Wetland Resources, Inc.

Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance

9505 19th Avenue S.E.
Suite 106
Everett, Washington 98208
**(425) 337-3174**
Fax (425) 337-3045

June 30, 2015

Quadrant Corporation
Attn: Matt Perkins
14725 SE 36th Street, #100
Bellevue, WA 98006

**RE: Wildlife Report for King County Tax Parcel: 0325059100**

## INTRODUCTION

Redmond Zoning Code (RZC) 21.64.020(A)(1) identifies Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs) as those areas with the presence of certain protected species and habitats. The protected species include species of concern as defined by Redmond (federally or state designated threatened, endangered, sensitive, or candidate species), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) designated priority species, and species of local importance. The protected habitats include those areas that species of concern have a primary association, WDFW designated priority habitats, habitats of local importance, naturally occurring ponds less than 20-acres in size, waters of the state, aquatic resources planted with game fish, and land essential to preserving habitat connections. Definitions of these terms or found in RZC 21.78A. In addition to the protections afforded to other critical areas, the presence of HCAs requires additional protections stipulated by RZC 21.64.020E and RZC 21.64.020G.

Wetland Resources, Inc. (WRI) completed a site investigation on January 19 and 21, 2015 to conduct a wildlife evaluation on and in the vicinity of the aforementioned tax parcel in order to determine if any wildlife species or habitats are present that would limit development of the site. The investigation area is an approximate 1.45-acre parcel located south of the intersection at 134th Avenue NE and NE 100th Street in the City of Redmond, Washington as part of Section 3, Township 25, Range 05.

The project applicant is proposing the construction of eight single-family lots and associated infrastructure on the subject property. The subject parcel is surrounded on the southwest, west, and north by residential development; on the east by industrial land use; and on the southeast by a forested area. The topography of the proposed project site is primarily flat, with the southeastern corner sloping down to a shallow ravine to the east. A stream flows from north to south adjacent to the eastern property boundary, and is the only identified aquatic critical area that could potentially affect the proposed project.

The stream is a perennial tributary to the Sammamish River and does not support fish in the vicinity of the subject property. For additional information on the stream or the proposed project, see the critical area study report associated with this wildlife report.

## SITE INVESTIGATION

### PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Prior to conducting the on-site investigation of the subject site, public resource information was reviewed to identify the presence of any priority habitats or species within and near the project area. These sources included:

- WDFW Priority Habitats and Species Maps
- Washington DNR ARCIMS Mapping Application for streams
- WDFW SalmonScape Interactive Mapping System
- Washington DNR's natural heritage site database
- City of Redmond Maps referenced in RCZ 21.64.020(A)(1(e): *Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area (Core Preservation Areas) Map; Critical Area Wildlife Habitat Willows/Rose Hill Neighborhood Map; and Stream Classification map*

According to the WDFW Priority Habitat and Species online mapping application, no priority species or habitats exist within or adjacent to the subject property. The segment of the stream flowing alongside the eastern property boundary is not mapped on the DNR ARCIMS Mapping Application. However, just downstream the application maps a segment of stream as non fish-bearing, and WDFW Salmonscape has not recorded any salmon species distributions. Additionally, no evidence of any federal or state species of concern, priority species, or species of local importance as listed by the DNR Natural Heritage Database was observed for the site. The City of Redmond maps identify the subject site as potentially containing critical wildlife habitat, which could constitute a HCA. The stream is identified as Class IV, and is therefore not fish-bearing. This corresponds with he above description of the stream.

Field surveys were performed on January 19 and 21, 2015 in order to assess whether potential HCAs are on-site.

### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The fieldwork for this Wildlife Assessment for Quadrant Corporation was conducted by Scott Walters, who prepared this report.

Scott Walters holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Wildlife Conservation Biology and Applied Vertebrate Ecology. He has worked as a wildlife field ecologist on projects across the country including endangered avian species monitoring, endangered bat studies, and shorebird population research. Additional training includes an advanced certificate in Aquarium and Aquatic Sciences, and a post-Baccalaureate certificate in Wetland Science and Management from the University of Washington.

**HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

On-site habitat was assessed during field visits in discrete habitat units that were determined based on similarity of vegetative communities and habitat functions provided. There are three distinct habitat units present on and around the subject property: complex sloped forest, invasive scrub-shrub community, and disturbed pasture (See the Habitat Unit Map).

Habitat Unit A - Complex Sloped Forest

Along the eastern border of the property exists a relatively open forested area that slopes down to the Class IV stream. In the northern terminus of the on-site portion of this habitat unit is a big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) forest with a scrub-shrub understory dominated by invasive Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). To the south, the forest has an understory of oso-berry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) that replaces Himalayan blackberry as the dominant species, and comprises the majority of the on-site portion of this habitat unit. Habitat Unit A extends south of the subject site, and develops into a western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)/Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forest with a scrub-shrub and emergent understory dominated by oso-berry, western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), and Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*). There is a smooth and interspersed transition between the maple and coniferous forests.

This habitat unit features a low gradient stream channel with a gravel bed and an approximate 2-foot width. Both the stream channel, and forested slopes on either side of it, contain large woody debris. Some snags are present within the unit, south of the subject property boundary. Several forms of disturbance exist within and adjacent to Habitat Unit A. Suburban residential development is the dominant surrounding land use, and evidence of anthropogenic waste is present (ex. abandoned cars, trash, etc). The unit is a habitat corridor that is bisected by a utility line easement; creating habitat fragmentation and impeding wildlife movements. Additionally, a gun club is located just south of the utility easement, and was observed producing very high levels of noise disturbance.

Habitat Unit B – Invasive Scrub-shrub Community

Along the western border of the subject site lies a community of invasive scrub-shrub species with several stands of trees distributed throughout the unit. The entire area of Habitat Unit B is topographically flat. The southern extent of the on-site portion of this habitat unit is a big-leaf maple stand with a scrub-shrub understory dominated by Himalayan blackberry. North of this is a scrub-shrub community dominated by Himalayan blackberry and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) with no overstory. In the northern-most extent of the habitat unit is a small stand of western red cedar and Douglas fir with a relatively open understory abutting the Himalayan blackberry to the south. The transitions between these vegetation communities are relatively abrupt.

Several logs and at least one standing snag are present within the on-site portion of Habitat Unit B. Additional perches are provided by the Himalayan blackberry structure. Several forms of disturbance exist within and adjacent to this unit. Suburban residential development is the dominant surrounding land use, and evidence of anthropogenic waste is present (ex. abandoned

refrigerator, trash, etc). The entire unit is dominated by invasive species, and soils are likely disturbed from past land uses.

Habitat Unit C – Disturbed Pasture
The middle third of the subject site is topographically flat, and appears to have been historically pasture area with sporadic patches of low-lying Himalayan blackberry. The majority of this habitat unit has been recently cleared of vegetation, and the soil surface is covered with either basalt cobble or straw. The historical vegetative condition persists in the northeastern extent of the unit, and evidence of the past vegetation community exists in the form of debris along the edges of the cleared area. Habitat Unit C lies between the north and south property boundaries, and separates Habitat Units A and B.

No habitat features of note were observed. This unit is heavily disturbed. Almost the entire area has been cleared of any vegetation, and the soils are greatly impacted.

## WILDLIFE FINDINGS

Field visits were performed in the morning and the afternoon/evening to evaluate habitat conditions and potential wildlife presence throughout the diurnal cycle. All on-site areas were surveyed, and the stream corridor was surveyed from the southern property boundary to the utility corridor to the south.

### Wildlife Species Detections
Both audible and visual detections were noted for wildlife species during on-site assessments.

Habitat Type A (Complex Sloped Forest)
Six (6) avian species were detected. Visual avian species detections: Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), and Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*). Auditory avian species detections: Corvids (*Corvus* spp.), and Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla*).

No direct observation of use by mammalian species was made. No deer scat was detected, but it is predicted that this habitat is at least marginally used by black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) given forest present resources and access to water. The high level of noise disturbance produced by the nearby gun club likely reduces the number of deer that make use of the area.

Habitat Unit B (Invasive Scrub-shrub Community)
Eight (8) avian species were detected. Visual avian species detections: Song Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), Black-capped Chickadee, Pacific Wren, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*). Auditory avian species detections: Corvids and Golden-crowned Kinglet. No direct observation of use by mammalian species was made.

Habitat Type C (Disturbed Pasture)
No direct or indirect use of this habitat unit by wildlife was observed.

**General Wildlife Predictions**
Given the time of year that the wildlife surveys were conducted, detection of use by wildlife was likely diminished compared to the spring or summer seasons. Based on the available habitat, other avian species that are likely to occur on-site include Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), and Bewick's Wren (*Thyromanes bewickii*). Other possible mammalian species that may utilize this site include species such as: Eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), American beavers (*Castor canadensis*), shrews (*Sorex* spp.), moles (*Scapanus* spp.), bats (*Myotis* spp.), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), skunks (*Mephitis* spp.), eastern gray squirrels (*Sciuris carolinensis*), deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), Virginia opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and Douglas squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*).

Amphibian species that may use this site include: northwestern garter snake (*Thamnophis ordinoides*), pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*), bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), and northwestern salamander (*Ambystoma gracile*).

This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, and may omit species that currently utilize or could utilize the site.

**Use by Special Status Wildlife Species**
The wildlife species detected on-site either directly or indirectly, as well as those predicted to occur, are not of special concern. No species, or evidence indicating use by species, that are of concern, priority, or locally important were detected at the site. Additionally, no active habitats of primary association were observed for such species.

WDFW PHS web application revealed no wildlife of any concern within a half-mile radius of the subject property. No natural heritage sites are documented within the section, township, and range this property is located in.

## HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORMS

Habitat Unit Assessment Forms were used to evaluate both habitat types present on the subject property, pursuant to the Critical Areas Reporting Requirements outlined in RZC Appendix 1. Habitat Type A (Complex Sloped Forest) received a total score of 16 on the habitat unit assessment form. Habitat Type B (Invasive Scrub-shrub Community) received a total score of 9. Finally, Habitat Type C (Disturbed Pasture) received a total score of 5. Habitat unit assessment forms are attached to this report. The primary reason for the difference in the habitat unit scores is vegetation age and complexity, habitat continuity, and presence/absence of forest structure.

## SUMMARY OF SITE INVESTIGATION

There are two distinct areas of significant habitat use on the subject property; the invasive shrub-scrub community to the west (Habitat Unit B) and the complex sloped forest area to the east (Habitat Unit A). The disturbed pasture area (Habitat Unit C) serves primarily as open space with no human-built structures, which facilitates wildlife movement between the other on-site

habitat units. The scrub-shrub structure created by the Himalayan blackberry in Habitat Unit B provides an abundance of perches. This combined with invertebrates available for foraging in the nearby small area of uncleared pasture grasses is likely the reason for the significant use of this area. However, this unit is dominated by invasive plant species, and therefore poses a threat to adjacent habitats dominated by native plant communities, such as Habitat Unit A.

Habitat Unit A (Complex Sloped Forest) provides high-quality, mostly native habitat to urban wildlife. Additionally, Habitat Unit A acts as a biodiversity corridor, connecting the on-site habitat areas to a broader and more complex habitat matrix. However, this corridor is bisected to the south by the utility easement, and further disturbed by the presence of the gun club. Although the functionality of the biodiversity corridor is therefore diminished, the availability of cover for movement as well as the presence of the Class IV stream, identifies the majority of Habitat Unit A as a HCA. However, the portion of the unit that effectively functions as a biodiversity corridor extends onto the subject site only marginally in the southeastern corner. Other than this on-site portion of the corridor and the Class IV stream (and its associated buffer), no other portion of the subject site contains habitat that meets the requirements of identification as a HCA under RZC 21.64.020(A)(1).

While the forested and scrub-shrub environments on the subject site are clearly used by a variety of wildlife species, only federally or state species of concern, priority species, species of local importance, or breeding migratory songbirds afford protection to upland areas. There is no observed evidence that any federal, state, or locally important species use the subject site. Further, there is no recorded information on commonly used available resources that would indicate such use. Therefore, only one (1) HCA is located on the subject site.

## DISCUSSION

### CLASSIFICATION OF ON-SITE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREA

RZC 21.64.020(A)(2) requires HCAs to be rated or classified according to their characteristics, function and value, and/or their sensitivity to disturbance. The City of Redmond has a variety of classifications for HCAs, which are not mutually exclusive to one another. The following classifications will be considered for the on-site HCA:

Core Preservation Areas

As per RZC 21.64.020.A.2.a, Class IV streams are defined as core preservation areas. Additionally, the buffer of any stream identified on a site-specific level is also considered a core preservation area. Therefore, within the boundaries of the property, any portion of Habitat Unit A within the buffer associated with the stream flowing along the eastern edge the subject property is a core preservation area. This area is to have no net loss pursuant to RCZ 21.64.010(A)(3). On this property, no part of Habitat Unit A outside of the stream buffer would be considered a core preservation area.

Species Protection

Given the absence of any special status species, no portion of the on-site HCA is classified as a species protection area.

Quality Habitat Areas

The habitat unit assessment forms described previously were used in order to determine whether a portion of the on-site HCA should be classified as a quality habitat area. This is because the forms qualitatively score the habitat units based upon several parameters indicative of habitat qualities described in RZC 21.64.020(A)(2)(c) These include relative size, community diversity, interspersion (spatial patterns), continuity, forest vegetation layers, forest age, and presence of invasive plants. Given the differences quantified by the forms, Habitat Unit A is considered to be a quality habitat, while Habitat Units B and C is considered too simple and low of habitat quality to be so. This determination was made based on Unit A scoring more than half of the total possible points (27). This is in contrast to Units B and C, which scored no more higher than a third of the total possible points.

Riparian Stream Corridor

The on-site HCA is adjacent to a Class IV stream, thus classifying it as a riparian stream corridor. Given that there is only one stream class segment present in the on-site HCA, The entire riparian stream corridor on the subject property is classified as Class IV.

**REDMOND ZONING CODE PROTECTIONS**

RZC 21.64.020(E)(1) stipulates that alterations that create adverse impacts to core preservation areas must be avoided. The portion of the on-site HCA with this classification is the Class IV stream and its associated buffer. The buffer that will be established as part of the proposed project will be protected in perpetuity through avoiding any future adverse impacts to the core preservation area, and will be placed within a separate critical areas tract. Through buffer averaging, this area will have no net loss of area, which complies with RZC 21.64.010(A)(3). The only impacts that may occur within the core preservation area are associated with the installation of a level spreader trench for proper storm water dispersal, and should not adversely impact the area.

Pursuant to 21.64.020(E)(3), performance standards within RZC 21.64.020(G) shall regulate alterations to quality habitat areas unless doing so would present a significant economic impact on the owner or developer. Similarly, while 21.64.020(G) states that these additional performance standards shall apply to species protection areas, the code makes clear that in quality habitat areas the application of the code shall not result in such significant economic impact. The strict application of the performance standards described in 21.64.020(G) would disallow the current development plan, and would cause a significant economic impact to the applicant. Any alterations to the on-site HCA classified as quality habitat area will be minimal.

The quality habitat area within Habitat Unit A should remain mostly intact due to the associated buffer of the present stream. One small segment of the habitat unit that extends slightly west of the stream buffer will be impacted by the proposed project.

While biodiversity corridors are ecologically important, the corridor provided by Habitat Unit A will not be significantly impacted by the proposed project. The on-site portion of the corridor is it's northern terminus, connecting only to relatively small and disturbed habitats of marginal functional value. Therefore, this small area of impact is not essential to preserving habitat connections.

Additionally, wildlife species that currently use the on-site habitat are predicted to have higher tolerance to human-wildlife interactions than species that utilize more rural habitat sites. Therefore, these species may be able to adapt to further changes among this habitat more successfully than others.

In conclusion, as long as any future development of the on-site forested areas occurs outside of the breeding season for migratory songbirds (thus avoiding violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918), neither the on-site HCA or wildlife presence on this site precludes development activity.

**USE OF THIS REPORT**

This wildlife assessment is supplied to Quadrant Corporation as a means of determining possible presence of protected wildlife species or habitat, as required by The City of Redmond. This report is based largely on readily observable conditions and, to a lesser extent, on readily ascertainable conditions. No attempt has been made to determine hidden or concealed conditions.

The laws applicable to critical areas are subject to varying interpretations and may be changed at any time by the courts or legislative bodies. This report is intended to provide information deemed relevant in the applicant's attempt to comply with the laws now in effect.

This report conforms to the standard of care employed by wildlife ecologists. No other representation or warranty is made concerning the work or this report, and any implied representation or warranty is disclaimed.

*Wetland Resources, Inc.*

Scott Walters
*Associate Ecologist & Wildlife Biologist*

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- Habitat Unit Map
- Habitat Assessment Forms

## REFERENCES

Redmond, City of. 2015. 21.64 Critical Areas Regulations. 21 Redmond Zoning Code. Accessed January 2015.

Redmond, City of. 2012. Map 64.3. Streams Classification.

Redmond, City of. 2011. Map 64.2. Critical Wildilife Habitat: Willos/Rose Hill Neighborhood.

Redmond, City of. 2005. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (Core Preservation Areas) Critical Areas Map.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 2015a. ARCIMS Mapping Application. Forest Practices Application Review System. http://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/app1/fpars/viewer.htm. Accessed January 2015.

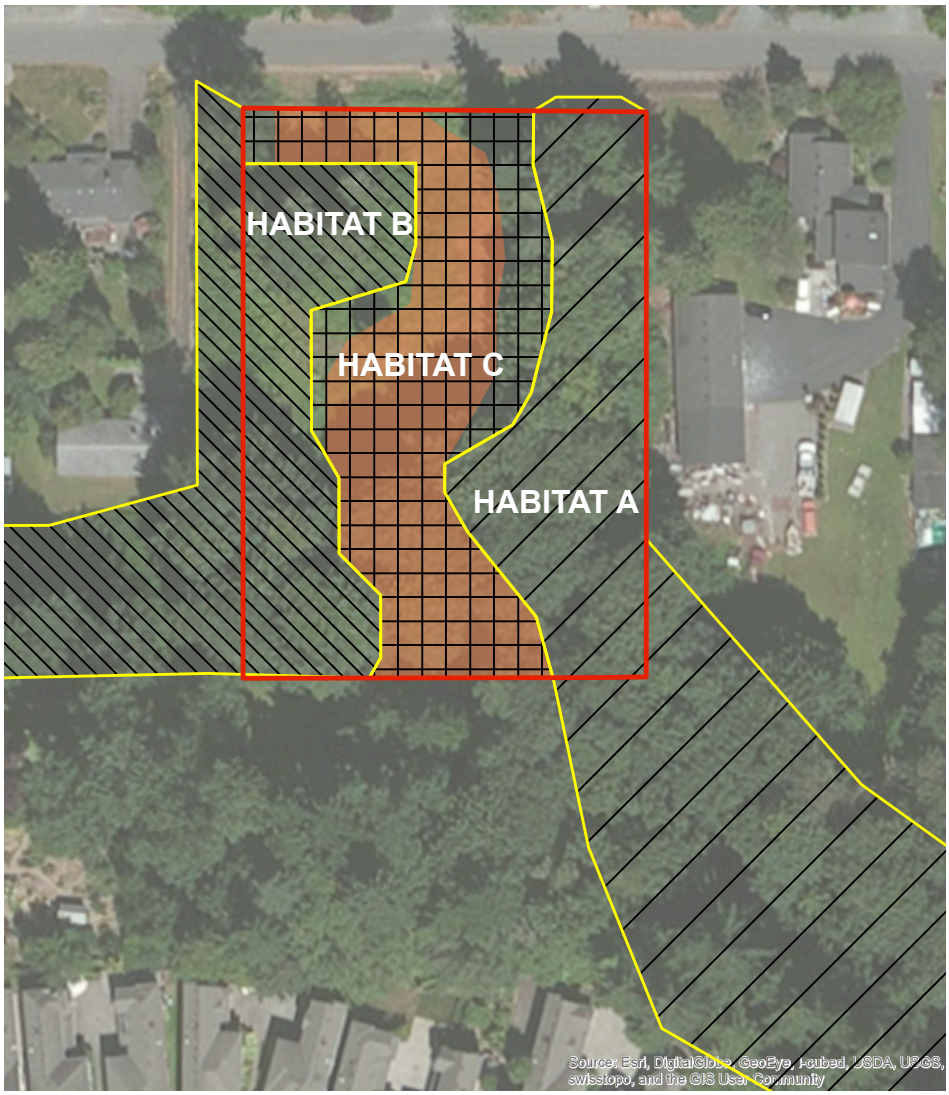
Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 2015b. Washington Natural Heritage Program. http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp_nh.aspx/. Accessed January 2015.

WDFW. 2015a. Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/phsontheweb/. Accessed January 2015.

WDFW. 2015b. SalmonScape Online Mapping Application. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html. Accessed January 2015.

ATTACHMENT 15

# HABITAT UNIT MAP
# ELLSWORTH - 134TH AVENUE NE
## PORTION OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 25N, RANGE 5E, W.M.




**LEGEND**

- HABITAT A
- HABITAT B
- HABITAT C
- CLEARED AREA
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

SCALE: 1" = 100'

0 100 200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HABITAT UNIT MAP
**Ellsworth - 134th Avenue NE**
Redmond, Washington

Tom Ellsworth
8425 219th Street SE, #100
Woodenville, WA 98072

Sheet 1/1
WRI Job # 11122
Drawn by: S. Walters
Date: Jan 22, 2015

Print Form

CityofRedmond
WASHINGTON

## CITY OF REDMOND
## HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

**HABITAT UNIT:** Habitat A - Complex Sloped Forest
**LOCATION:** King County parcel number 0325059100
**TOTAL SCORE:** 16

| Habitat Parameter | Scoring Criteria | Habitat Unit Score |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **Size** | • >50 acres = 3 points<br>• 10-50 acres = 2 points<br>• 0-10 acres = 1 point | 1 |
| **Vegetation Community Types** | • ≥ 4 types = 3 points<br>• 2-3 types = 2 points<br>• 1 type = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Community Interspersion** | • High = 3 points<br>• Medium = 2 points<br>• Low = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Priority Species Presence** | • Threatened & Endangered Species = 3 points<br>• Candidate Species = 2 points<br>• Monitor Species = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Priority Species Habitat Use** | • Breeding = 3 points<br>• Roosting = 2 points<br>• Foraging = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Habitat Continuity** | • Links protected habitats = 3 points<br>• Links unprotected habitats = 2 points<br>• Extends habitat corridor = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 3 |
| **Forest Vegetation Layers** | • 3 layers = 3 points<br>• 2 layers = 2 points<br>• 1 layers = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 3 |
| **Forest Age** | • Mature = 3 points<br>• Pole = 2 points<br>• Seedling/Shrub = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Invasive Species Presence** | • 0-25% = 3 points<br>• 26-50% = 2 points<br>• 51-75% = 1 point<br>• 75-100% = 0 points | 3 |

# CITY OF REDMOND
# HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

## VEGETATION COMMUNITY TYPES:

Three (3) vegetation communities exist within this habitat unit. The majority of the on-site portion of this habitat unit is big-leaf maple forest with a scrub-shrub understory dominated by oso-berry. South of this community, extending off-site and comprising a habitat corridor, is western red cedar/Douglas fir forest with a scrub-shrub and emergent understory dominated by oso-berry, western sword fern, and Oregon grape. Lastly, in the northern terminus of the habitat unit (north of the other two communities) is big-leaf maple forest with a scrub-shrub understory dominated by Invasive Himalayan blackberry.

## INVASIVE PLANTS:

Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus) was present; Native shrubs and trees were dominant.

## HABITAT FEATURES (snags, perches, downed logs, etc):

Low gradient stream channel with gravel bed and ~2 foot width. The habitat unit is sloped on either side of the stream channel. Both the stream channel and forested slopes contain large woody debris. Some snags are present within the unit, south of the subject property.

## WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS (direct or indirect):

Detected six (6) avian species within this habitat type during on-site assessments. Visual avian species detections: Golden-crowned Kinglet, Song Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, and Pacific Wren. Auditory avian species detections: Corvids, and Black-capped Chickadee. No direct observation of use by mammalian species was made. No deer scat was detected, but it is predicted that this habitat is used at least marginally by deer. See the associated report for addition information.

## THREATS TO HABITAT INTEGRITY:

Suburban residential development is the dominant surrounding land use, and evidence of anthropogenic waste is present (ex. abandoned cars, trash, etc). The unit is a habitat corridor that is bisected by a utility line easement, creating fragmentation. A gun club is located just south of the utility easement, and was observed producing very high levels of noise disturbance.

## OTHER NOTES:

Habitat Unit A should remain mostly intact due to the associated buffer of the present stream. One small segment of the habitat unit will be impacted by the proposed project. Wildlife species that currently use the on-site habitat are predicted to have higher tolerance to human-wildlife interactions than species that utilize more rural habitat sites. Therefore, these species may be able to adapt to further changes among this habitat more successfully than others. See associated report for more details.

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# CITY OF REDMOND
# HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

**HABITAT UNIT:** Habitat B - Invasive Scrub-shrub Community
**LOCATION:** King County parcel number 0325059100
**TOTAL SCORE:** 9

| Habitat Parameter | Scoring Criteria | Habitat Unit Score |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **Size** | • >50 acres = 3 points<br>• 10-50 acres = 2 points<br>• 0-10 acres = 1 point | 1 |
| **Vegetation Community Types** | • ≥ 4 types = 3 points<br>• 2-3 types = 2 points<br>• 1 type = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Community Interspersion** | • High = 3 points<br>• Medium = 2 points<br>• Low = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 1 |
| **Priority Species Presence** | • Threatened & Endangered Species = 3 points<br>• Candidate Species = 2 points<br>• Monitor Species = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Priority Species Habitat Use** | • Breeding = 3 points<br>• Roosting = 2 points<br>• Foraging = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Habitat Continuity** | • Links protected habitats = 3 points<br>• Links unprotected habitats = 2 points<br>• Extends habitat corridor = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 1 |
| **Forest Vegetation Layers** | • 3 layers = 3 points<br>• 2 layers = 2 points<br>• 1 layers = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 1 |
| **Forest Age** | • Mature = 3 points<br>• Pole = 2 points<br>• Seedling/Shrub = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Invasive Species Presence** | • 0-25% = 3 points<br>• 26-50% = 2 points<br>• 51-75% = 1 point<br>• 75-100% = 0 points | 1 |

# CITY OF REDMOND
# HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

## VEGETATION COMMUNITY TYPES:

Three (3) vegetation communities exist within this habitat unit. The southern extent of the on-site portion of this habitat unit is a big-leaf maple stand with a scrub-shrub understory dominated by Himalayan blackberry. North of this community, is a scrub-shrub community dominated by Himalayan blackberry and Japanese knotweed with no overstory. In the north-most extent of the habitat unit is a small stand of western red cedar and Douglas fir with a relatively open understory abutting the Himalayan blackberry to the south.

## INVASIVE PLANTS:

Dense Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus) and Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica) was present; these species are dominant in this habitat unit.

## HABITAT FEATURES (snags, perches, downed logs, etc):

Several logs, and at least one standing snag are present within this unit. Additional perches are provided by the Himalayan blackberry structure.

## WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS (direct or indirect):

Detected eight (8) avian species within this habitat type during on-site assessments. Visual avian species detections: Song Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Spotted Towhee, Black-capped Chickadee, Pacific Wren, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Auditory avian species detections: Corvids and Golden-crowned Kinglet. No direct observation of use by mammalian species was made. See the associated report for addition information.

## THREATS TO HABITAT INTEGRITY:

Suburban residential development is the dominant surrounding land use, and evidence of anthropogenic waste is present (ex. abandoned refrigerator, trash, etc). The unit is likely to be removed by future development activities.

## OTHER NOTES:

Habitat B provides low to low/medium quality wildlife habitat. The unit is dominated by invasive plant species, and therefore poses a threat to adjacent habitats dominated by native plant communities, such as Habitat A - Complex Sloped Forest.

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## CITY OF REDMOND
## HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

**HABITAT UNIT:** Habitat C - Disturbed Pasture
**LOCATION:** King County parcel number 0325059100
**TOTAL SCORE:** 5

| Habitat Parameter | Scoring Criteria | Habitat Unit Score |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **Size** | • >50 acres = 3 points<br>• 10-50 acres = 2 points<br>• 0-10 acres = 1 point | 1 |
| **Vegetation Community Types** | • ≥ 4 types = 3 points<br>• 2-3 types = 2 points<br>• 1 type = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Community Interspersion** | • High = 3 points<br>• Medium = 2 points<br>• Low = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Priority Species Presence** | • Threatened & Endangered Species = 3 points<br>• Candidate Species = 2 points<br>• Monitor Species = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Priority Species Habitat Use** | • Breeding = 3 points<br>• Roosting = 2 points<br>• Foraging = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Habitat Continuity** | • Links protected habitats = 3 points<br>• Links unprotected habitats = 2 points<br>• Extends habitat corridor = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 2 |
| **Forest Vegetation Layers** | • 3 layers = 3 points<br>• 2 layers = 2 points<br>• 1 layers = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Forest Age** | • Mature = 3 points<br>• Pole = 2 points<br>• Seedling/Shrub = 1 point<br>• None = 0 points | 0 |
| **Invasive Species Presence** | • 0-25% = 3 points<br>• 26-50% = 2 points<br>• 51-75% = 1 point<br>• 75-100% = 0 points | 0 |

# CITY OF REDMOND
# HABITAT UNIT ASSESSMENT FORM

## VEGETATION COMMUNITY TYPES:

One (1) vegetation community exists within this habitat unit. The northeastern extent of this habitat unit is pasture grass with sparse, low-lying Himalayan blackberry. The majority of this habitat unit appears to have been recently cleared of vegetation, and the soil surface is covered with either basalt cobble or straw.

## INVASIVE PLANTS:

Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus) was present; non-native grass appears to be dominant in this habitat unit.

## HABITAT FEATURES (snags, perches, downed logs, etc):

No habitat features of note were observed.

## WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS (direct or indirect):

No direct or indirect use of this habitat unit by wildlife was observed.

## THREATS TO HABITAT INTEGRITY:

Suburban residential development is the dominant surrounding land use. The unit appears to have been recently cleared in most areas.

## OTHER NOTES:

It is probable that the grass area provides some minimal level of foraging for insectivores. Also, nocturnal mammals such as raccoons may use this undeveloped location to move between other habitat areas.