

Table 3-7

Summary of Mapped NYSDEC Wetlands

Wetland Class	Number of Wetlands	Acreage
I	6	304
II	42	3666
III	18	470
IV	4	62
Total	70	4,501

Table 3-8

Summary of Mapped Palustrine NWI Wetlands

Wetland Class ¹	Number of Wetland Polygons	Acreage
PFO	172	2396
PFO/PSS	20	228
PFO/PEM	31	358
PFO/PUB	2	31
PSS	105	265
PSS/PEM	69	515
PSS/PUB	1	2
PEM	336	863
PEM/PUB	10	12
PUB	253	181
PUS	4	2
Palustrine Farmed	21	66
Total	1,024	4,919

¹PFO = Palustrine forested
PSS = Palustrine scrub shrub
PEM = Palustrine emergent
PUB = Palustrine unconsolidated bottom
PUS = Palustrine unconsolidated shore

NWI wetlands that occur within the town limits of Cape Vincent and Lyme include palustrine emergent (PEM), palustrine forested (PFO), palustrine scrub–shrub (PSS), palustrine unconsolidated bottom (PUB), and palustrine unconsolidated shore (PUS) cover classes. The following summarizes the specific wetland covertypes as defined by Edinger et al (2002) observed at the proposed project.

Shallow Emergent Marsh (PEM) - Shallow emergent marshes are permanently saturated and seasonally flooded wetlands that can be dominated by a variety of herbaceous vegetation. Common dominant herbaceous plants within this community include woolgrass (*Juncus effusus*), cattails (*Typha latifolia*), reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), and meadow-rues (*Thalictrum* spp.). Other plants characteristic of shallow emergent marshes include, blue flag iris (*Iris versicolor*), sensitive fern, cinnamon fern, and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). Shallow emergent marshes commonly have scattered