



SCHAUER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, L.L.C.

July 24, 2015

Mr. Ray Korber
KV Partners, Inc.
38 Sprucewood Drive
Gilford, NH 03249

RE: Wetland Functions - States Landing Road, Moultonborough, NH

Dear Mr. Korber:

As you know, on May 21, 2015 I delineated the wetlands on the States Landing Road parcel owned by the Town of Moultonborough. The wetlands were flagged according to the technical criteria of the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Technical Report Y-87-1), January 1987 and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0, January 2012, WS Army Corps of Engineers. In addition to the above, you have requested a determination of the functions of the delineated wetlands for the purposes of applying buffers to these resource areas.

The wetlands in the manicured portion of the site immediately adjacent to States Landing Road would be classified as palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded (PFO1C) and contain poorly drained soils. Within the manicured area there is a small emergent wetland (near Castle Shore Road) that was vegetated with cattails and would be classified as palustrine, emergent, persistent, seasonally flooded/saturated (PEM1E).

The hydrology in both of these wetlands has been altered by the construction of drainage ditches (many years ago) that directs surface water to a culvert, that I suspect drains into the lake. These ditches also assist in directing the surface waters in the palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded/saturated (PFO1E) wetlands to the east.

It is my professional opinion that the primary function of the wetlands on this site would sediment trapping and nutrient retention. The emergent and un-manicured forested wetlands have much higher values (compared to the manicured wetlands) due to the fact that they have a lush vegetative under stories that assist in protecting the lake by trapping sediment that enters from off-site sources (i.e. mainly road side ditches along Castle Shore Road and gravel driveways). Any nutrients attached to these sediments will be used in the emergent wetlands and to a lesser degree the root system in the forested wetlands. Concave areas where water is held from significant rainfall events and winter snow melt also contribute to the sediment and nutrient trapping functions of these wetlands.



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All the wetlands on this site (especially the un-manicured forested areas) provide an environment for wildlife, although the close proximity to human influences (pets, homes, roads, etc.) has lessened this opportunity.

Sincerely yours:
Peter S. Schauer
Peter S. Schauer
Certified Wetland Scientist

