



Natural Resources Inventory



Appraising the Value of Natural Resources on Your Property

Natural Resources Inventory

Introduction

The San Juan Islands Conservation District is a non-regulatory organization. It follows the code of conduct of the Washington State Conservation Commission. It is not part of local county government, although it is funded by a small property tax assessment on local properties. It is funded primarily by federal and state grants.

It's primary purpose is to protect the natural resources of San Juan County. One way that it does this is to ask local property owners to 'inventory' resources that are located on their property. This data is aggregated to help the district determine both what resources are present and what needs protecting.

All of the data that you choose to submit is voluntary and will not be used in any actions against you. If you feel uncomfortable about any item, please feel free to either discuss the matter with a planner at the district, or leave it blank.

Many questions can be answered quickly and easily. If you do not understand a question, or wish to locate a resource to help you, please contact your local natural resources planner at the conservation district.

The 'Natural Resource Inventory Help Document' that is located on the web site with this document may help you with completion of this document. For many questions it lists web sites that have the necessary data, such as the soil map.

This document will be revised from time to time.

San Juan Island Conservation District
350 Court Street # 10
Friday Harbor WA 98250
(360) 378 6621

1. Your Property Details

You can find out much of this information from your title deed, or the SJC Assessor's office. You can also access data from the interactive assessors map on the county web site.

<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/assessor/default.asp>

Property owner name

Tax parcel number[s]

Total parcel size (acres)

In case we need to contact you.

Your mailing address

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Property address/Location

(if different)

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Telephone

Telephone off-island

Email Address[es]

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No. of buildings on parcel

Total impervious area SF

Area of driveway SF

Property Zoning

This information can be obtained by calling the SJC Assessor's office. You will need your tax parcel number.

<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/assessor/default.asp>

- Undeveloped
- Residential
- Agricultural
- Forest
- Commercial
- Shoreline

Property Condition

If you're land is to be developed at a later date you will need to start planning how to protect your property during construction. You may need to flag off areas that must not be disturbed, or trees that not should not be felled.

Depending on the nature of the property, and the scale of construction/remodeling, you may need to file stormwater plans or site erosion and controls with SJC Public Works. You can contact them to determine what you need.

- Undisturbed (raw land)
- Pre-construction
- During-construction
- Post-Construction prior to final landscaping
- Occupied

2. Water Supply & Disposal Checklist

Protecting your potable water supply from potential contamination is important.

- None
- Private well
- Surface Water
- Rainwater catchment (potable)
- Class A water system
- Class B Water System
- City Water System

Septic/Sewer

Under new SJC Dept. of Health regulations you will need to have your septic system inspected periodically by either a licensed inspector, or in some cases you can inspect your own system.

- None
- Composting Toilet/Incinolet
- Graywater system
- Septage Pit (you should replace)
- On Site Septic Type.....
Year Installed.....
Last pumped
- Sewer system Agency.....

3. Vegetation Checklist

Plants, shrubs and trees provide many benefits. They all provide shelter and food for animals, birds and insects. They keep the ground cooler, and absorb rainwater as it flows. Roots also stabilize soil, especially on stream banks and steep slopes. Native plants are adapted to local conditions, and are more likely to survive. Native animals and insects are better adapted to native plants.

Vegetation Cover

Forest/woodland	%
Meadow (un-mown, pervious)	%
Scrub/shrub	%
Riparian	%
Wetland	
Lawn (mown, impervious)	%

Dominant plant communities

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Presence of Noxious Weeds/Invasive Species

The SJC Noxious Weed Board can help you identify noxious weeds. According to their class some weeds have to be removed immediately on discovery, others are just not desirable.

- Blackberry
- English Hawthorn
- Reed Canary Grass
- Scotch Broom
- Tansy Ragwort
- Sapodocus
- Thistle
- Other[s], please list

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Aquatic Weeds

Aquatic weeds usually occur in mostly stagnant waters, and often indicate higher than acceptable levels of fertilizer such as phosphates. You can look to removing nutrients on the input of the pond.

- Duckweed
- Non-native Milfoil
- Other

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Note

Sterile Carp can be used to control weeds but you will need a permit from the Washington State Dept. Of Ecology to buy them. There are other ways to control weeds, please contact us or the noxious weed board to discuss.

<http://sanjuan.wsu.edu/noxious/index.html>

Trees

Tree types often indicate soil types and water availability. A free online guide to the trees of Washington and Oregon can be downloaded at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/cufr/products/5/CUFR_164_Western_WA_OR_Tree_Guide.pdf

(For manual entry please enter as one line.)

Predominant tree type[s]

- Cedar
- Doug Fir
- Garry Oak
- Shore Pine
- Pacific Madrona
- Big Leaf Maple
- Vine Maple
- Willow
- Other[s]

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4. Wildlife Checklist

Bats are useful as they eat large quantities of flying insects such as mosquitos. Bat houses can encourage bats to roost in the neighborhood. They are usually seen at dusk and are predominately nocturnal.

Mustelids can often be seen near freshwater (particularly Otters which although they eat in the ocean need fresh water to drink).

- Bats
- Black Tailed Deer
- Mustelids (minks, otters, polecats & raccoons)
- Red Fox (may be black/gray in color)
- Shrew
- Rats

Marine Mammals (on shoreline or in nearshore waters)

You may see these if you have a coastal property. If you see calves/pups on their own please do not approach, you should contact the SJC Stranding Network (located in the Friday Harbor Whale Museum).

amy@whalemuseum.org

- California Sea Lion
- Stellar's Sea Lion
- Harbor Seal
- Northern Elephant Seal
- Orcas
- Dalls Porpoise
- Harbor Porpoise

Invasive/Non-native Wildlife

Bullfrogs outcompete local frog for food, please can eat almost any small animal such as mice. They are voracious predators. Feral cats will eat many small animals and birds. Feral cats should be spayed or neutered where possible. Rabbits are not native to the islands, and where introduced first on San Juan Island. Rabbits can destroy native grasses, and have few natural enemies except Foxes (on San Juan) and raptors.

- Bullfrogs
- Feral Cat
- Rabbit (Non-captive)

Birds

- Eagle Nest
- Hawk/Raptors
- Turkey Vulture
- Marine Birds
- Hummingbirds
- Swallows (Barn, Teal etc)
- Woodpecker
- Kingfisher
- Other

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Amphibians & Reptiles

- Newt
- Boreal Toad
- Garter Snake
- Sharp tailed Snake (very rare)
- Northern Alligator Lizard
- Salamander
- Red Legged Frog
- Pacific Chorus Frog
- Other, please list

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Insects

- Dragonfly
- Mayfly
- Butterflies
- Moth
- Carpenter Ants
- Caterpillars
- Tent Moth (Pest)
- Others (please list)

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1. Surface Water Checklist

Surface water resources (check all that apply):

- Stream/drainage channel
- Wetland
- Riparian Area
- Pond/Lake/Slough
- Marine Shoreline

Wetlands

Start at this URL for the assessor's interactive map. Once you have located your property you can flag the check box to show wetlands on your property. The maps are based on aerial photo's and may not show all wetlands. You still need to comply with state and county regulations regarding wetlands even if they do not appear on county maps.

<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/assessor/rpsrch.asp?tp=m>

- Wetlands flagged by the county on your property?

If so please list:

Wetland Type

Category (If Known)

Delineated (Yes/No)

- Presence of saturated soils on property?

Presence of Hydrophytic or Emergent Plants

This are plants that live in soils that are saturated with water, at least part of the year. These soils often smell 'sulfurous'.

- Rushes
- Sedges
- Horsetail (any variety)

1. Soil Checklist

Soil Types

Mapped soil types by percentage of cover (see soil map linked to below).

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

- %
- %
- %
- %
- %
- %

Soil Condition

- Areas with disturbed or bare soil? (_____% of site)
- Area of soil clearing or grading? (_____% of site)
- Signs of soil compaction? (Source? _____)
- Evidence of soil erosion? (Source? _____)
- Soils removed or altered for building?

Describe

- If site prep has begun, were topsoils removed?
- Soils protecting important trees or roots disturbed or removed?
- Has any of the natural vegetative cover been removed?
- Has any soil been piled around the base of trees?
- Has any soil been piled near surface waters?
- If soil has been moved or piled, is it bare?

Slope

Estimate average slope %

- Areas greater than 30%
- Presence of erosion-prone soils?
- Presence of saturated soils?

1. Other Notes/Questions

If you have any questions please feel free to email us at:

info2007@sanjuanislandscd.org