

Appendix C

Wetland Tables

Table C-1: Common and Scientific Names of Plant Species Mentioned in Section 3.4, Wetlands And Vegetation

Table C-2: Wetland Areas Within or Along the Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor

Table C-3: Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor Wetland Impacts

**Table C-1: Common and Scientific Names of Plant Species Mentioned
in Section 3.4, Wetlands And Vegetation**

Common Name	Scientific Name
alsike clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>
barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>
bentgrass	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>
big-leaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
black cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa</i>
black twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
bulb-bearing water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>
chickweed	<i>Stellaria crispa</i>
common cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
creeping bentgrass	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
creeping foxtail	<i>Alopecurus</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Douglas' spirea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
false dandelion	<i>Agroseris sp.</i>
Garry oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
giant horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>
orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Pacific crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>
Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>
Pacific willow	<i>Salix lucida var. lasiandra</i>
paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
redtop	<i>Agrostis alba var. alba</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Scouler willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>
Sitka willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>
Skunk cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>
slough sedge	<i>Carex obnupa</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
soft-leaved willow	<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>
Tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
tall mannagrass	<i>Glyceria elata</i>
thistle	<i>Cirsium sp.</i>
timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>
western pearlshell	<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

Table C-2: Wetland Areas Within or Along the Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor

Wetland	Wetland Type and Rating ¹	Remarks
A	NA	This wetland is not in the pipeline easement.
B	Palustrine emergent (PEM), IV	Wetlands B and C are the same wetland which intersect the pipeline ROW at two separate locations. Vegetation is dominated by creeping bentgrass and false dandelion.
C	PEM, IV	See Wetland B
D	PEM, IV	Vegetation is dominated by false dandelion.
E	PEM, IV	Vegetation is dominated by false dandelion.
F	PEM, IV	Vegetation is dominated by creeping bentgrass, white clover, and Kentucky bluegrass.
G	PEM, III	This wetland is contained by the ditch on the east side of Sumas Road and is considered to be both a ditch and a drainage stream feature. Vegetation is dominated by reed canarygrass
H	PEM, III	This wetland is contained by the ditch on the west side of Sumas Road.
I	PEM, III	Wetland I is the Sumas River and its fringe wetlands located in the immediate vicinity. The east bank is dominated by reed canarygrass and the west bank is comprised of reed canarygrass, skunk cabbage, salmonberry, and willow.
J	PSS, III	This wetland is contained by a 12-foot deep ditch along an abandoned railroad grade. Vegetation is dominated by reed canarygrass and willow.
K	Palustrine scrub-shrub wetland dominated by broad-leaved deciduous plants and flooded seasonally (PSS1C), III	This wetland is hydrologically isolated and is situated between Route 9 and the Burlington Northern Railroad. Red alder, Douglas' spirea, and Scouler's willow, and reed canarygrass are the dominant plant species.
L	PEM, III	This wetland in the Bone Creek riparian area. It is dominated by reed canarygrass, but also contains salmonberry and Himalayan blackberry.
M	Palustrine forested (PFO), III	This wetland is found near the south bank of Johnson Creek and is dominated by skunk cabbage, Pacific ninebark, and black cottonwood.
¹ Rating based on assessment using Washington Department of Ecology Wetlands Rating System (Ecology 1993)		

Table C-3: Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor Wetland Impacts

Wetland	Impact Area¹	Wetland Type	1998 Use	Remarks
Wetland A	no impact	PEM		Out of corridor
Wetland B	30 lf/2,400 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland C	26 lf/2,080 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland D	100 lf/8,000 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland E	30 lf/2,400 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland F	108 lf/8,640 sf	PEM	Hayed pasture	
Wetland G	11 lf/880 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland H	6 lf/480 sf	PEM	Cropland (corn)	
Wetland I	95 lf/no impact	Sumas River		To be drilled
Wetland J	16 lf/1,280 sf	PSS	Railroad ditch	
Wetland K	20 lf/no impact	PSS	Isolated by road and railroad	To be drilled
Wetland L	100 lf/no impact	Bone Creek		To be drilled
Wetland M	150 lf/no impact	Johnson Creek		To be drilled
Total	26,160 sf			
¹ Temporary impact based on 80-foot wide construction corridor lf = linear feet; sf = square feet				