Document	Stewardship Practices	Recom. Tecnhiques	Check	Comments
Riparian Areas in Settled Landscapes/ Guidance for Restoration Activities in Riparain Areas	*Protect Existing Riparian Areas*	Avoid clearing of riparian vegetation	✔	
		Pesticide and Herbicide Use in riparian areas only to control invasive species	✔	No pesticides or herbicides used
		Avoid dumping organic waste in riparian areas (including grass clippings, yard waste and household plants)	✔	
	Establish New or Restore Degraded Riparian Buffers	Plant Native Vegetation (width)	✔	Over 30 types of natvie plants put in throughout property, especially in the riparian area around the pond, including salal, sword fern, deer ferns, dog wood. Salal was planted all the way up to the slope, over 30 meters in some areas. Distance to house is 15 to 20 m so some areas the width is just to the house.
		Protect Plantings from Wildlife and Livestock		none is necessary. Kinnikinnick was eaten by some wildlife (perhaps deer) but it grew back. She has observed that wildlife are more likely to eat ornamental plants.
		Install Large Woody Debris	✔	Logs that fell on the property were installed around the pond to improve habitat
		Create Pits and Mounds	✔	Some twigs have been mounded under a tree in the riparian area and the riparian area has lots of dirt mounds that she has planted into
		Create Riparian Wetlands		
	Control Invasive Species	varies by species--which species controlled?	✔	Control (manual) of lamium, blackberry, buttercup and others. Invasive plants are put in city compost collection.
	Augment Riparian Areas with Agroforestry or Leave Strips	maintaining unmown or seldom mown leave strips		
		maintain or plant agroforestry crops		
Drainage Maintenance in Agricultural Waterways	*Use Sensitive Methods to Work in Waterways*	Maual work used to clear ditches		City cuts grass around the ditch as near the road
		In-stream work window		Some grasses growing in the pond and SCCP suggested removing some every other year in the fall. She does some removal in this work window
	Stabilize Banks using Bioengineering Methods	plant whips (cut branches or saplings)	✔	about 20 small trees and saplings plante (Ceder, Hemlock and Fir), sometimes cuts plants and replants them
		construct structures (wattle fences, live palisade and live brush areas)		
	Restore Aquatic Habitats	Habitat Complexing	✔	Logs added to riparian area, berms created to plant into
		Constructed Wetlands and Stream Channels		
	Avoid Overapplication or Poor Storage of Manure	avoid overapplication		
		composting program or digester	✔	Compost pile for kitchen scraps is a long ways from riparian area
		proper storage		
Monitor and Evaluate Projects	Baseline Data?			
	Control Site?			
	Data Collected?	dissolved O2 concentration		
		water temperature		Was monitoring water temperature one season to know when they could expect to see egg masses
		other		One time iron level was tested in the water
		fish and amphibian presence and density		regularly visits pond to see if frogs are there and often takes pictures; worked at one point with a biologist who observed the Red Legged Frogs as well as the Long Toed Salamander
	Frequency of collection?			
	Species information	Species name		Northern Red Legged Frog, Aligator Lizards, Garter Snakes, Long Toed Salamander
		SAR?		Northern Red Legged Frog
		where seen? When? How many?		April, May and June always sees Red Legged Frogs in the pond on sunny days. Usually 1 to 3 frogs, but one time observed 6. Also observes frogs around the yard in September and October. Has seen the frogs every year since 2007 when they moved there. From 2007 to 2013 observed Red Legged Frog egg masses. 2014 and 2015 did not see frog egg masses but continues to see frogs, including juviniles. One season saw several Aligator Lizards. Oe or two years saw Long Toed Salamanders (2-3 individuals) and their eggs. One or two years saw Northwest Salamanders (3-4 individuals) and their eggs in the pond. In 2014 and 2015 biologists identified 3 egg masss of Northwest Salamanders.