

Lower Passaic River Restoration Project



Vegetation Sampling, Wetland Delineation, and Bio-Benchmark Report

December 2008

In partnership with



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1.0 Introduction

The Lower Passaic River is a 17-mile section of the tidal Passaic River flowing through Passaic, Bergen, Essex, and Hudson counties, New Jersey, from the Dundee Dam to the river mouth in Newark Bay. The Lower Passaic River Restoration Project is an integrated remediation and restoration study of the watershed with the purpose of developing a comprehensive watershed-based plan for the restoration and remediation of the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries. This Comprehensive Restoration Plan (CRP) and Focused Ecosystem Restoration Plan (FERP) for the lower 8 miles will include the identification of restoration opportunities, such as habitat, water quality, and sediment quality improvements, which support broader estuary-wide restoration efforts. Remediation efforts may include: sediment removal, placement of caps, sediment decontamination, and shoreline stabilization. Complimenting restoration goals may include benthic habitat restoration, tidal wetland restoration, vegetative buffer creation, shoreline stabilization, and aquatic habitat improvement.

This study is being conducted through a joint, integrated plan between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-New York District (District), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the New Jersey Department of Transportation. The Lower Passaic River Restoration Project is designated an Urban Rivers Restoration Initiative. The study is being performed in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). These agencies are state and federal Natural Resource Trustees.

As a first step of the restoration component, a survey of vegetation was conducted in the riparian zone of the Lower Passaic River in the Fall of 2007 and Spring/Summer of 2008. Baseline vegetation data for proposed restoration sites along the brackish, transitional and freshwater sections of the Lower Passaic from River Mile 0 to the Dundee Dam (River mile 17.6) were collected during the fall and spring sampling season under leaf-on conditions. Vegetation was identified and quantified at 23 proposed restoration sites located along the shoreline of the main stem of the Lower Passaic River. Vegetation sampling was also conducted at four tributary sites located on the Second River, the Third River, Saddle River and Toney's Brook. Parameters measured included percent cover of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbaceous vegetation, as well as tree basal area. All vegetation was identified to species, and native/non-native status of each was noted.

Vegetation sampling was also conducted at reference sites for tidal brackish, tidal freshwater, and non-tidal freshwater forested habitats. These reference sites include: a wetland along the Lower Passaic River in Harrison which contains brackish marsh vegetation; Rancocas Creek in Willingboro, New Jersey, a freshwater tidal tributary of the Delaware River; and a forested site near the headwaters of the Passaic River in Somerset County, New Jersey. Collecting baseline vegetation data provides a reference to track the success of restoration efforts and can also provide information about what plant species have the potential to survive at a particular restoration site. Collecting data at a reference location as well as the proposed restoration site helps to provide a target at which to set restoration goals and expectations.

Existing biobenchmark data collected previously for the Minish Park Tidal Wetland Mitigation Design was supplemented by collecting biobenchmark data at three locations identified by the District: River Mile 7.7 (Kearny Riverbank Park), River Mile 10.9 (Riverside Park), and Toney's Brook. Formal wetland delineations were also conducted at these locations, as well as a site on the Lower Passaic River in Harrison, per Federal Wetland Delineation procedures.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Vegetation Sampling

Baseline vegetation sampling activities were conducted from October 18 to November 2, 2007 and May 13 to June 27, 2008, at 27 sites along the Lower Passaic River and the Second River, Third River, and Saddle River. All sampling was performed during leaf-on conditions. The sampled sites were selected based on draft notes from the District's 31 May 2007 Lower Passaic River Site Tour, an October 16 telephone call with the District, a November 1 meeting with the District, the April 24, 2008 Potential Restoration Sites on the Passaic River Memorandum, the Preliminary Draft Restoration Opportunities Report prepared by TAMS and Malcolm Pirnie, site accessibility, and best professional judgment. Vegetation was sampled and quantified at 23

potential restoration sites along the shoreline of the main stem of the Lower Passaic River. Baseline vegetation data was collected in the brackish, transitional and freshwater sections of the river. Fifteen of the locations sampled were located in the freshwater section of the river, six locations in the transitional section of the river and two within the brackish portion of the river.

Vegetation sampling methodology followed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-26 presented in the Lower Passaic River Restoration Project Draft Field Sampling Plan Volume 2 (June 2006) for terrestrial vegetation. However, one meter-square quadrats were utilized for identifying and quantifying cover of herbaceous vegetation. In accordance with SOP-26, terrestrial vegetation transects were located parallel to the river's bank at each site. Along each transect, sampling points were selected to identify the composition of tree (overstory) layer, scrub/shrub layer, and herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation layer. Sampling points were placed at a frequency of one per every 100 feet of transect. Overstory trees were located and identified within a 30-ft radius of the fixed point. Each tree was measured with flexible tape to determine diameter at breast-height (DBH). All trees over 4 inches DBH were identified to species and the relative basal area was calculated. All vegetation within the scrub/shrub layer was identified within a 30-ft radius of the fixed point. Vegetation comprising the scrub/shrub layer includes: tree saplings (under 4 DBH and over 4 feet tall) and shrubs (woody vegetation over 1ft in height). Each individual shrub was identified to species and enumerated. Percent canopy coverage for each shrub species was also estimated. Two random one meter-square quadrats were established near the fixed point and all herbaceous vegetation within the quadrats was identified. Herbaceous vegetation, was estimated for percent coverage and enumerated for density estimates. All basal stalks of woody vines for each species were counted within the sampling plot and percent coverage was estimated for each species. If basal stalks of woody vines were not encountered in the sampling station, percent of area coverage that overlies each sampling station was estimated.

All field information was recorded following SOP-4 and SOP-5 of Field Sampling Plan Volume 2. The locations of all sampling plots were photographed and their positions collected by GPS. Vegetation at 84 sampling plots along the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries was identified and quantified. Appendix contains figures displaying the locations where sampling was conducted. The master plant list containing all plant species present in sampling plots during vegetation sampling are presented in Appendix B. Data sheets for all sampling sites are presented in Appendix C. Photographs characterizing each sampling site, including the tributary sites and reference sites, are presented in Appendix D. A complete set of photographs (i.e. all vegetative plots and site photos) are included on the CD.

Once the Lower Passaic River and tributary sites had been characterized, a search for appropriate reference areas was conducted in coordination with the District. On November 7, 2007, a freshwater tidal wetland reference site along Rancocas Creek, a tributary to the Delaware River, was field-identified, but not sampled until Summer 2008 as several frosts had already occurred and much of the herbaceous vegetation was no longer present. A brackish tidal wetland reference site along the Lower Passaic River in Harrison (at approximately River Mile 3.9) was identified and sampled in June, 2008. While the Harrison site is located in the Lower Passaic River study area, this should not exclude it from consideration as a reference site. Baldwin (2004) suggests that *"Reference areas, ecological benchmarks, should be chosen within the urbanized system where species have succeeded despite urban constraints. Because the vegetation communities in existing urban wetlands are adapted to an urban environment restoring vegetation similar to that found in other urban wetlands provides a more realistic goal than attempting to create vegetation similar to that of undisturbed wetlands."* The Harrison reference site consists of a relatively long brackish fringing marsh growing on a natural slope and substrates and has survived the environmental conditions and stresses of the Lower Passaic River. A non-tidal freshwater forested reference site adjacent to the Upper Passaic River in the Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary was identified and sampled in June, 2008.

2.2 Wetland Delineation

Wetland delineations were conducted on May 13-14, 2008 at several locations along the Lower Passaic River as well as one location along Toney's Brook, a tributary of the Second River. These locations along the Lower Passaic River include: the Harrison Wetland site (approximately from River Mile 3.9 to 4.5), the shoreline adjacent to Kearny Riverbank Park (at River Mile 7.7), and the shoreline adjacent to Riverside County Park

(River Mile 10.9). Wetlands were also delineated along the banks of Toney's Brook, located in Glenfield Park in Glen Ridge. Toney's Brook flows into the Second River which is a tributary of the Passaic River.

Wetlands were delineated in accordance with procedures outlined in the 1989 interagency *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands* and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) in order to meet state and federal and state wetlands delineation criteria, respectively. Wetlands, as defined in the 1987 manual, are: "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions." Wetlands thus possess three characteristics: 1) hydric soils; 2) wetland hydrology; and 3) hydrophytic vegetation. The "Routine On-Site Inspection Methodology," as set forth in the manual was employed. Typically, tidal wetlands are delineated based on the extent of spring high water tidal level. The New York District Army Corps Regulatory Branch relies on this parameter to determine jurisdictional limits of waters of the U.S. under the Clean Water Act. However, the project area contains wetlands which are tidally influenced, as well as areas that are not tidally influenced, so the three-parameter approach described above was used to delineate these wetlands. The federal and state wetland boundaries were identical. The wetland delineation was performed at a time of the year when the upper 18 inches of soil was not frozen and there was sufficient live and persistent vegetative cover to reasonably make a wetland determination.

The boundaries of the wetlands were marked in the field by sequentially numbered flags, located by a New Jersey licensed surveyor and plotted on a base map using New Jersey State Plane North American Datum 83 (NAD83) Coordinates, U.S. Survey Feet. No data were collected for manmade ditches or stormwater features unless they expressed characteristics of wetlands (hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetland hydrology). Data sheets are included in Appendix C.

2.3 Bio-benchmark Surveying

The use of bio-benchmarks is critical in wetland mitigation design for setting grades and elevations. Bio-benchmark studies involve establishing precise vertical elevations within existing wetlands and coupling these elevations with observations of key vegetative, soil, and hydrological characteristics. Bio-benchmark studies were conducted during May 2008 at the following locations: River Mile 7.7, River Mile 10.9, and Toney's Brook. Bio-benchmark studies were also previously conducted during October 2002 at the Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park Wetland Restoration Site and Harrison Wetland. Data collected during these studies is also included in this report. The bio-benchmark data included the lowest (and/or closest to open water) and highest elevations (and/or top of bank slope) of desirable native species and invasive species growing along the river banks. The elevations of the bio-benchmarks were located by a New Jersey licensed surveyor with reference to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 1929.

3.0 Results

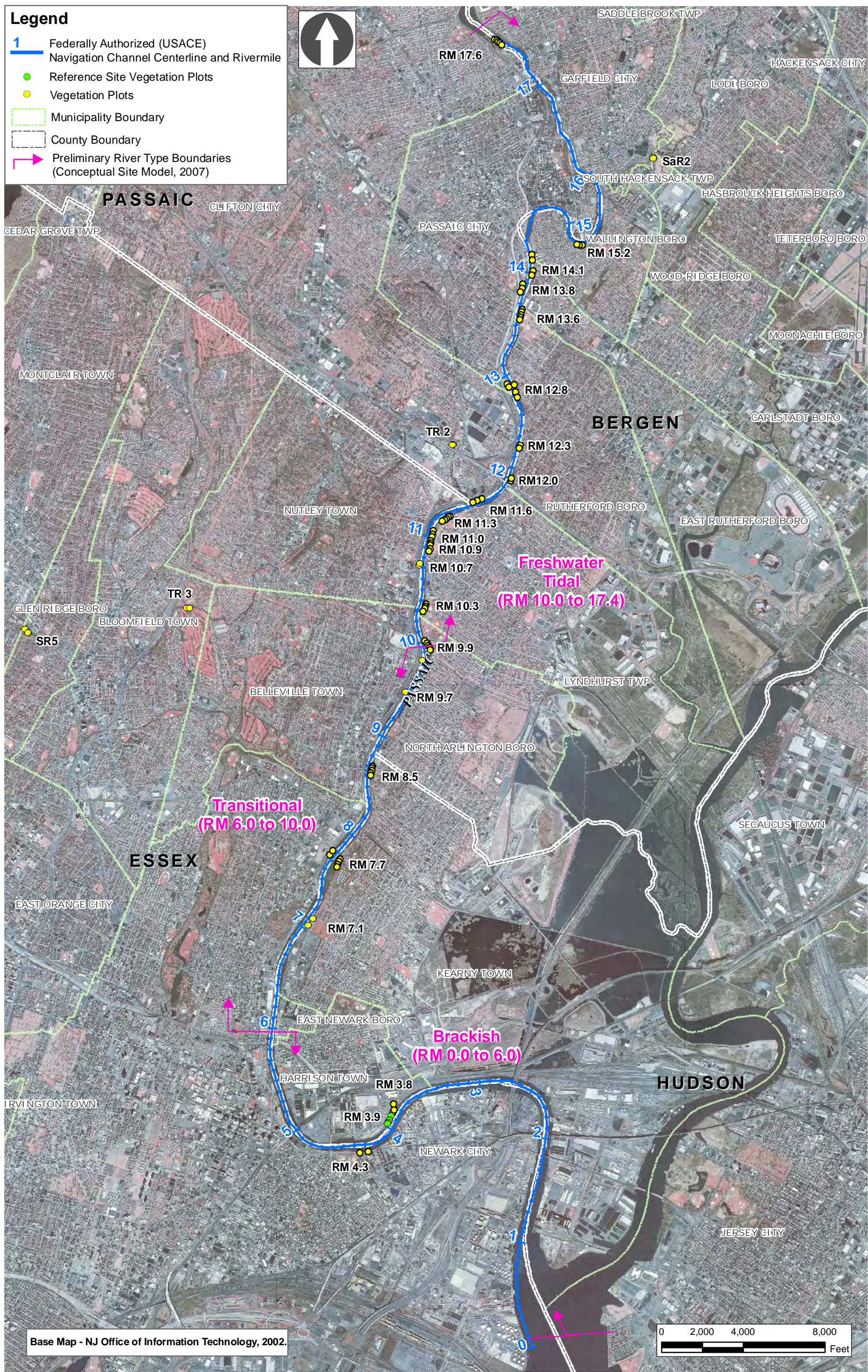
3.1 Vegetation Sampling

A total of 143 distinct plant species were observed at the 23 sites along the main stem of the Lower Passaic River and four sites along tributaries of the Lower Passaic. Figure 1 provides an index to all of the vegetation sampling sites along the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries. Detailed maps of the entire study area are included in Appendix A. Table 1 contains a summary of the data acquired during the vegetation sampling. Table 2 summarizes the dominant plant species observed in each river section.

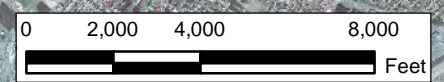
A Conceptual Site Model Report for the Lower Passaic River Restoration Project was developed in conjunction with the USEPA, the USACE, and NJDOT (Malcolm Pirnie, 2007). In this report, the Lower Passaic River is delineated in three river sections based on the salinity zones – Brackish, Transitional, and Freshwater. These salinity zones were first identified in the Draft Restoration Opportunities Report (Earth Tech and Malcolm Pirnie, 2006). A summary of vegetation surveyed in each river section is provided below. Figure 1 shows a map of the entire 17-mile restoration area and the boundaries of each river section.

Legend

- Federally Authorized (USACE) Navigation Channel Centerline and Rivermile
- Reference Site Vegetation Plots
- Vegetation Plots
- Municipality Boundary
- County Boundary
- Preliminary River Type Boundaries (Conceptual Site Model, 2007)



Base Map - NJ Office of Information Technology, 2002.



Appendix B provides a complete list of all plant species observed within the study area. Appendix C contains the complete data sheets for each survey plot at all locations surveyed.

3.1.1 Freshwater Section

The salinity of the tidal freshwater section of the river is less than 0.5 parts per thousand (ppt). This section has been preliminarily defined as the portion of the river that falls between River Mile 10 and River Mile 17.4. A total of 52 vegetation plots were sampled at 15 sites within the tidal freshwater portion of the Lower Passaic River. The dominant tree species observed within the tidal freshwater river section include: American elm (*Ulmus americana*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). These four tree species were present in at least four of the sites sampled in the freshwater zone. Black willow (*Salix nigra*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) were less abundant than the previously mentioned tree species, but were the dominant tree species at two sites. The dominant species within the shrub strata of the freshwater zone were multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and red osier dogwood (*Corunus stolonifera*), along with saplings of American elm, green ash, tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and Norway maple (*Acer platinoides*). The most abundant herbaceous plants in sampling plots in the freshwater zone were Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) and white snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*). Woody vines were present at 16 of the 17 freshwater zone sampling sites. The three most common woody vine species observed were poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) and oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). Tree basal area per plot in the freshwater zone averaged 2,843 square inches (86% of which was native species). Shrub cover averaged 32% (60% of which was cover by native species). Herbaceous cover averaged 61% (57% of which was cover by native species). Vine cover averaged 9% (73% of which was cover by native species). Sampling locations are represented on Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Appendix A.

3.1.2 Transitional Section

The transitional section of the river represents the portion of the Lower Passaic River between the freshwater and brackish sections of the river where the salinity values fluctuate under typical tidal conditions. This section of the river is influenced by saltwater intrusion and mixing thus water conditions vary continuously from oligohaline (0.5-5 ppt) to mesohaline. This transitional section of the river has been preliminarily defined as the portion that falls between River Mile 6 and River Mile 10. Within the transitional section of the river, a total of 20 vegetation plots were sampled at six sites. Based on the data collected at these sites, white mulberry (*Morus alba*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and tree of heaven were the most dominant tree species present. The dominant species sampled in the shrub layer were saplings of box elder, tree of heaven and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Two sites had shrub species present; multiflora rose, red osier dogwood, and Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) but the degree of cover was too low for these to be considered dominant species. The herbaceous cover in the transitional zone was similar to the freshwater zone with the dominant species being Japanese knotweed and white snakeroot. One site, RM7.1 had a relatively high percent cover of swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*). The most abundant vine in this portion of the river was poison ivy, although Virginia creeper was present at one location. Tree basal area per plot in the transitional zone averaged 2,278 square inches (55% of which was native species). Shrub cover averaged 25% (63% of which was cover by native species). Herbaceous cover averaged 78% (29% of which was cover by native species). Vine cover averaged 2% (92% of which was cover by native species). Sampling locations are represented in Figures 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix A.

3.1.3 Brackish Section

The brackish river section represents the portion of the Lower Passaic River closest to the confluence with Newark Bay where the water salinity is defined as almost always mesohaline (5-18 part per thousand [ppt]) to polyhaline (18-30 ppt). This brackish section of the river has been preliminarily defined as the portion that falls between River Mile 0 and River Mile 6.0. Five vegetation plots were sampled at two sites within the brackish section of the Lower Passaic River. One vegetation sampling site was located at the Joseph G.

**Table 1: Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Summary of Data**

Salinity Zone	Sampling Site		Number of Plots	Parameter										Tree and Shrub stem density (stems/acre)	
				Tree Strata		Shrub Strata Cover		Herbaceous Strata Cover		Vine Strata Cover		All Strata			
	Name	Location		Total Basal Area (in ²)	% Native	Total %	% Native	Total %	% Native	Total %	% Native	# of Species	% Native		
Brackish	RM 3.8	Harrison, Hudson Co.	3	55	0	29	86	89	16	0	NA	10	50	185	
	RM 4.3	Newark, Essex Co.	2	902	98	19	72	74	27	0	NA	15	60	439	
Transitional	RM 7.1	Kearny, Hudson Co.	2	3,195	24	28	66	76	63	1	100	22	64	455	
	RM 7.7East	Kearny, Hudson Co.	4	1,422	85	23	73	66	38	3	92	24	54	308	
	RM 7.7West	Newark, Essex	2	866	16	29	28	100	10	1	100	10	60	547	
	RM 8.5	Kearny, Hudson Co.	5	3,629	93	19	84	72	3	4	75	21	76	299	
	RM 9.7	Belleville, Essex Co.	2	976	43	81	16	51	44	1	100	18	67	1164	
	RM 9.9	N. Arlington, Bergen Co.	5	4,363	93	41	64	60	32	15	21	42	62	379	
Freshwater	RM 10.3	Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.	4	5,786	81	24	60	65	63	5	95	20	65	351	
	RM 10.7	Nutley, Essex Co.	2	2,458	100	26	66	75	35	0	NA	29	66	416	
	RM 10.9	Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.	5	2,758	100	17	33	61	10	1	67	20	50	231	
	RM 11.0	Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.	4	1,753	95	38	59	59	73	5	0	35	69	370	
	RM 11.3	Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.	5	6,374	88	26	72	74	83	1	57	32	66	342	
	RM 11.6	Clifton, Passaic Co.	3	3,192	90	45	96	61	85	20	67	34	77	406	
	RM 12.0	Rutherford, Bergen Co.	2	17	100	18	76	73	47	3	8	21	52	177	
	RM 12.3	Rutherford, Bergen Co.	2	92	79	5	89	13	50	0	NA	13	62	185	
	RM 12.8	Rutherford, Bergen Co.	3	4,704	98	33	71	77	28	6	79	23	65	303	
	RM 12.9	Clifton, Passaic Co.	2	1,739	83	30	50	63	62	18	71	23	74	393	
	RM 13.6	E. Rutherford, Bergen Co.	5	3,813	72	40	60	45	96	1	88	36	72	613	
	RM 13.8	Passaic City, Passaic Co.	3	2,612	63	60	25	23	100	37	82	31	79	673	
	RM 14.1	E. Rutherford, Bergen Co.	4	740	85	24	27	80	72	48	69	49	51	339	
	RM 15.2	Wallington, Bergen Co.	3	2,091	99	25	97	43	61	2	100	22	75	365	
	RM 17.6	Clifton, Passaic Co.	5	10,426	98	26	98	40	27	32	100	34	82	281	
	Tributaries														
		SR5	Glen Ridge, Essex Co.	2	280	26	23	94	76	16	0	NA	11	73	262
	TR2	Clifton, Passaic Co.	2	235	100	21	80	90	12	0	NA	17	82	216	
	TR3	Bloomfield, Essex Co.	2	3,196	97	32	91	86	52	6	100	21	81	370	
	SaR2	So. Hackensack, Bergen Co.	2	2,093	100	34	93	84	31	0	NA	12	83	378	
Reference Sites															
	Upper Passaic	Basking Ridge, Somerset Co.	3	3,700	100	40	95	78	94	0	NA	35	86	365	
	Rancocas Creek	Willingboro, Burlington Co.	3	1,758	100	38	100	44	100	5	100	27	100	247	
Brackish	Harrison Wetland	Harrison, Hudson Co.	4	0	NA	22	97	66	100	1	100	14	92	231	

*RM=River Mile, SR=Second River; TR=Third River; SaR=Saddle River

Minish Wetland Restoration Site and the other site was located on the Harrison side of the Passaic River at approximately River Mile 3.8. Minimal restoration opportunities are present in this river section due to the highly industrialized nature of both river banks, therefore; only two locations were sampled within the brackish river section.

The dominant tree species present at the Minish site was American elm and the dominant tree species at River Mile 3.8 was tree of heaven. Average tree basal area for this zone of the river was 479 square inches (82% percent of which was native species). The dominant shrub species at the two sites were marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*) and green ash saplings. Average shrub cover was 24% (80% of which was cover by native species). Average herbaceous cover was 81% (only 20 % of which was cover by native species). Herbaceous cover by non-native species Japanese knotweed and common reed (*Phragmites australis*) was considerable. The most common native herbaceous species observed at the two sites was swamp dock. No vines were present at either site. Sampling locations are represented in Figures 8 and 9 of Appendix A.

Table 2: Dominant Plant Species Surveyed

		Scientific Name	Common Name	^Indicator Status		
Freshwater	Trees and Shrubs	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	FACU-		
		<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	FACW+		
		<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	FACW		
		<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry*	UPL		
		<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	FAC		
		<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	FACU-		
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose*	FACU		
	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	FACW-			
	Herbaceous	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild garlic	FACU-		
		<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White snakeroot	FACU-		
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		Japanese knotweed*	FACU-			
Transitional	Trees and Shrubs	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	FAC+		
		<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven*	NI		
		<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	FACW+		
		<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	FAC-		
		<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry*	UPL		
		<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	FACU-		
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose*	FACU		
		<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	FACW-		
	Herbaceous	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard*	FACU-		
		<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White snakeroot	FACU-		
		<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed*	FACU-		
		Brackish	Trees and Shrubs	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven*	NI
				<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	FACW-
Herbaceous	<i>Phragmites australis</i>		Common reed	FACW		
	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		Japanese knotweed*	FACU-		
	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>		Swamp dock	OBL		

*Plants identified as non-native species when calculating % native species cover

^The indicator status is the estimated probability of a species occurring in wetlands versus nonwetlands in the northeast region of the country: OBL (>99%), FACW (67-99%), FAC (34-66%), FACU (1-33%) and UPL (<1%). NL designates plants not listed and NI are species with no indicator status. The plus (+) and minus (-) designations specify, respectively, the higher or lower part of the range (USFWS, 1988 and 1993).

3.1.4 Lower Passaic River Tributaries

In addition to the 23 sites sampled along the main stem of the Lower Passaic River, 4 sites along sites located on tributaries to the Passaic River were also sampled. These include one site along the Saddle River, two along the Third River and one along a tributary to the Second River.

Saddle River (SaR)

Vegetation was sampled at the location identified in a June 2008 Passaic River Tributaries – Potential Restoration Site Memorandum as SaR2 located in South Hackensack in Bergen County adjacent to St. Michael's Cemetery just south of Felician College, on South Main Street. Two plots were sampled at this location and yielded the following results: total tree basal area 2,093 in² (100% native species), shrub cover totaled approximately 34% (93% native species), and herbaceous cover totaled approximately 84% (31% native species). No vine species fell within the sampling plots. The most common tree species observed included silver maple and box elder. The majority of the vegetation measured within the shrub strata was silver maple saplings, elderberry (*Sambucus Canadensis*) also fell within one of the sampling plots. The herbaceous layer was dominated by Japanese knotweed. Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) was also present in two of the meter-square quadrats.

Third River (TR)

Vegetation was sampled at two locations along the Third River. They were identified as TR2 and TR3 in a June 2008 Passaic River Tributaries – Potential Restoration Site Memorandum. TR2 is located in Clifton along Route 3 and TR3 is located in Belleville between the Forest Hill Golf Club and the Glenfield Cemetery. Two plots were sampled at each location. TR2 had almost no tree cover with a total basal area of 230 in² (100% native species). Shrub cover was also low at roughly 21% (80% native species). Herbaceous cover was very high at this location at 90% although only 12% of that cover was from native species. No vines were sampling within the vegetation plots. The most common tree species sampled was silver maple, shrubs included tree saplings and silky dogwood and the herbaceous strata was dominated by Japanese knotweed.

The tree cover at TR3 was much higher with the basal area covering approximately 3,196 in², 97% of which was native species including green ash and silver maple. Percent cover in the shrub strata was approximately 32%, with 91% being comprised of native species such as spice bush and green ash saplings. The total herbaceous cover was similar to TR2 at 86% although the percent cover of native species was higher at approximately 52%. The dominant herbaceous species sampled was Japanese knotweed; other native herbaceous species sampled included violets and swamp rose (*Hibiscus palustris*).

Second River (SR)

Vegetation was sampled at the location identified in a June 2008 Passaic River Tributaries – Potential Restoration Site Memorandum as SR5 located in Glen Ridge in Essex County adjacent located within Glenfield Park. This sampling site is physically located along the stream bank of Toney's Brook which is a tributary of the Second River. Two plots were sampled at this location and yielded the following results: total tree basal area 280 in² (26% native species), shrub cover totaled approximately 23% (94% native species), and herbaceous cover totaled approximately 76% (18% native species). No vine species fell within the sampling plots. The two tree species observed were Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) and pin oak (*Quercus palustris*). The most common shrub species observed was spicebush. The herbaceous layer was dominated by Japanese knotweed. Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) was also present in several of the meter-square quadrats.

3.1.5 Summary

Overall, 45 of the 143 species observed during sampling are not native to New Jersey. Many of these non-native species are ornamentals planted in parks where sampling occurred, or are species which are garden escapees (i.e. *Iris psuedacorus*). As the sampling methodology only results in a portion of each site's

vegetation being surveyed, the data likely under-represent numbers of native and non-native species present at any given site.

Japanese knotweed was found in vegetative plots at all four of the tributary sites sampled and in plots at 17 of the 23 sites sampled along the Lower Passaic River. Tree of heaven was present in plots at 20 of the 23 Lower Passaic sites and one of the tributary sites. Multiflora rose was present in plots at 14 of the Lower Passaic River sites and one tributary site. Oriental bittersweet was present in plots at 16 of the Lower Passaic River sites, all located within the freshwater section of the river. Other common non-native, invasive species present along the Lower Passaic River include white mulberry, Norway maple, Japanese honeysuckle, garlic mustard, and mugwort. Purple loosestrife was present in sampling plots at four of the Lower Passaic River sites, and common reed, an invasive species prevalent in many estuarine systems, was only present in plots at three of the Lower Passaic River sites.

Tree basal area in the brackish portion of the river averaged 479 in²; 82 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. The one native tree species observed was the American elm and the non-native tree species observed was the tree-of-heaven. Shrub cover was lowest in the brackish river section at roughly 24 percent and 80 percent of the shrubs surveyed were native species. The most common native shrub observed was marsh elder; non-native shrub species observed included wineberry and honeysuckle. Herbaceous plant cover was the highest in this river section at 81 percent although, only 20 percent of the herbaceous plant species measured were native species. The most common (and non-native) herbaceous plant species observed were Japanese knotweed and common reed.

Tree basal area in the transitional portion of the river averaged 2,278 in²; 86 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. Native tree species observed included box elder and green ash and non-native tree species observed were tree-of-heaven and white mulberry. Shrub cover was only slightly higher than the brackish river section at roughly 25 percent although only 63 percent of the shrub cover consisted of native species. The most common native shrub observed was red-osier dogwood and the most common non-native shrub species was multiflora rose. Herbaceous plant cover was only slight lower in the transitional river section at 78 percent although, similar to the brackish section, only 29 percent of the herbaceous plant species measured were native species. The most common non-native herbaceous plant species observed was Japanese knotweed.

Tree basal area in the freshwater portion of the river was the highest of the tree river sections and averaged 2,843 in²; 86 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. Native tree species observed in the freshwater section included American elm, cottonwood, and silver maple. Common non-native tree species observed were Norway maple and white mulberry. Shrub cover was the highest in this river section at roughly 32 percent and 60 percent of the shrub cover consisted of native species. The most common native and non-native shrub species observed was the same as the transitional river section; red-osier dogwood and multiflora rose. Herbaceous plant cover was the lowest in the freshwater river section at 61 percent although, this river section consisted of the highest percentage of native herbaceous species at 57 percent native. The most common native herbaceous plant species observed was white snakeroot and the most common non-native herbaceous was Japanese knotweed.

3.2 Reference Sites

The objective in selecting reference sites was to find reasonably local streams and rivers with diverse, native emergent and riparian plant communities, ideally, in an undisturbed setting. The resultant reference sites possess these attributes, and are located in streams and rivers of similar width, morphology, salinity regimes, and adjacent upland topography as the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries. The Hudson and Hackensack rivers were determined not to be the best match of these plant community attributes and physical features.

The following sites were sampled to provide reference data for future restoration projects along the Lower Passaic River: River Mile 3.9 – Harrison Reference Wetland, Rancocas Creek, and the Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary, near the headwaters of the Passaic River. Plant species lists for these sites appear in

Appendix B. Photographs documenting the habitat as well as vegetation sampling plots were taken at each location, and appear in Appendix D.

3.2.1 Harrison Wetland – Tidal Brackish Reference Site

This wetland is located on the Lower Passaic River in Harrison at River Mile 3.9, across from the Joseph G. Minish Wetland Restoration Site. This site was chosen as tidal brackish reference site because of its natural slope and substrates, and the presence of a brackish marsh community supporting native emergent plant species. This reference wetland site contains fringing growth of *Spartina alterniflora* along the banks of the river. Also common at this site is chairmaker's bulrush (*Scirpus americanus*), water hemp (*Amaranthus cannabinus*), and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*). Woody vegetation in the sampled plots consists primarily of the shrub stratum, dominated by marsh elder. Other shrubs present include desert false indigo and chokecherry (*Aronia* sp.). Vegetative tissue, fruits, and seeds of the herbaceous and shrub strata at this site are valuable food sources for small wildlife species. There are few trees at this site, due to the immediately adjacent industrial development and composition of upland soil (mostly gravel and cement fill).

While the Harrison site is located in the Lower Passaic River study area, it was included as a reference because the site consists of a relatively long brackish fringing marsh growing on a natural slope and substrates that have survived the environmental conditions and stresses of the Lower Passaic River.

3.2.2 Rancocas Creek – Tidal Freshwater Reference Site

Rancocas Creek is a tributary of the Delaware River, approximately 30 mi (48 km) long, in southwestern New Jersey. The site sampled is just upstream of Mill Creek, adjacent to Mill Creek Park in Willingboro, NJ. This site was selected because it is a tidal, freshwater site with similar bank morphology and sediments as the Lower Passaic River, and contains fringing growth of emergent, native wetland plant species. This area has been recognized for its characteristic freshwater tidal marsh habitats by the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary (Westervelt et al., 2006). All plant species identified within sampling plots at this reference site were native. This site contains considerable cover of native, emergent wetland vegetation, including yellow pond lily (*Nuphar lutea*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*) and wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*). Eighteen species of trees and shrubs were present in sampling plots at this reference site, fifteen of which were also identified in sampling plots along the Lower Passaic River.

3.2.3 Upper Passaic River – Non-Tidal Freshwater Reference Site

The Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, and Harding townships in Somerset County, NJ, contains a mixture of habitats including upland deciduous forest, fields, woodland, and the floodplain along the headwaters of the Passaic River. This site is generally undisturbed and was selected as a reference site for the tributaries of the Lower Passaic River, as it is non-tidal, freshwater forested habitat. Additionally, stream width, bank morphology and stream substrates are similar to those of the tributaries sampled for the project. Three vegetation sampling plots were sampled in the riparian zone of the Passaic River at this reference site, which has a high percentage of native vegetation. Tree species observed included sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), green ash, and red maple. Common shrub species observed included flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) and witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). Herbaceous vegetation consisted of mostly native species such as sedges (*Carex* sp.), flat-top goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), dotted smartweed (*Polygonum punctatum*) and skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*).

3.3 Wetland Delineations

Wetlands at the following three locations along the Lower Passaic River were delineated: the Harrison Wetland across from the Joseph G. Minish Wetland Restoration Site (including the Harrison Reference site at approximately River Mile 3.9), the shoreline adjacent to Kearny Riverbank Park at River Mile 7.7, and the

shoreline adjacent to Riverside Park at River 10.9. Wetlands were also delineated along the banks of Toney's Brook located in Glenfield Park in Glen Ridge. The four wetlands delineated for the project were categorized according to Cowardin's *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979). Wetland delineation data sheets are included in Appendix C. Maps of the delineated wetlands appear in Appendix A.

The sites delineated are located within the Hackensack-Passaic Watershed (USGS Cataloging Unit No. 02030103) and the Passaic River Lower Basin (Saddle River to Newark bay) sub-watershed (USGS Cataloging Unit No. 02030103150). For the sites delineated within this watershed, hydrology is associated with the Lower Passaic River, which flows into Newark Bay and ultimately drains to the Atlantic Ocean. A description of each of the sites delineated is provided below.

3.3.1 River Mile 3.9 – Harrison Wetland

Wetlands at the Harrison Wetland (including the reference site RM 3.9) are estuarine intertidal with substrates composed of concrete debris, gravel, and very fine silt. Emergent, persistent vegetation is present (primarily *Phragmites australis*, *Spartina alterniflora*, and *Scirpus americanus*), as is scrub-shrub vegetation (*Iva frutescens* and desert false indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*)). Ground surface was saturated at the time the delineation was conducted although it was not inundated. The location is tidal and it is expected the wetland would be inundated at high tide. Uplands adjacent to this site are industrial (PSEG facility and PATH railroad yard). The wetland delineation line is indicated in Figure 9 of Appendix A.

The General Soil Map of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey (USDA-NRCS, 1993) was consulted to identify the soil types within the survey area. The survey map identifies one soil type within the delineation site. This soil type is named Sulfaquents-Udorthents-Psamments and is described as nearly level, very poorly drained, very deep mineral and organic soils on tide-flooded flats and similar areas overlain by fill materials. A hydrologic group is not assigned although sulfaquents are considered hydric soils. A hydric soil is one that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, July 13, 1994).

3.3.2 River Mile 7.7East – Kearny Riverbank Park

Wetlands at RM 7.7 East are estuarine intertidal with substrates composed of concrete debris, gravel, and silty sand. These wetlands are generally unvegetated, but sparse emergent, persistent vegetation is present (*Polygonum hydropiperoides* and *Rumex verticillatus*). This site has a steep, filled shoreline, and extensive mudflats are exposed at low tide. Ground surface was saturated at the time the delineation was conducted although it was not inundated. The location is tidal and it is expected the wetland would be inundated at high tide. Uplands adjacent to this site are town parkland (Kearny Riverbank Park). The wetland delineation line is indicated in Figure 7 of Appendix A.

The General Soil Map of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey (USDA-NRCS, 1993) was consulted to identify the soil types within the survey area. The survey map identifies one soil type within the delineation site. This soil type is named Urbanland-Dunallan-Riverhead and is described as nearly level to strongly sloping, deep and very deep, well drained gravelly, sandy loams. These soils formed in sandy, stratified glacial outwash on outwash plains and terraces and on river and stream terraces. These soils are non-hydric.

3.3.3 River Mile 10.9 – Riverside County Park

Wetlands at RM 10.9 are primarily riverine intertidal with substrates composed of gravel, sand, and silty sand. Emergent, persistent vegetation is present (largely *Phragmites australis* and some *Peltandra virginica*), as well as scrub-shrub vegetation (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Ground surface was saturated at the time the delineation was conducted although it was not inundated. The location is tidal and it is expected the wetland would be inundated at high tide. Uplands adjacent to this site are county parkland (Riverside County Park). The wetland delineation line is indicated in Figures 5 and 6 of Appendix A.

Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey Data for Bergen County, New Jersey was consulted to identify soils within the project area. This soil survey identifies two soil map units in the delineation area. These soil types are described below:

Udorthents, organic substratum, 0 to 8 percent slopes (UdoB): The Udorthents, organic substratum component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on flats on uplands, leveled land, fills. The parent material consists of loamy lateral spread deposits over organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Urban land (UR): Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent. Generally consists of loamy material in the upper part and sandy to loamy material mixed with household and industrial refuse in the lower part.

3.3.4 SR5 – Glenfield Park

This wetland is located within Glenfield Park. The ordinary high water mark of SR5-Toney’s Brook was delineated at during the survey. SR5 - Toney’s Brook is riverine, with substrates primarily composed of gravel, cobble, and sand. Emergent vegetation is lacking, and wetlands are largely limited to the area within the stream bank, which runs through a deep gorge. This site is bordered by county parkland (Glenfield County Park) and commuter railroad tracks (NJ Transit’s Montclair-Boonton line). The wetland delineation line is indicated in Figure 11 of Appendix A.

Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey Data for Essex County, New Jersey was consulted to identify soils within the project area. This soil survey identifies three soil map units in the delineation area. These soil types are described below:

Boonton silt loam, red sandstone lowland, 3 to 8 percent slopes (BooB) and 8 to 15 percent slopes (BooC): The Boonton, red sandstone lowland component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes range from 3 to 15 percent. This component is on round moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy till derived from sandstone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded or ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Fluvaquents, loamy, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded (FmhAt): Fluvaquents, loamy consist of very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils on flood plains. They formed in alluvium. Typically these soils have a reddish brown silt loam surface layer 7 inches thick. The mottled silt loam subsoil is reddish brown from 7 to 16 inches and pinkish gray from 16 to 35 inches. The substratum from 35 to 52 inches is pinkish gray sandy loam and below 52 inches is variegated pinkish gray stratified sand and gravel. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Depth to seasonal high water table averages 0 to 1 feet. These are considered to be hydric soils.

3.4 Bio-benchmarks

The use of bio-benchmarks is especially critical in tidal and alluvial wetland designs for setting grades and elevations. The bio-benchmark studies involved establishing precise vertical elevations within the reference wetlands and coupling these elevations with observations of upper and lower elevational limits of key vegetative and hydrological characteristics. The elevations of the bio-benchmarks were surveyed with

reference to NGVD 1929. The locations of the selected bio-benchmark locations are depicted on the vegetation sampling site maps in Appendix A. Photographs of the bio-benchmark study areas are provided in Appendix D of this document. Table 3 presents the descriptions and elevations of individual bio-benchmark points collected during the bio-benchmark study.

3.4.1 *Joseph G. Minish Wetland Restoration Site and Harrison Wetland*

On October 31, 2002, bio-benchmark studies of the Minish Restoration Site and the Harrison Reference Wetland (River Mile 3.9) were conducted. Elevations of the existing sparse communities of *Spartina alterniflora* within the Joseph G. Minish Wetland Restoration Site and Harrison reference wetland were measured during the bio-benchmark studies. It should be noted that these communities are rare in the Lower Passaic River, and no *Spartina alterniflora* was observed at the Minish site during the 2007/2008 sampling efforts. Much of the shoreline of the Passaic River in this area consists of cement or sheetpile bulkheads. In areas where the shoreline is composed of rubble fill material (i.e. stone, brick, and cement), mudflats are exposed at low tide. The bio-benchmark data included the lowest and highest elevations of both *Spartina alterniflora* and *Phragmites australis* communities.

Results of the bio-benchmark studies indicate that *Spartina alterniflora* is present near the Minish site at elevations from 0.9 to 2.4 feet and at elevations from 1.3 to 3.6 feet at the Harrison Reference site. The lower limits of *Spartina alterniflora* at the Minish site and Harrison site were similar (0.9 feet and 1.2 feet, respectively), however the upper limit of this species at Minish was considerably lower than at Harrison (2.44 feet and 3.57 feet, respectively). These apparent upper edge elevational differences are likely due to the very small amount of *Spartina alterniflora* which was present and available for sampling at the Minish site in 2002; no *Spartina alterniflora* remained there by 2008. The Harrison site had much more *Spartina alterniflora* present than Minish in 2002. The Harrison site is still a functioning fringe marsh in 2008 and also contains other brackish marsh plants such as chairmaker's bulrush, water hemp, seaside goldenrod, and *Phragmites*. As such, the Minish and Harrison biobenchmark data should be viewed as a single data set representative of the brackish portion of the Lower Passaic River. The bio-benchmark locations are indicated in Figure 9 of Appendix A.

3.4.2 *River Mile 7.7 – Kearny Riverbank Park*

On May 13, 2008, bio-benchmark studies were conducted along the shoreline of the Lower Passaic River at River Mile 7.7 which is adjacent to Kearny Riverbank Park in Kearny. Bio-benchmark data was collected at two locations at this site, and the upper and lower limits of native and invasive riverbank vegetation were measured. Results of the bio-benchmark studies for the northern sampling area show that *Polygonum hydropiperoides* is present at elevations from 2.08 to 2.28 feet. Growth of Japanese knotweed began at 2.28 feet and continued to the top of the slope at 11.69 feet. Vegetation from 2.28 to 8.41 feet was exclusively knotweed. The southern sampling area exhibited similar vegetation presence with respect to elevation. *Polygonum hydropiperoides* was present between 2.10 and 3.76 feet and Japanese knotweed was present between 3.76 and 11.03 feet. Vegetation between 3.76 and 5.08 feet was exclusively knotweed. The bio-benchmark locations are indicated in Figure 7 of Appendix A.

3.4.3 *River Mile 10.9 – Riverside County Park*

On May 13, 2008, bio-benchmark studies were conducted along the shoreline of the Lower Passaic River at River Mile 10.9 which is adjacent to Riverside County Park in Lyndhurst. Bio-benchmark data was collected at two locations at this site. Results of the bio-benchmark studies for the northern sampling area indicate that the lowest elevation for vegetation growth was at 2.37 feet (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), below which was unvegetated mudflat. Shrub growth occurred between 3.99 and 5.70 feet and included box elder, tree of heaven, and multiflora rose. Growth of garlic mustard began at 5.70 feet and continued until the top of the slope at 6.11 feet where a mowed lawn is maintained. Results from the southern bio-benchmark sampling location show *Phragmites australis* growing from an elevation of 1.56 feet to the top of bank at 6.20 feet; vegetation between 1.57 and 2.16 feet was exclusively *Phragmites australis*. Shrub growth occurred from

3.72 to 4.34 feet and included *Amorpha fruticosa* and multiflora rose growing with *Phragmites australis*. The bio-benchmark locations are indicated in Figures 5 and 6 of Appendix A.

Table 3: Bio-benchmarks - Lower Passaic River and Tributaries

Location	Bio-benchmark	
	Description	Elevation (feet NGVD 1929)
Minish Restoration Site	Waterward edge of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump nearest outfall	0.9
	Upper edge of biggest <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump bordered by rocky substrate	1.93
	Waterward edge of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump furthest from outfall; most waterward of all <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clumps on-site	1.14
	Upper edge of middle <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump appears to be highest elevation of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> on site	2.44
Harrison Wetland	Waterward edge of smallest clump of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	2.03
	Center of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump	3.11
	Top of clump between goldenrod/rock wall and <i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	3.56
	Waterward edge of new clump of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	1.28
	Top of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> clump; no <i>Phragmites</i> by these clumps	2.57
	Waterward edge of <i>Phragmites</i>	3.01
	At edge of small clearing within <i>Phragmites</i> primarily vegetated by <i>Atriplex patula</i>	4.77
	Top of <i>Phragmites australis</i> ; bottom of rock embankment	5.42
River Mile 7.7 - North	Lowest elevation of <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> (1 clump); mudflat elsewhere	2.08
	Lowest of <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> ; toe of slope and start of wrack line (exclusively <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	2.28
	Dense <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> ; top edge of wrack	5.74
	Dense knotweed, tree line, some poison ivy, break in slope, top edge of wrack (exclusively <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	8.41
	Top of slope; <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> and <i>Allium vineale</i>	11.77
	Edge of mowed grass/ <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> interface	11.69
River Mile 7.7 - South	Unvegetated, line between unconsolidated and consolidated sediments	-0.25
	Lowest elevation of <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	2.10
	Lowest elevation of <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> ; steep slope above with dense <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> and concrete debris; bottom of wrack	3.76
	Dense <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> ; Top of wrack	5.08
	Tree line, top of steep slope; dense <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> and <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> ; some <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	8.85
	Top of slope; <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> , <i>Acer platinoides</i> ; no <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	11.03
	Edge of mowed grass, unmowed side is <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> and <i>Rumex</i> sp.	11.59

Table 3, continued.

River Mile 10.9 - North	Unvegetated mudflat riverward of this point, lowest elevation of <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> , area is sheltered by trees	2.37
	Highest elevation of <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> , also <i>Viola</i> sp.; <i>Cornus</i> sp. shrub nearby at same elevation; start of wrack line	3.82
	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Acer negundo</i> ; Mid wrack line	3.99
	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Acer negundo</i> , start of <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> ; top of wrack line	5.70
	Top of slope, mowed grass, <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> , <i>Iris</i> sp.; near large <i>Populus deltoides</i>	6.11
River Mile 10.9 - South	Lowest elevation of vegetation, 6" <i>Phragmites australis</i> plant on mudflat	1.56
	Lower elevation of dense <i>Phragmites australis</i> stand; tidally influenced; plants approximately 3' tall (exclusively <i>Phragmites</i>)	2.16
	Denser and taller <i>Phragmites australis</i> growing with <i>Bidens</i> sp. and <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> , still tidal; lower edge of wrack line	3.01
	Denser and taller <i>Phragmites australis</i> , some <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> , middle of wrack line	3.72
	Amount and size of <i>Phragmites australis</i> same as BB-4, Also <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Ipomoea</i> sp., and <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> ; top of wrack line	4.34
	Top of bank, a lot of <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> , some <i>Phragmites australis</i> , mowed grass, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	6.20
Toney's Brook - SR5 [#]	Toe of slope/edge of water (south bank of stream)	182.85
	Approximate edge of bankfull (south bank of stream)	186.77
	Base of steep slope; begin tree growth (south bank of stream)	186.10
	Large diameter <i>Quercus prinus</i> (south bank of stream)	188.44
	Top of slope (south bank of stream)	216.61
	Toe of slope/edge of water (north bank of stream)	182.85
	Approximate edge of bankfull (north bank of stream)	184.28
	Begin tree growth (north bank of stream)	184.77
	Large diameter tree growth (north bank of stream)	191.56
	Top of slope (north bank of stream)	209.58

3.4.4 SR5 – Toney’s Brook

On May 13, 2008, bio-benchmark studies of Toney’s Brook, a tributary of the Second River which is a tributary of the Passaic River, were conducted. Elevations of the existing toe of slope, bankfull and top of slope were measured on both sides of the stream channel, as well as the elevations where tree growth begins on either side of the stream. It is noted that Toney’s Brook is located at a much higher elevation than the Lower Passaic River, and that the brook runs through a deep valley. Results of the bio-benchmark studies indicate that the stream edge occurs at 182 feet, stream bankfull occurs between 184 and 186 feet and tree growth along the stream begin at 184 – 187 feet. The bio-benchmark locations are indicated in Figure 11 of Appendix A.

4.0 Summary

Vegetation studies were conducted along the Lower Passaic River, tributaries of the Passaic River and reference sites from October 19 – November 2, 2007 and May 13 – June 25, 2008. Seventy six vegetation sampling plots were surveyed at 23 sites along the main stem of the Lower Passaic River. Four sites on tributaries to the Passaic River; Saddle River, Third River, and Toney's Brook (a tributary of the Second River), were also sampled for a total of eight plots. Ten vegetation plots were also sampled at three reference sites; the brackish Harrison Reference Wetland, the tidal freshwater Rancocas Creek, and the non-tidal forested Upper Passaic River in the Scheman Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary. The reference sites consisted almost entirely of native species, many of which were also found along the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries. A total of 143 distinct plant species were observed along the Lower Passaic River and its tributaries, 45 of them being invasive or exotic species. Sampling was performed at five plots in the brackish river section, 20 plots in the transitional river section, and fifty-one plots in the freshwater river section providing a broad level of plant cover data in the three salinity zones of the Lower Passaic River.

Two sites and a total of five plots were sampled at potential restoration sites within the brackish section of the river. Much of the shoreline of Lower Passaic River within the brackish section is lined with concrete or sheet pile therefore opportunities to characterize baseline vegetative habitats were limited. Within the sites sampled tree basal area in the brackish portion of the river averaged 479 in²; 82 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. Shrub cover was lowest in the brackish river section at roughly 24 percent and 80 percent of the shrubs surveyed were native species. Herbaceous plant cover was the highest in this river section at 81 percent although, only 20 percent of the herbaceous plant species measured were native species.

Six sites and a total of twenty plots were sampled at potential restoration sites within the transitional section of the river. Tree basal area in the transitional portion of the river averaged 2,278 in²; 86 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. Shrub cover was only slightly higher than the brackish river section at roughly 25 percent although only 63 percent of the shrub cover consisted of native species. Herbaceous plant cover was only slight lower in the transitional river section at 78 percent although, similar to the brackish section, only 29 percent of the herbaceous plant species measured were native species.

Fifteen sites and a total of fifty-one plots were sampled at potential restoration sites within the freshwater section of the river. The freshwater section of the river is the largest portion of the study area. Much of the land use adjacent to the east bank of this section of the Lower Passaic River is designated as parkland and provides the most opportunities for restoration. Tree basal area in the freshwater portion of the river was the highest of the tree river sections and averaged 2,843 in²; 86 percent of the tree cover consisted of native species. Shrub cover was the highest in this river section at roughly 32 percent and 60 percent of the shrub cover consisted of native species. Herbaceous plant cover was the lowest in the freshwater river section at 61 percent, although this river section consisted of the highest percentage of native herbaceous species at 57 percent native.

Wetland delineations were conducted at four sites along the Passaic River; River Mile 3.9 (Harrison Wetland), River Mile 7.7, River Mile 10.9 and SR5 (Toney's Brook). The wetlands at River Mile 3.9 and 7.7 were estuarine intertidal with native emergent, persistent vegetation. Wetlands at River Mile 10.9 were riverine intertidal, with both native and invasive emergent, persistent vegetation. Wetlands at SR5 were riverine and lacked emergent vegetation.

Bio-benchmark studies were conducted at River Mile 7.7, River Mile 10.9 and SR5, and were complemented by bio-benchmark studies conducted at River Mile 3.9 and the Minish Wetland Restoration Site in October 2002. Bio-benchmarks included the lower and upper limits of native and non-native plant species growth. Bio-benchmark data from Minish and Harrison provided low and high elevations for growth zones of *Spartina alternifolia* and *Phragmites australis*. Data from River Mile 7.7 and River Mile 10.9 provided low and high elevations for growth zones of other emergent vegetation such as *Polygonum hydropiperoides*.

5.0 List of Preparers

Peg McBrien, P.E., PWS – Manager, Ecological Engineering
Certified Professional Wetland Scientist #000972
M.S., Environmental Engineering, Northwestern University, 1989
B.A., Geology, Mount Holyoke College, 1986

Tom Shinskey – Principal Environmental Scientist
M.S., Biology, University of Massachusetts, 1994
B.A., Natural Science, St. Anselm College, 1991

Heather Shaw – Senior Environmental Scientist
Professional Certification in Geomatics, Rutgers University, 1999
B.S., Natural Resource Management, Rutgers University, 1996

Michelle Verdugo – Environmental Scientist
B.S., Marine Science, the Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, 2002

GEOD Corporation – NJ Licensed Surveyor
24 Kanouse Road
Newfoundland, NJ 07435

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APPENDIX A - VEGETATION SAMPLING POINT MAPS





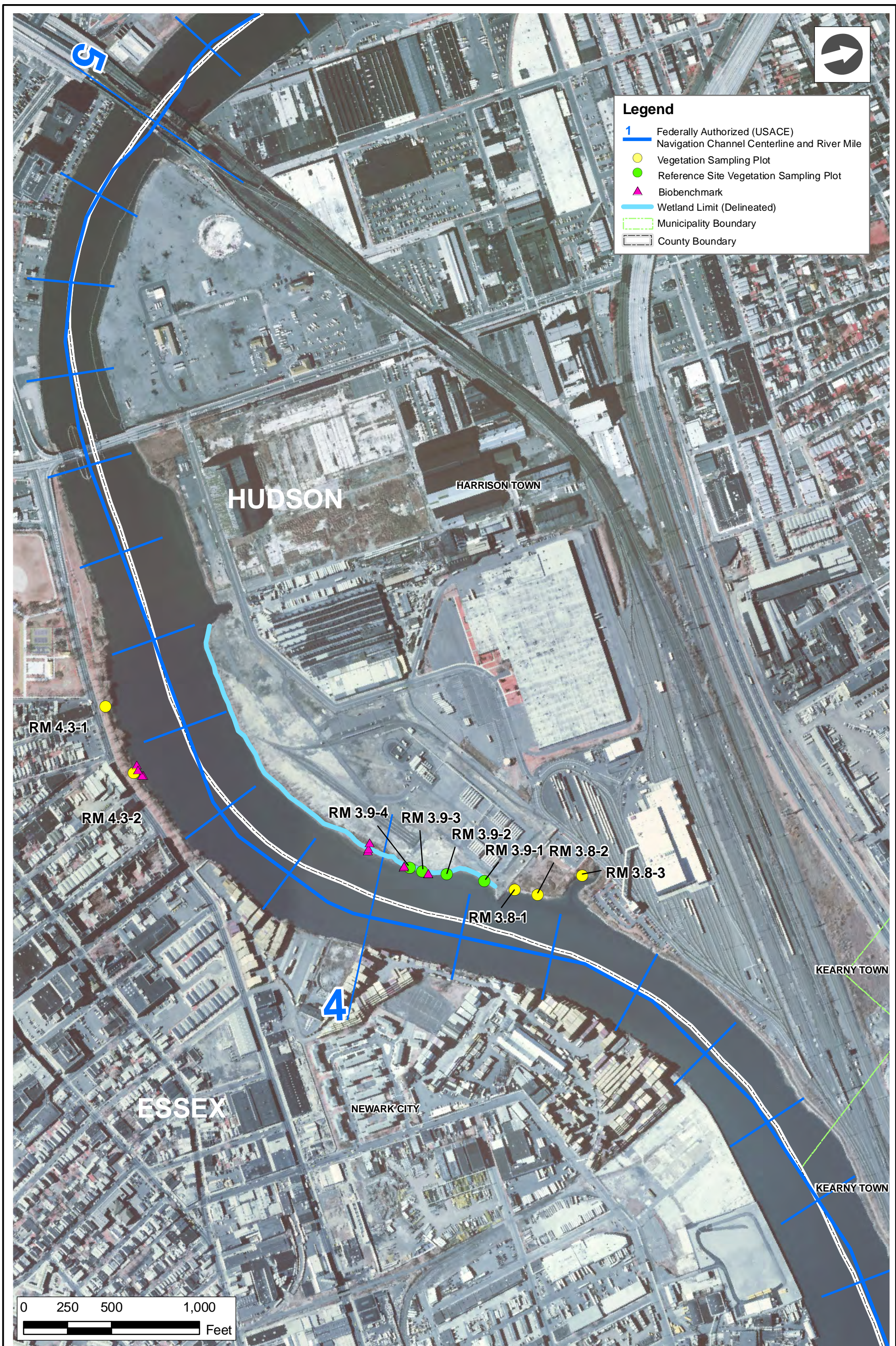


















Legend

- 1 Federally Authorized (USACE) Navigation Channel Centerline and Rivermile
- Vegetation Sampling Plot
- ▲ Biobenchmark
- ▬ Delineated Wetland
- ▬ Restoration Site
- Municipality Boundary
- County Boundary

GLEN RIDGE BORO

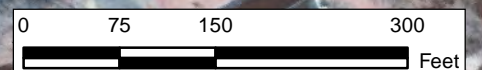
TONEY'S BROOK

ESSEX

SR5-1

SR5-2

MONTCLAIR TOWN



US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District

**VEGETATION SAMPLING POINTS
AND WETLAND LIMIT
Tributary Site SR5**

Dec. 2008

FIGURE 12

APPENDIX B – PLANT LISTS

LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Vegetation List - Fall 2007 and Spring 2008
Lower Passaic River and Tributaries

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	FAC+	B, T, F
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple*	NL	F
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple*	NL	B, T, F
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	FAC	T
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	FACU-	T, F
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven*	NI	B, T, F
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silktree*	NL	T
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Indigobush	FACW	T, F
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Porcelainberry*	NL	F
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry*	FACU-	T
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black birch	FACU-	F
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	FACW	T
<i>Carya sp.</i>	Hickory	--	F
<i>Castanea sp.</i>	Chestnut	--	T
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern catalpa	UPL	T
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	UPL	T, F
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	FACU-	T, F
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	OBL	F
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate leaf dogwood	NL	F
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	FACW	B, F
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	FACW+	T, F
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn	--	F
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burningbush*	NL	T
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	FACW	B, T, F
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	FAC-	T, F
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Swamp rosemallow	OBL	F
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon*	NL	T, F
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Marsh elder	FACW+	B
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	FACU	T, F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Old gold juniper*	NL	F
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping juniper*	FACU	F
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	FACU	F
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	FACW-	F
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle*	NL	T, F
<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle*	FACU	B, T, F
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Crab apple	NL	T, F
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry*	UPL	B, T, F
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	FACU	T, F
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree*	UPL	F
<i>Photinia sp.</i>	Chokecherry	--	F
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Jack pine*	FACU	F
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	FACU	F
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	FACW-	T, F
<i>Populus candicans</i>	Balsam of Gilead Poplar*	NL	F
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	FAC	T, F
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	FACU	B, T, F
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	FACU	F
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear*	NL	F
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak	FACW+	F
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	FACW	T, F
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut oak	UPL	F

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	FACU-	T, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Rhododendron	--	F
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumac	NL	F
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	FACU-	T, F
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose*	FACU	T, F
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry*	NL	B, T, F
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	FACW-	F
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow	FACW+	T, F
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	FACW-	F
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	FACU-	F
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common greenbriar	FAC	F
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spirea*	FACU-	F
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common yew*	NL	F
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	FACU	T
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison ivy	FAC	T, F
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	FACW-	B, T, F
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	FAC	F
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Grape	--	F

Herbaceous

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvetleaf*	UPL	F
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard*	FACU-	T, F
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild garlic	FACU-	T, F
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common burdock*	NL	F
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Common mugwort*	NL	B, F
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Aster	--	F
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Orach	FACW	B
<i>Bidens</i> sp.	Beggars ticks	--	T, F
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False nettle	FACW+	F
<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Mouse-eared chickweed*	FACU-	T
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle	--	F
<i>Commelina communis</i>	Asiatic day flower*	FAC-	T
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	NL	F
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Pink Lady's slipper	FACU-	F
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot*	NL	F
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	Wild cucumber	FAC	F
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White snakeroot	FACU-	B, T, F
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Late flowering thoroughwort	FAC-	F
<i>Galingosa</i> sp.	Quickweed	--	F
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraw*	--	T
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Creeping charlie*	FACU	F
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy*	NL	F
<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Mud plantain	OBL	F
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Swamp rose mallow	OBL	T, F
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp.	Pennywort	--	F
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Wild hops*	FACW	F
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed	FACW	T, F
<i>Iris psuedacorus</i>	Yellow iris*	OBL	T, F
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blueflag iris	OBL	F
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	Duckweed	--	F
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife*	FACW+	T, F
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common evening primrose	FACU-	T, F
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern	FACW	F
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed	FACU+	T
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English Plantain*	UPL	F
<i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i>	Great Solomon's seal	NL	F

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Black bindweed*	FACU	F
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed*	FACU-	B, T, F
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Swamp smartweed	OBL	T
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted smartweed	OBL	T
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	Purslane	--	F
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	FACU	T
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broadleaf dock	FACU-	T
<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	Swamp dock	OBL	B
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	Bur cucumber	FACU	F
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade	FACU-	T, F
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod	FACW	B
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk cabbage	OBL	F
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion*	FACU-	T, F
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover	--	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle	FACU	F
<i>Urtica</i> sp.	Nettle	--	F
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Common mullein*	NL	F
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violet	--	T, F

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Red Top*	FACW	F
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Bent grass	--	T
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Shallow sedge	OBL	F
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	Broom sedge	FACW	F
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox sedge	OBL	T
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Straw-colored flatsedge	FACW	F
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass*	FACU	T
<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	Crabgrass	--	F
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Wild rye	FACW-	F
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual ryegrass*	NL	T
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass*	FAC	F
<i>Panicum</i> sp.	Panic grass	--	T
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallisgrass*	FAC+	F
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed*	FACW	B, T, F
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	FACW+	F
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Bluegrass	FACU	T, F
<i>Setaria pumilia</i>	Yellow bristletail	FAC	F

Mosses and Liverworts

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator Status	River Section
<i>Polytrichum</i> sp.	Hairycap moss	--	F
Bryophyta	unidentified mosses	--	F
Marchantiophyta	unidentified liverworts	--	F

*Plants identified as non-native species when calculating % native species cover

^The indicator status is the estimated probability of a species occurring in wetlands versus nonwetlands in the northeast region of the country: OBL (>99%), FACW (67-99%), FAC (34-66%), FACU (1-33%) and UPL (<1%). NL designates plants not listed and NI are species with no indicator status. The plus (+) and minus (-) designations specify, respectively, the higher or lower part of the range (USFWS, 1988 and 1993).

#B=Brackish, T=Transitional, F=Freshwater

REFERENCE SITES

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Reference Site Vegetation List - Harrison Reference Wetland, River Mile 3.9

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Indigobush
<i>Aronia</i> sp.	Chokeberry
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Marsh elder
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry

Herbaceous

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>	Water hemp
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	Swamp dock
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike rush
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	Chairmakers bulrush
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	Smooth cordgrass

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Reference Site Vegetation List-Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary**

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Sweet birch
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Carya</i> sp.	Hickory
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore
<i>Polygonum cespitosum</i>	Oriental lady's thumb
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	dotted smartweed
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut oak
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras

Herbaceous

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	White snakeroot
<i>Apocynum medium</i>	Intermediate dogbane
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack in the pulpit
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Aster
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue cohosh
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Lance leaf goldenrod
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Polygonum arifolium</i>	Halberdleaf tearthumb
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Little leaf buttercup
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk cabbage
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violet

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge
<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	Deer-tongue grass
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canarygrass
<i>Rhynchospora</i> sp.	Beak rush

Ferns, Mosses, and Allies

Scientific Name	Common Name
Bryophyta	unidentified mosses
Marchantiophyta	unidentified liverworts
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Reference Site Vegetation List - Rancocas Creek at Mill Creek Park

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False indigo
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch
<i>Carya sp.</i>	Hickory
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red osier dogwood
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison ivy
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape vine

Herbaceous

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Isoetes riparia</i>	Riverbank quillwort
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow pond lily
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Arrow arum
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted smartweed
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerelweed

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex sp.</i>	Sedge
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	common spike rush
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canarygrass
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	Chairmakers bulrush
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Wild rice

APPENDIX C – DATA FORMS

LOWER PASSAIC RIVER VEGETATION DATA

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Peg McBrien, Tom Shinsky, Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/18/2007

Location: RM10.3 - Riverside Park

Plot # 4

GPS Point: RM10.3-4

Near Corps field point LP18 - Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7.1	40	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	3	1.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		10
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4.8	18	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1	2	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	19	90			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.2	53	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	3	6						
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4.7	17	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	10						
<i>Morus alba</i>	6.6	34	<i>Morus alba</i>	6	15						
<i>Morus alba</i>	14.0	154	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	1	5						
<i>Morus alba</i>	4.7	17	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	10	15						
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.6	58				Quadrat #2					
<i>Morus alba</i>	4.0	13				<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	6	25			
<i>Morus alba</i>	7.3	42				<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	1	30			
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.6	45									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4.3	15									
<i>Morus alba</i>	4.5	16									
<i>Morus alba</i>	8.7	59									
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	11.6	106									
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	8.6	58									
Over hanging Trees											
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.0	50									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4.2	14									
<i>Sycamore</i>	21.5	363									
<i>Sycamore</i>	21.2	353									

SITE DESCRIPTION: RM10.3 is located north of the Passaic River Rowing Association Boathouse. Herbaceous vegetation at sampling points RM10.3-1 and RM10.3-2 was almost exclusively *Polygonum cuspidatum*. Area near sampling point RM10.3-3 appears to be where the park discards woody debris, picnic tables, etc. RM10.3-4 has more native vegetation and less *Polygonum cuspidatum*, riparian zone was greater than 30'. Area south of the boat house is landscaped to the top of bank.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 10.3 1 to RM 10.3 4; RM 10.3 plot 1 to RM 10.3 plot 3. Lower Passaic 001 - 009; Photo RM 10.3 1 shows dense knotweed along the shoreline. Photo RM 10.3 plot 4 shows sampling plot 4 where vegetation is more native. Site represented in Photos 20 and 21 of the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinsky & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/19/2007

Location: RM11.3 - Riverside Park, North of Dejesa Bridge

Plot # 2

GPS Point: RM11.3-2

Near Corps field point LP16 - Lyndhurst, Bergen Co.

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	23.2	423	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	0.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		1
<i>Morus alba</i>	8.0	50	<i>Tilia americana</i>	1	0.5	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	1	5	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>		2
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	14.0	154	<i>Morus alba</i>	2	4	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	42	30			
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	8.0	50	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	4	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer negundo</i>	9.0	64	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	3	1.5						
<i>Acer negundo</i>	8.3	54	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	1	2						
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4.7	17	<i>Carya sp.</i>	1	0.5						
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4.2	14	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	6	3	Quadrat #2					
<i>Morus alba</i>	6.0	28	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	3	4.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	6	70			
			<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	2	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	8	5			
			<i>Ulmus americana</i>	6	12	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	1	5			
			<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	5	10	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	7	15			
			<i>Cornus amomum</i>	1	0.5						
Over Hanging Trees											
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	27.0	572									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	27.1	577									
<i>Salix nigra</i>	21.5	363									
<i>Salix nigra</i>	15.9	198									
<i>Acer negundo</i>	5.8	26									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	13.2	137									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	12.4	121									

SITE DESCRIPTION: RM11.3 is located adjacent to Riverside Park in Lyndhurst/North Arlington. Relatively natural, gently sloping shoreline with some concrete debris. Riparian zone is less than 20' wide narrowing to less than 10'.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 11.3 1 to RM 11.3 4 (western shore); RM 11.3.plot 2 to RM 11.3.plot 5. Photo RM 11.3.plot 5.1 shows typical riparian vegetation, Photo RM 11.3.plot 5.4 shows the shoreline. Represented by Photos 17 and 18 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/29/2007

Location: RM11.6 - Clifton, Passaic County

Plot # 1

GPS Point: RM11.6-1

Near Corps field point LP15

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	15.0	177	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	3	9	Quadrat #1			<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	2	5
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	16.4	211	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	2	4	<i>Bidens</i> sp.	1	15			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7.6	45	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1	0.5	<i>Allium vineale</i>	2	50			
<i>Morus alba</i>	4.4	15	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	4	9.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	1	5			
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	15.8	196	<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	1	2	<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	1	5			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7.8	48	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	0.5						
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	19.4	295	<i>Morus alba</i>	2	2.5						
<i>Morus alba</i>	9.3	68	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	0.8						
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	9.2	66									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.1	52				Quadrat #2					
<i>Morus alba</i>	4.4	15				<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	11	60			
<i>Morus alba</i>	5.5	24				<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	2	5			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	6.5	33				<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	6	5			
Over Hanging Trees						<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	1	5			
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	18.5	269				<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	1	5			
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	15.3	184				<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	1	5			
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	9.6	72				<i>Solidago</i> sp.	1	5			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.4	55									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	10.6	88									
<i>Morus alba</i>	5.7	26									

SITE DESCRIPTION: RM11.6 has a nice riparian habitat with native vegetation and good bird habitat. The shoreline has a lot of exposed tree roots, overhanging and downed trees, gravel/cobble and old pilings which provide good benthic and fish habitat. Large mudflat area (somewhat sandy) visible at low tide. Site is located on the west bank adjacent to RT 21 and cannot be accessed by land.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 11.6 1 and RM 11.6 2; RM 11.6 plot 1 to RM 11.6 plot 3. Photo RM 11.6 3 shows the mudflat and overhanging trees and snags. Photo RM 11.6 1 shows old pilings half exposed by the tide. Site represented by Photos 15 and 16 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/29/2007

Location: RM11.6 - Clifton, Passaic County

Plot # 2

GPS Point: RM11.6-2

Near Corps field point LP15

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)

Shrubs

Herbs

Vines

Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	23.2	423	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	0.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		15
<i>Morus alba</i>	8.0	50	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	1	0.5	<i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i>	1	5	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>		20
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	14.0	154	<i>Morus alba</i>	1	0.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	3	20	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>		20
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	8.0	50	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4	16	<i>Allium vineale</i>	1	5			
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	9.0	64	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	1	5						
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	8.3	54									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4.7	17				Quadrat #2					
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	4.2	14				<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	3	40			
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	6.0	28				<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	3	25			
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	6.3	31				<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		15			
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	4.8	18									
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	7.0	38									
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	14.4	163									
<i>Acer negundo</i>	14.7	170									
Over Hanging Trees											
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	20.2	320									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	6.2	30									
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	10.5	87									
<i>Morus alba</i>	7.5	44									
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4.0	13									

SITE DESCRIPTION: RM11.6 has a nice riparian habitat with native vegetation and good bird habitat. The shoreline has a lot of exposed tree roots, overhanging and downed trees, gravel/cobble and old pilings which provide good benthic and fish habitat. Large mudflat area (somewhat sandy) visible at low tide. Site is located on the west bank adjacent to RT 21 and cannot be accessed by land.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 11.6 1 and RM 11.6 2; RM 11.6 plot 1 to RM 11.6 plot 3. Photo RM 11.6 3 shows the mudflat and overhanging trees and snags. Photo RM 11.6 1 shows old pilings half exposed by the tide. Site represented by Photos 15 and 16 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Peg McBrien, Tom Shinskey & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/30/2007

Location: RM12.9 - Clifton, Passaic Co.

Plot # 2

GPS Point: RM12.9-2

Near Corps field point LP11

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	8.1	52	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	1	2	Quadrat #1			<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>		15
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	4.7	17	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	6	21.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	4	15	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		10
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	7.9	49	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	1	2	<i>Allium vineale</i>	2	10	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>		10
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	12.5	123	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	5	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	1	5			
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	9.9	77	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1	0.5						
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	10.5	87	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	1	0.5						
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	8.9	62	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	1	0.5						
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	6.2	30	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	1	2	Quadrat #2					
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	9.9	77	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	2	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	3	10			
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5.4	23				<i>Allium vineale</i>	2	15			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	6.3	31				<i>Polytrichum sp.</i>		2.5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	7.4	43				<i>Poa sp.</i>		2.5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	5.6	25				<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	5	20			
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	12.1	115									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	8.5	57									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	8.0	50									
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	11.7	107									
Over Hanging Trees											
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	7.8	48									
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	9.7	74									
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	4.9	19									
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	4.2	14									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	5.6	25									
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	6.6	34									

SITE DESCRIPTION: Small site on western shore adjacent to a commercial property, there is no public access. Shoreline in this area contains an old wooden bulkhead, also an outfall pipe outlet at this site.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 12.9 1 to RM 12.9 4; RM 12.9 plot 1 to RM 12.9 plot 2. Photo RM 12.9 4 shows typical vegetation at the site, while photo RM 12.9 1 shows the outfall pipe Site represented by Photo 10 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/24/2007

Location: RM14.1 - Liberty Crossing Park

Plot # 1

GPS Point: RM14.1-1

Near Corps field point LP6, E. Rutherford, Bergen Co.

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	23.4	430	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	0.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>		20
			<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	5	4	<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	11	5	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	2	1
			<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	3	5.5	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	1	10	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	2	1
			<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	2	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	1	40			
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	1	0.5	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1	10			
			<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	1	10	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	1	20			
			<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	1	0.5	<i>Daucus carota</i>	11	1			
			<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1	10	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	2	2.5			
						<i>Setaria pumilia</i>	1	2.5			
			<i>Spiraea japonica</i> *	6	3	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	1	1			
			<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> *	5	2.5						
			<i>Juniper horizontalis</i> *	4	2	Quadrat #2					
			<i>Pinus banksiana</i> *	1	0.5	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	1	15			
			<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.*	3	1.5	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	1	60			
			<i>Betula</i> sp.*	1	0.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	1	5			
			<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> *	2	1	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	1	10			

SITE DESCRIPTION: *designates a landscape plant. Sampling location falls between RM14.1 and RM13.8 on the east side of the river. The river bank is extremely steep. Plots 1 and 2 are adjacent to the new Liberty Memorial Park (dedicated October 20,2007) just south of the Aquanacock Bridge. Park is landscaped all the way to the top of slope, where there is a chain link fence. Plots 3 and 4 are adjacent to the Rutherford War Memorial Park and the vacant lot south of it. Vegetation adjacent to this park is dominated by very dense growth of *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Rosa multiflora* and *Celastrus orbiculatus*.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 14.1 1 to RM 14.1 7; RM 14.1 plot 1 to RM 14.1 plot 4. Photo RM 14.1 plot 1 shows the steep slope and vegetation, Photo RM 14.1 plot 4 shows the shoreline adjacent to the empty lot at the south end of the site. Photo RM 14.1 8 shows the vegetation adjacent to the War Memorial Park. Site represented by Photos 3 and 4 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinsky & Michelle Verdugo

Date: 10/24/2007

Location: RM14.1 - Liberty Crossing Park

Plot # 4

GPS Point: RM14.1-4

Near Corps field point LP6, E. Rutherford, Bergen Co.

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
			<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	6	3.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>		100
			<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	4	8	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	3	10	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>		10
			<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1	2	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	2	5	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>		5
			<i>Cottonwood</i>	1	0.5	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	10	50			
						<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>		5			
						<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	1	10			
						<i>Digitaria</i> sp.		10			
						Unidentified herb	2	10			
						Quadrat #2					
						<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5	15			
						<i>Aster</i> sp.	1	15			
						<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	2	10			
						<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	1	30			
						<i>Digitaria</i> sp.		5			
						<i>Setaria pumilia</i>		5			
						<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	1	5			
						<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	2	10			
						<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	1	5			

SITE DESCRIPTION: *designates a landscape plant. Sampling location falls between RM14.1 and RM13.8 on the east side of the river. The river bank is extremely steep. Plots 1 and 2 are adjacent to the new Liberty Memorial Park (dedicated October 20,2007) just south of the Aquanacock Bridge. Park is landscaped all the way to the top of slope, where there is a chain link fence. Plots 3 and 4 are adjacent to the Rutherford War Memorial Park and the vacant lot south of it. Vegetation adjacent to this park is dominated by very dense growth of *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Rosa multiflora* and *Celastrus orbiculatus*.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 14.1 1 to RM 14.1 7; RM 14.1 plot 1 to RM 14.1 plot 4. Photo RM 14.1 plot 1 shows the steep slope and vegetation, Photo RM 14.1 plot 4 shows the shoreline adjacent to the empty lot at the south end of the site. Photo RM 14.1 8 shows the vegetation adjacent to the War Memorial Park. Site represented by Photos 3 and 4 in the Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinsky, Michelle Verdugo, Tricia Aspinwall

Date: 11/2/2007

Location: RM17.6 - Dundee Island

Plot # 2

GPS Point: RM17.6-2

Clifton, Passaic Co.

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	6.5	33	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	2	5.5	Quadrat #1			<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	2	5.5
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	12.0	113	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	1	0.5	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	2	45			
<i>Betula nigra</i>	10.1	80	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	1.5	<i>Allium vineale</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9.1	65	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1	0.5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	1	10			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	9.0	64	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	1	0.5	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	15.6	191	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	1	0.5						
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	30.8	745				Quadrat #2					
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	5.7	26				<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	9.9	77				<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	3	5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	12.7	127				<i>Allium vineale</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	9.9	77									
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	6.3	31									
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	12.0	113									
Over Hanging Trees											
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	15.0	177									
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	23.1	419									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	18.0	254									
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	15.0	177									
<i>Betula nigra</i>	13.2	137									

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site has natural cobble/gravel shoreline, and the river here is shallow and has riffles. Site is about 200 yards south of the Dundee Dam. Site is forested, but much of understory has been recently cleared and chipped, and a stone dust trail has been created. South end of site (near plot 5) consists of large mounds of concrete debris. The site is currently gated and locked. There is a severe porcelainberry problem along the trail to the gate, and *Polygonum cuspidatum* was quickly growing back along the river following landscaping activities.

PHOTOGRAPHS: RM 17.6 1 to RM 17.6 6. RM 17.6 plot 1 through RM 17.6 plot 5. Photo RM 17.6 plot 4.2 shows remains of a Native American fish wier in the river. Site represented by Photos 28 and 29 of the Photo Appendix.

TRIBUTARY VEGETATION DATA

REFERENCE SITES VEGETATION DATA

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey, Michelle Verdugo

Date: 6/25/2008

Location: Harrison Reference Wetland - RM3.9

Plot # 2

GPS Point: RM3.9-2

Harrison, Hudson County

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)

Shrubs

Herbs

Vines

Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
			<i>Iva frutescens</i>	10	22.5	Quadrat #1					
			<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	1	10	<i>Scirpus americanus</i>		80			
						<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>		10			
						<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	1	5			
						Quadrat #2					
						<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>		1			
						<i>Spartina alternifolia</i>		35			
						<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		15			
						<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>		5			
<i>Morus alba</i>	6.1	29									

SITE DESCRIPTION: Harrison side of the Passaic River across from Minish Wetland Restoration Site. Just north of RM 3.8 (Port Authority Wetland). Observed killdeer, gulls, great egret at site. Fiddler crab burrows present near Plot 4.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Harrison reference plot 1 1 through Harrison reference plot 4 5. Photos 5 and 6 in the Reference Site Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey, Michelle Verdugo

Date: 6/25/2008

Location: Harrison Reference Wetland - RM3.9

Plot # 3

GPS Point: RM3.9-3

Harrison, Hudson County

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)

Shrubs

Herbs

Vines

Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
			<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2	1	Quadrat #1					
			<i>Iva frutescens</i>	15	22.5	<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		5			
						<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>		5			
						<i>Spartina alternifolia</i>		65			
						Quadrat #2					
						<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		1			
						<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>		5			
						<i>Spartina alternifolia</i>		84			
<i>Morus alba</i>	6.1	29									

SITE DESCRIPTION: Harrison side of the Passaic River across from Minish Wetland Restoration Site. Just north of RM 3.8 (Port Authority Wetland). Observed killdeer, gulls, great egret at site. Fiddler crab burrows present near Plot 4.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Harrison reference plot 1 1 through Harrison reference plot 4 5. Photos 5 and 6 in the Reference Site Photo Appendix.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey

Assessment Team: Tom Shinskey, Michelle Verdugo

Date: 6/6/2008

Location: Scherman Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary

Plot # 2

GPS Point: SH-2

Trees (over 4"DBH and 4' tall)			Shrubs			Herbs			Vines		
Species	DBH (in)	Basal Area (in ²)	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover	Species	Number	% cover
<i>Carya sp.</i>	7.5	44	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	6	21	Quadrat #1					
<i>Quercus alba</i>	25.5	510	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	2	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	4	20			
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.5	44	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	1	5	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	5	10			
<i>Betula nigra</i>	14.0	154	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	1	2	<i>Aster sp.</i>	3	5			
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	50.5	2002	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	1	2	<i>Bryophyta</i>		15			
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9.9	77	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	7	29	<i>Viola sp.</i>	1	5			
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9.3	68	<i>Betula lenta</i>	1	2	Liverwort		10			
			<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1	5	<i>Apocynum medium</i>	1	20			
						<i>Rhynchospora sp.</i>		5			
						Quadrat #2					
Over Hanging Trees						<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	2	40			
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	14.2	158				<i>Aster sp.</i>	3	10			
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	4.8	18				Liverwort		45			
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15.7	193				<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>		5			
<i>Betula nigra</i>	7.9	49									
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12.4	121									
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	30.1	711									
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	5.2	21									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.2	41									
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	8.0	50									

SITE DESCRIPTION: Headwaters of Passaic River. Site is a New Jersey Audubon Wildlife Sanctuary, and is generally undisturbed.

PHOTOGRAPHS: sh plot 1.jpg through sh plot 3.4.jpg. Photos 7 and 8 of the Reference Site Photo Appendix

DELINEATION DATA FORMS

FIELD DATA FORM

Job Number: JR2789
 Field Investigators: Tom Shinsky and Jerry Bolton
 Project/Site: Riverside County Park - River Mile 10.9
 Applicant/Owner: USACE - NY District

Nearest Wetland Flag: WF RM 10.9 25
 Date: 5/13/08
 County: Bergen
 State: New Jersey

Wetland: SP- 1 **Upland: SP- 2**

Wetland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Herb	FACW
2	<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Herb	OBL
3	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Shrub	FACW
4	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Tree	FACW
5			
6			
7			
8			

Upland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Shrub	FACU
2	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Tree	FACW
3	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Gram	FACU
4	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Tree	FACW-
5			
6			
7			
8			

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

Wetland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	%	Texture
0-2	10YR3/3			sand
2-18	10YR4/2	10YR3/6	10	silty sand

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: low chroma colors, mottling

Upland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	%	Texture
0-2	10YR2/2			silty loam
2-10	10YR3/3			silty loam
10-				auger refusal

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: _____

Wetland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): ---

Soil Saturated? Yes Depth to Saturation (Inches): surface

Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): 6"

Field Evidence of Hydrology: saturation, drift lines

Note: surface not inundated at time of sampling but is tidal

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?

Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Upland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): N/A

Soil Saturated? No Depth to Saturation (Inches): >18"

Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): N/A

Field Evidence of Hydrology: No field evidence of hydrology

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?

Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Atypical Situation in Upland and/or Wetland? No

Comments: _____

FIELD DATA FORM

Job Number: JR2789
 Field Investigators: Tom Shinsky and Jerry Bolton
 Project/Site: Kearny Riverbank Park - River Mile 7.7
 Applicant/Owner: USACE - NY District

Nearest Wetland Flag: WF RM 7.7 15
 Date: 5/13/08
 County: Hudson
 State: New Jersey

Wetland: SP- 1 **Upland: SP- 2**

Wetland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Bidens sp.</i>	Herb	
2	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Herb	OBL
3	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	Herb	OBL
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Upland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Tree	NL
2	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Vine	FAC
3	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Tree	FACW-
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

Wetland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling %	Texture
0-18	10YR6/2		silty sand

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: _____

Upland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling %	Texture
0-8	10YR3/3		silty loam
8-			auger refusal

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: high chroma colors
 note: park is fill material below grade

Wetland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? Yes Depth (Inches): _____
 Soil Saturated? Yes Depth to Saturation (Inches): surface
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): _____
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: saturation

Upland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): N/A
 Soil Saturated? No Depth to Saturation (Inches): >18"
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): N/A
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: No field evidence of hydrology

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Atypical Situation in Upland and/or Wetland? No

Comments: _____

FIELD DATA FORM

Job Number: JR2789
 Field Investigators: Tom Shinsky and Jerry Bolton
 Project/Site: Harrison
 Applicant/Owner: USACE - NY District

Nearest Wetland Flag: WF HW 20
 Date: 5/14/08
 County: Hudson
 State: New Jersey

Wetland: SP- 1 **Upland: SP- 2**

Wetland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Shrub	FACW+
2	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Shrub	FACW
3	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Herb	FACW
4	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Gram	FACW
5			
6			
7			
8			

Upland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Herb	FACU-
2	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree	NI
3	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Herb	NL
4	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Tree	FACW-
5			
6			
7			
8			

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? No
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

Wetland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	%	Texture
0-6	10YR2/2			silt
6-10	10YR2/2			silt/gravel
10-				auger refusal

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: low chroma colors in the top 10"

Upland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	%	Texture

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: upland soil point not taken, substrate was all fill/gravel

Wetland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): ---
 Soil Saturated? Yes Depth to Saturation (Inches): surface
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): surface
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: saturation , drift lines

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Upland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): N/A
 Soil Saturated? No Depth to Saturation (Inches): >18"
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): N/A
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: No field evidence of hydrology

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Atypical Situation in Upland and/or Wetland? No

Comments: _____

FIELD DATA FORM

Job Number: JR2789
 Field Investigators: Tom Shinsky and Jerry Bolton
 Project/Site: Glenfield Park - Toney's Brook
 Applicant/Owner: USACE - NY District

Nearest Wetland Flag: WF SR5 25
 Date: 5/13/08
 County: Essex
 State: New Jersey

Wetland: SP- 1 **Upland: SP- 2**

Wetland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Herb	FACW
2	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Herb	FACU-
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Upland Vegetation

	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum	Indicator Status
1	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Tree	FACW
2	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Herb	FACU-
3	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Shrub	FAC-
4	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Tree	FACW-
5			
6			
7			
8			

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

>50% FAC or Wetter, or Prevalence Index <3? Yes
 Yes (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Met)
 No (Hydrophytic Vegetation Criterion Not Met)

Wetland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	Mottling %	Texture
0-6	10YR2/2			sand/organic
6-10	10YR3/2			sand
10-				auger refusal

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: low chroma colors in the top 10"

Upland Soils

Soil Series/Phase: _____

Is the Soil Listed as Hydric?

Depth (Inches)	Matrix	Mottling	Mottling %	Texture
0-1	10YR2/2			sandy loam
1-4	10YR3/3			sandy loam
4-18	10YR3/6			sandy loam

Hydric Soil Criterion Met?
 Yes (Hydric Soil Criterion Met)
 No (Hydric Soil Criterion Not Met)

Rationale: _____

Wetland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): ---
 Soil Saturated? Yes Depth to Saturation (Inches): surface
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): surface
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: drainage patterns, drift lines, drainage patterns

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Upland Hydrology

Ground Surface Inundated? No Depth (Inches): N/A
 Soil Saturated? No Depth to Saturation (Inches): >18"
 Depth to Free-standing Water in Probe Hole (Inches): N/A
 Field Evidence of Hydrology: No field evidence of hydrology

Evidence of Prolonged Saturation and/or Inundation?
 Yes (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Met)
 No (Wetland Hydrology Criterion Not Met)

Atypical Situation in Upland and/or Wetland? No

Comments: _____

APPENDIX D – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

LOWER PASSAIC RIVER AND TRIBUTARY PHOTOGRAPHS

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 1. View of shoreline at RM15.2 (General Pulaski Memorial Park).



Photo 2. Representative vegetation sampled at RM15.2 (General Pulaski Memorial Park).

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 3. Representative vegetation at north portion of RM14.1 (Liberty Crossing Park).
Note shoreline erosion.



Photo 4. Shoreline and vegetation at south end of RM14.1 (Liberty Crossing Park).
Shoreline very steep and no woody vegetation present.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 5. Shoreline and vegetation at RM13.8; located on the west bank. Low hanging branches and fallen trees create good fish/benthic habitat.



Photo 6. Concrete stabilization wall at RM13.6 (Memorial Park). Wall extends along the entire area sampled.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 7. Representative vegetation sampled at RM13.6 (Memorial Park).



Photo 8. Most of the shoreline along RM12.8 consists of concrete or stone walls bordering residential areas.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 9. Photo of a sampling point at RM12.8.



Photo 10. Representative vegetation sampled at RM12.9.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 11. Retaining wall along RM12.3 (Van Winkle Park) crumbling in several places.



Photo 12. Shows lack of riparian vegetation at RM12.3 (Van Winkle Park).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 13. View of shoreline at RM12.0 (Westfield High School Boat Launch).



Photo 14. Vegetation sampled at the south end of RM12.0 (Westfield High School Boat Launch).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 15. Pilings observed along the shoreline of RM11.6.



Photo 16. Mudflat at RM11.6 exposed at low tide.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 17. Representative vegetation sampled at RM11.3 (Riverside County Park).



Photo 18. View of shoreline at RM11.3 (Riverside County Park).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 19. Representative vegetation sampled at RM10.9 (Riverside County Park).



Photo 20. View of shoreline and dense Japanese knotweed along the northern portion of RM10.3 (Riverside County Park).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 21. Southern portion of RM10.3 (Riverside County Park) where more native vegetation was present.



Photo 22. View of shoreline at RM9.9 (Riverside County Park). Also visible in photo is the large mudflat that exists at this location.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 23. Large stand of *Phragmites australis* at the south end of RM9.9 (Riverside County Park).



Photo 24. Arrow arum observed growing near the south end of RM9.9 (Riverside County Park)

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 25. View of shoreline at RM7.7East (Kearny Riverbank Park).



Photo 26. Vegetation at RM7.7East (Kearny Riverbank Park), half of the site was densely covered with Japanese knotweed, the other half had more native herbaceous vegetation.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 27. Representative vegetation sampled at RM7.7 West.



Photo 28. RM17.6 – Dundee Island Park. Most of the site appears to have been recently cleared, except for the larger trees.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photos 29. View of shoreline and riparian vegetation at RM17.6 (Dundee Island Park). Dundee Dam can be seen in background.

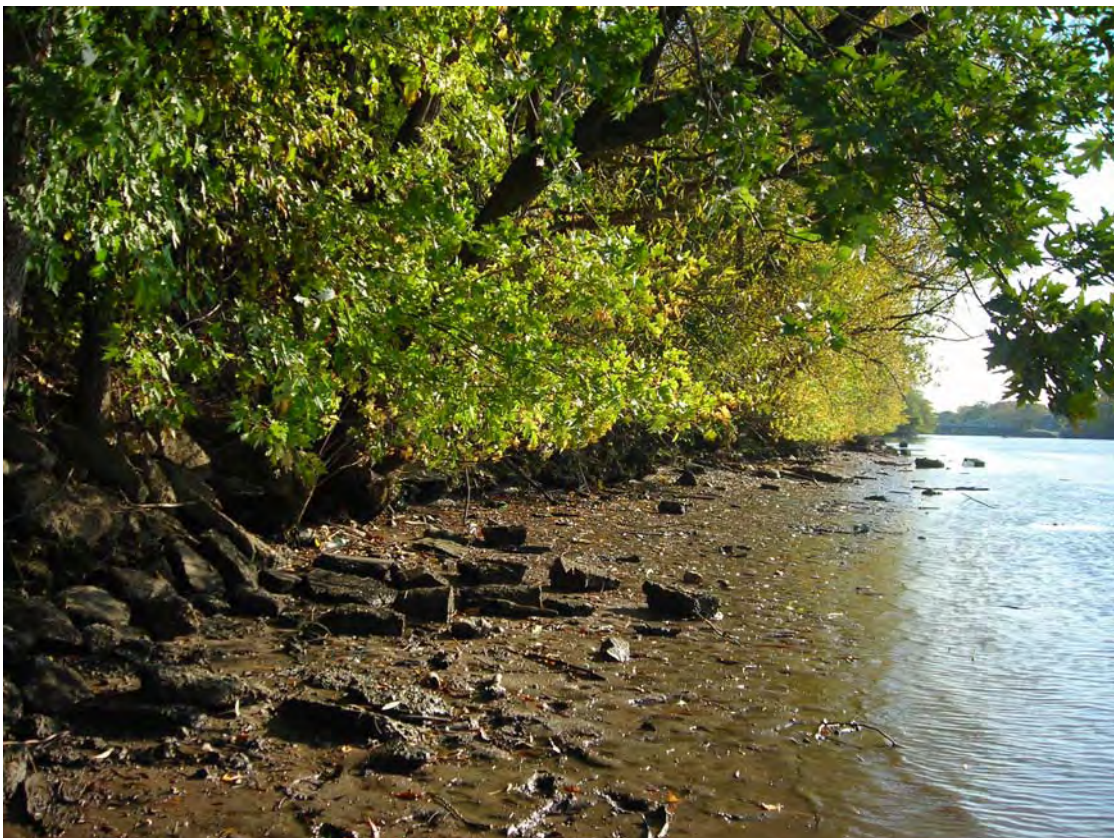


Photo 30. View of shoreline and riparian vegetation located at RM11.0 (Riverside County Park).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 31. View of mudflat at RM11.0 (Riverside County Park) exposed at low tide.



Photo 32. Representative vegetation sampled at RM8.5 (Doyle Park).

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007



Photo 33. View of shoreline at RM8.5 (Doyle Park).



Photo 34. RM3.8 – Wetland sampled across from Minish Park.
Note *Spartina alterniflora* growing below the high tide line.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Fall 2007**



Photo 35. Riparian vegetation present at RM4.3 – Minish Park.



Photo 36. One small clump of *Panicum virgatum* observed at RM4.3 (Minish Park).

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Spring 2008**



Photo 37. RM7.1 – Kearny Boat Ramp Module. Dense Japanese knotweed in the riparian zone. Sparse vegetation below the high tide line, including *Polygonum hydropiperoides*.



Photo 38. RM 9.7 – Stonewall Module. Parts of this site consist of dense shrub cover of non-native honeysuckle.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Spring 2008



Photo 39. RM9.7 – Stonewall Module. Herbaceous vegetation including *Rumex crispus* and *Eupatorium rugosum*.



Photo 40. RM10.7 – Nutley Boat Ramp Module. Herbaceous vegetation included several *Iris* species.

Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Spring 2008



Photo 41. SR5 – Toney's Brook tributary site. Herbaceous cover dominated by Japanese knotweed, also *Impatiens capensis* and *Eupatorium rugosum*.



Photo 42. TR2 – Third River tributary site located behind condominiums and adjacent to Route 3 in Clifton.

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Site Photographs – Spring 2008**



Photo 43. TR3 – Third River tributary site between the Glendale Cemetery and the Forest Hills Golf Course in Belleville.



Photo 44. SaR2 - Saddle River tributary site between St. Michael's Cemetery and Felician College in South Hackensack.

**BIO-BENCHMARK AND WETLAND DELINEATION LOCATION
PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Bio-benchmark and Wetland Delineation Location Photographs –Spring 2008**



Photo 1. RM7.7 Bio-benchmark studies measuring lowest elevation of vegetation and lowest elevation of invasive species growth.



Photo 2. RM7.7 Second bio-benchmark studies location measuring lowest elevation of vegetation, lowest elevation of invasive species growth, and location of unvegetated mudflat.



Photo 3. RM10.9 Bio-benchmark studies measuring lowest elevation of vegetation and lowest elevation of invasive species growth.



Photo 4. RM10.9 Second bio-benchmark studies location measuring lowest elevation of vegetation, lowest elevation of invasive species growth, and location of unvegetated mudflat.



Photo 5. Location of wetland delineation conducted at the Harrison Wetland (RM 3.9).



Photo 6. Location of wetland delineation conducted at the Harrison Wetland (RM 3.9).

REFERENCE SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

**Passaic River Terrestrial Vegetation Survey
Reference Site Photographs – Fall 2007 and Summer 2008**



Photo 1. Rancocas Creek reference site (Fall 2007) marsh fringe/mudflat.



Photo 2. Rancocas Creek reference site (Fall 2007),
close up of mudflat and *Nuphar lutea*.



Photo 3. Rancocas Creek reference site (Summer 2008), fringe marsh dominated by *Nuphar lutea* and arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*).



Photo 4. Rancocas Creek reference site (Summer 2008), *Scirpus americanus*.



Photo 5. Harrison Wetland Reference Site (RM3.9);
note *Spartina alterniflora* growing at this site.



Photo 6. Harrison Wetland Reference Site; emergent vegetation including
Scirpus americanus and water hemp (*Amaranthus cannabinus*).



Photo 7. Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary; near headwaters of the Passaic River; lush herbaceous ground cover including *Carex* sp., jewelweed, and smartweed.



Photo 8. Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary; steep banks at this vegetation sampling plot; Native woody vegetation and sparse herbaceous layer including skunk cabbage.