	
T Richness	0	1		0	
EPT Richness	0		0		0
EPT Percent	0.00%		0		0
Oligochaeta+Hirudinea Percent					
Baetidae/Ephemeroptera	0.000				
Hydropsychidae/Trichoptera	0.000				
Dominance					
Dominant Taxon Percent	44.12%		2		1
Dominant Taxa (2) Percent	54.90%				
Dominant Taxa (3) Percent	63.73%	3			
Dominant Taxa (10) Percent	88.24%				
Diversity					
Shannon H (loge)	1.745				
Shannon H (log2)	2.517		2		
Margalef D	3.168				
Simpson D	0.314				
Evenness	0.093				
Function					
Predator Richness	1		0		
Predator Percent	0.98%	1			
Filterer Richness	1				
Filterer Percent	6.86%			2	
Collector Percent	33.33%		3		3
Scraper+Shredder Percent	58.82%		3		3
Scraper/Filterer	0.714				
Scraper/Scraper+Filterer	0.417				
Habit					
Burrower Richness	1				
Burrower Percent	3.92%				
Swimmer Richness	3				
Swimmer Percent	7.84%				
Clinger Richness	3	1			
Clinger Percent	9.80%				
Characteristics					
Cold Stenotherm Richness	0				
Cold Stenotherm Percent	0.00%				
Hemoglobin Bearer Richness	5				
Hemoglobin Bearer Percent	52.94%				
Air Breather Richness	1				
Air Breather Percent	0.98%				
Voltinism					
Univoltine Richness	5				
Semivoltine Richness	2	1			
Multivoltine Percent	76.47%		1		
Tolerance					
Sediment Tolerant Richness	2				
Sediment Tolerant Percent	1.96%				
Sediment Sensitive Richness	0				
Sediment Sensitive Percent	0.00%				
Metals Tolerance Index	5.014				
Pollution Sensitive Richness	0	1		0	
Pollution Tolerant Percent	50.98%	1		0	
Hilsenhoff Biotic Index	8.626		0		0
Intolerant Percent	0.00%				
Supertolerant Percent	70.59%				
CTQa	99.818				

Bioassessment Indices

BioIndex	Description	Score	Pct	Rating
BIBI	B-IBI (Karr et al.)	12	24.00%	
MTP	Montana DEQ Plains (Bukantis 1998)	12	40.00%	Moderate
MTV	Montana Revised Valleys/Foothills (Bollman 1998)	2	11.11%	Severe
MTM	Montana DEQ Mountains (Bukantis 1998)	7	33.33%	Moderate