



Public Notice

Applicant:

Kran-Mil Development,
Inc

Date:

Published: January 30, 2004
Expires: February 29, 2004

**U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers**

In Reply Refer To:

Buffalo District **CELRB-TD-R RE:** 2004-00577(0) **Section:** NY 404

Application for Permit under Authority of
Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

Mr. John Krantz, DBA as Kran-Mil Development, Inc. has applied for a Department of the Army permit to discharge fill into about 0.91 acre of Federal wetland in connection with the development of the Gabriel's Hamlet Subdivision. According to the wetland delineation, the dominate species in the wetland is purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) The project site is located in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.

Mitigation is proposed at an off-site location on land which is owned by the applicant. About 2.1 acres of wetland will be created in the northeasterly sector of the parcel. The mitigation site is located in the Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York.

The mitigation parcel consists of a mix of upland meadow, shrub, and young forest, in addition to a forested wetland. A tributary to Beeman Creek traverses the northeasterly portion of the site. The creation work will consist of mixed scrub-shrub, shrub-wet meadow, and emergent marsh. Emphasis will be placed on the creation and/or enhancement of amphibian breeding habitat; specifically, for chorus frogs, and salamanders, and the creation of an emergent marsh complex within the existing upland shrub habitat.

The Gabriel's Hamlet Subdivision is located entirely within the Golden Pheasant Estates Subdivision.

Mr. John Krantz obtained a Department of the Army Nationwide Permit no. 26 on March 1, 1995 (permit no. 95-976-250;) to impact 0.82 acre of Federal wetland in order to develop Phase II of the Golden Pheasant Estates Subdivision. However, mitigation was only required for impacts over one acre at the time Mr. Krantz was issued a permit. Therefore, the developer was not required to mitigate for the loss of wetland habitat.

According to the applicant, Gabriel's Hamlet Subdivision is a separate project and functions independently from the Golden Pheasant Estates Subdivision. Specifically, Mr. Krantz developed the Golden Pheasant Estates subdivision, and the homes in this development are all of conventional design and layout (zoned R-2). The Gabriel's Hamlet

Subdivision will have all "patio homes", which have substantially smaller lots than a standard conventional building lot (zoned MFR-5).

The purpose of project is to develop a twenty-six unit subdivision on 11.4 acres of land.

Location and details of the above described work are shown on the attached maps and drawings.

Questions pertaining to the work described in this notice should be directed to Gary E. McDannell, who can be contacted by calling (716) 879-4322, or by e-mail at: gary.e.mcdannell@usace.army.mil

The following authorization(s) may be required for this project:

Water Quality Certification (or waiver thereof) from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

There are no registered historic properties or properties listed as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that will be affected by this project.

In addition, available evidence indicates that the proposed work will not affect a species proposed or designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior as threatened or endangered, nor will it affect the critical habitat of any such species.

This notice is promulgated in accordance with Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, parts 320-330. Any interested party desiring to comment on the work described herein may do so by submitting their comments, in writing, so that they are received no later than 4:30 pm on the expiration date of this notice.

Comments should be sent to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York 14207, and should be marked to the attention of Gary E. McDannell, or by e-mail at: gary.e.mcdannell@usace.army.mil. A lack of response will be interpreted as meaning that there is no objection to the work as proposed.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be fully considered during the public interest review for this permit application. All written comments will be made a part of the administrative record which is available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. The Administrative Record, or portions thereof may also be posted on a Corps of Engineers internet web site. Due to resource limitations, this office will normally not acknowledge the receipt of comments or respond to individual letters of comment.

Any individual may request a public hearing by submitting their written request, stating the specific reasons for holding a hearing, in the same manner and time period as other comments.

Public hearings for the purposes of the Corps permit program will be held when the District Commander determines he can obtain additional information, not available in written comments, that will aid him in the decision making process for this application. A Corps hearing is not a source of information for the general public, nor a forum for the resolution of issues or conflicting points of view (witnesses are not sworn and cross examination is prohibited). Hearings will not be held to obtain information on issues unrelated to the work requiring a permit, such as property ownership, neighbor disputes, or the behavior or actions of the public or applicant on upland property not regulated by the Department of the Army. Information obtained from a public hearing is given no greater weight than that obtained from written comments. Therefore, you should not fail to make timely written comments because a hearing might be held.

The decision to approve or deny this permit request will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact, including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefits which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among these are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and in general, the needs

and welfare of the people.

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, state and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

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Philip D. Frapwell
Acting Chief, Regulatory Branch

NOTICE TO POSTMASTER: It is requested that this notice be posted continuously and conspicuously for 30 days from the date of issuance.

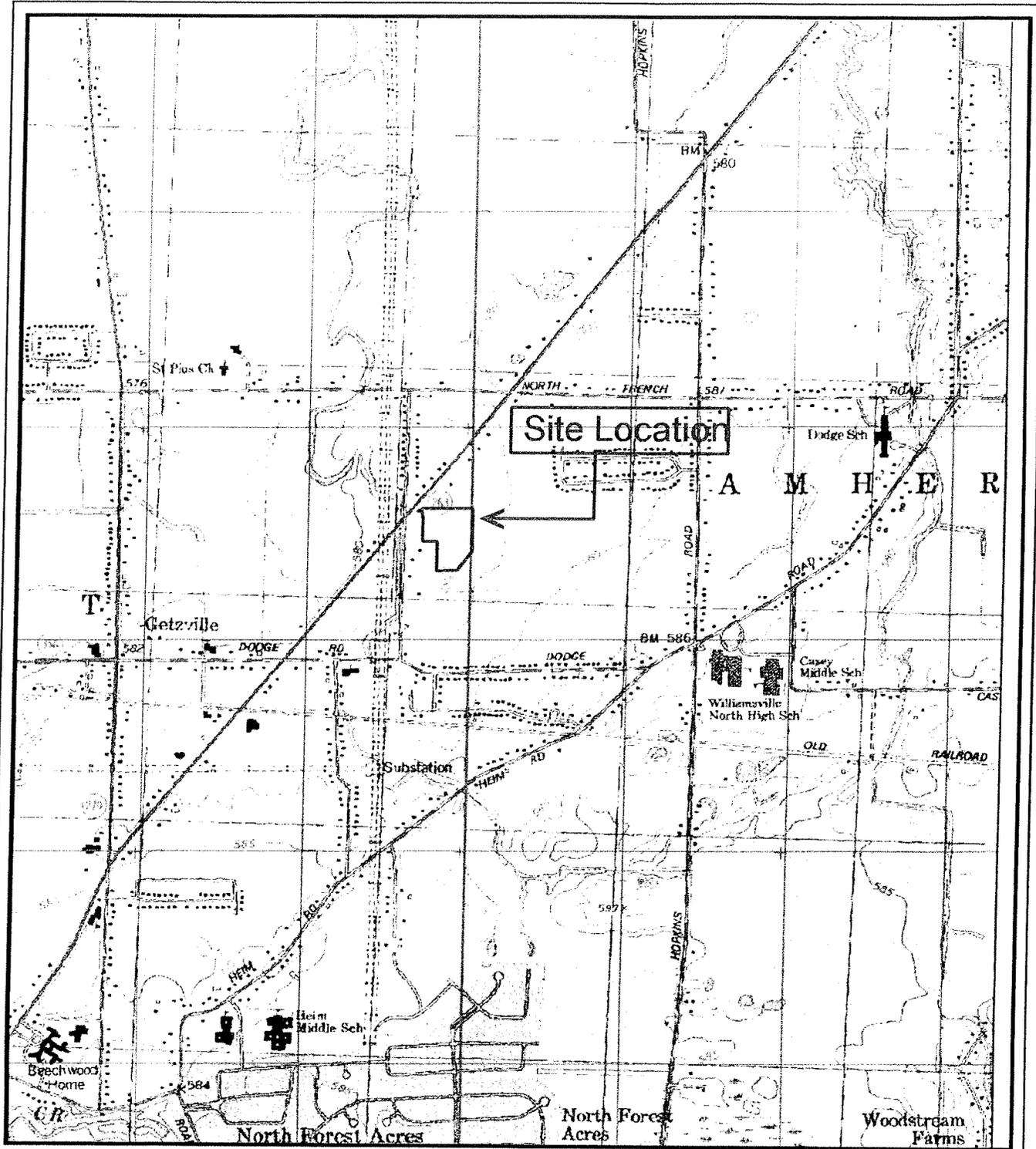


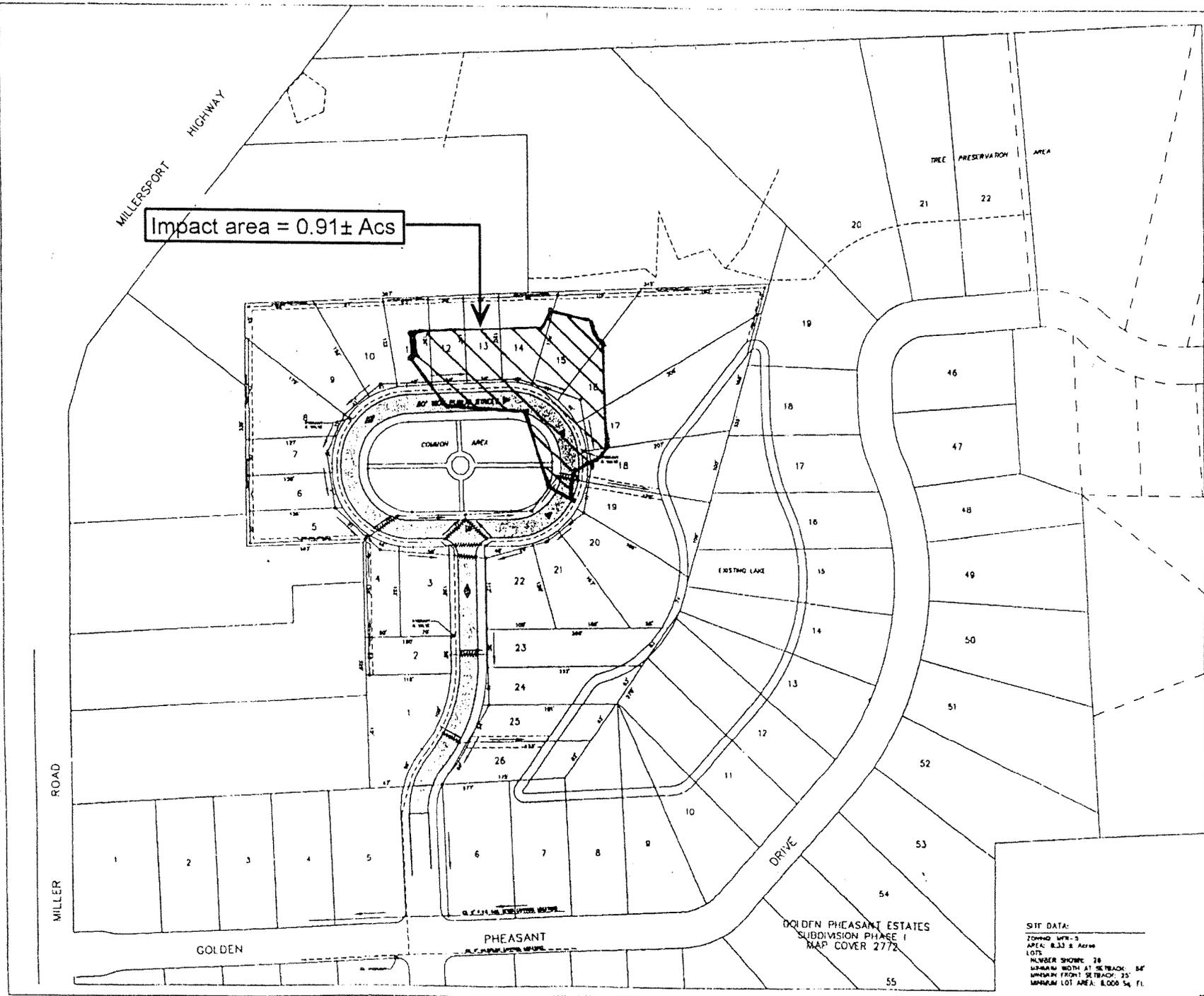
Figure 1.
 USGS Quadrangle Map
 Tonawanda East &
 Clarence Center, NY
 Quadrangle
 Scale 1:24000



GABRIEL'S HAMLET 26 LOT
 SUBDIVISION
 Kran-Mil Development Inc.

Town of Amherst,
 Erie County, NY

KRAN-MIL DEVELOPMENT, INC
 D/A Processing No. 2004-00577(0)
 Erie County, New York Quad: TONAWANDA
 EAST
 Sheet 1 of 13



Impact area = 0.91± Acs

KRAN-MIL DEVELOPMENT, INC
 D/A Processing No. 2004-00577(0)
 Erie County, New York Quad: TONAWANDA
 EAST
 Sheet 2 of 13



MILLER ROAD

GOLDEN

PHEASANT

DRIVE

GOLDEN PHEASANT ESTATES
 SUBDIVISION PHASE I
 MAP COVER 2772

TREE PRESERVATION AREA

EXISTING LAKE

COMMON AREA

SIF DATA:
 Zoning: LRP-3
 APEL: 8.33 ± Acres
 LOTS
 NUMBER SHOWN: 55
 MINIMUM WIDTH AT SETBACK: 34'
 MINIMUM FRONT SETBACK: 25'
 MINIMUM LOT AREA: 8,000 Sq. Ft.

Town of Amherst
 ERIE COUNTY NEW YORK

DATE: 08/11/11	BY: [Signature]
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 08/11/11

Golden Pheasant Subdivision
 Phase 3

SKETCH UTILITY PLAN

PRATT & HUTCH
 ASSOCIATES LLP
 ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS

DATE: 08/11/11
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 SHEET NO. 1 of 1

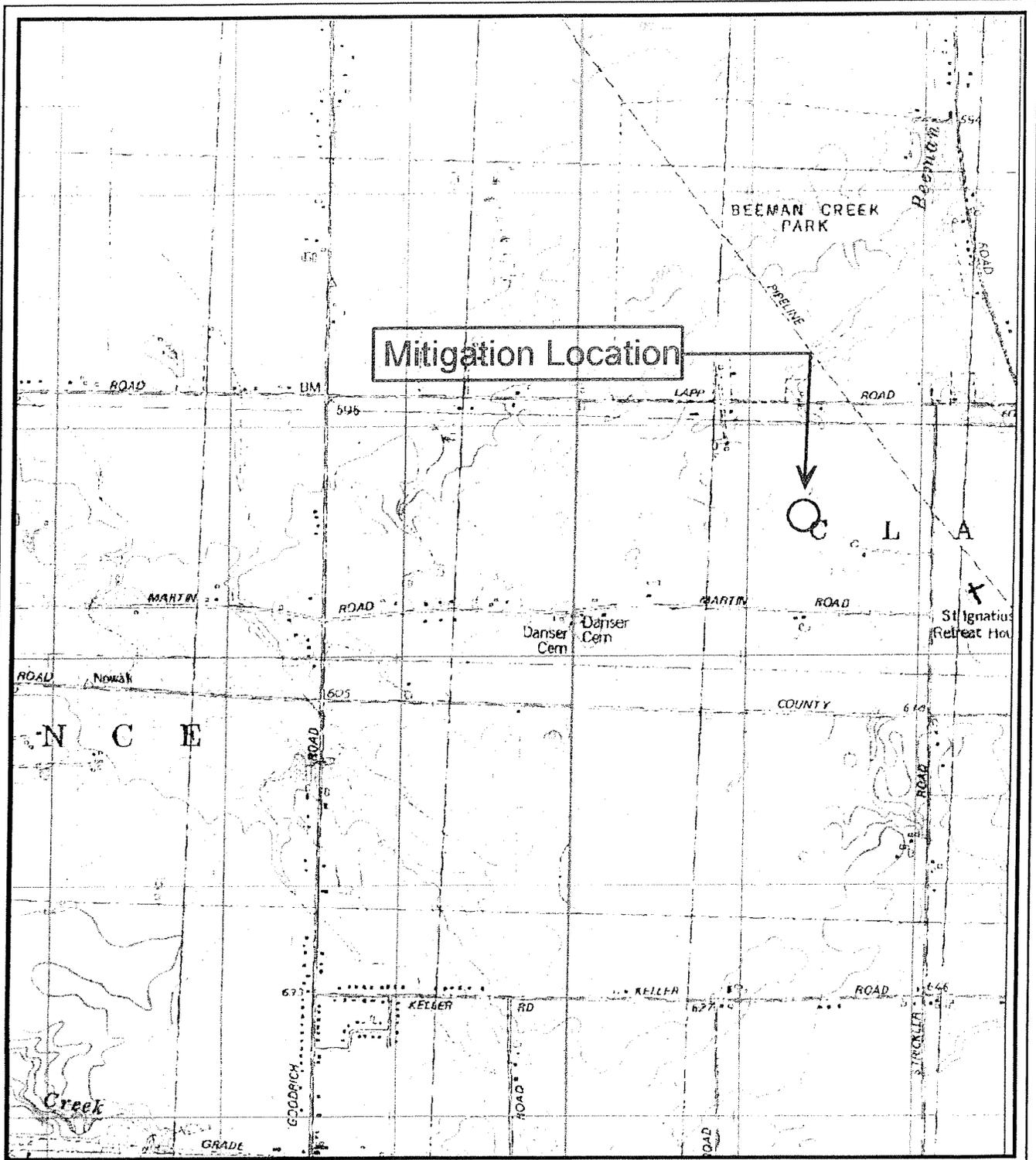


Figure 2.
USGS Quadrangle Map

Wolcottsville, NY
Quadrangle
Scale 1:24000



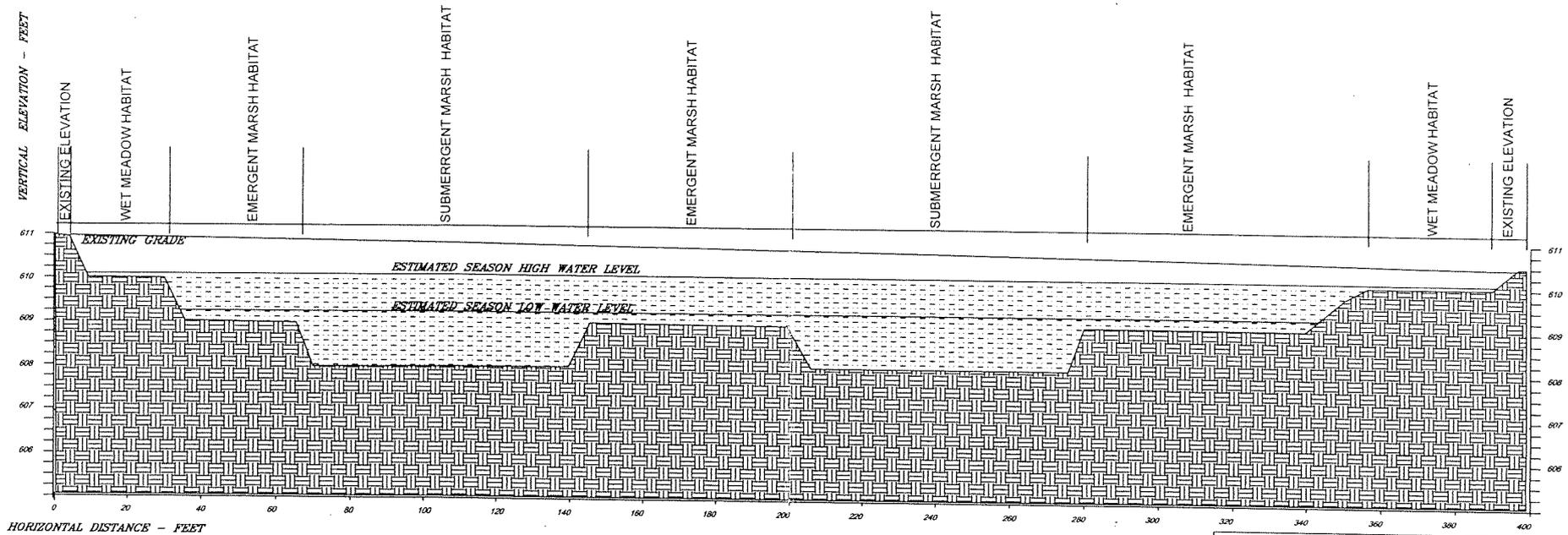
**GABRIEL'S HAMLET 26 LOT
SUBDIVISION - MITIGATION**
Kran-Mil Development Inc.

Town of Clarence,
Erie County, NY

KRAN-MIL DEVELOPMENT, INC
D/A Processing No. 2004-00577(0)
Erie County, New York Quad: TONAWANDA
EAST
Sheet 3 of 13

CROSS-SECTION A-A

SCALE = AS SHOWN



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

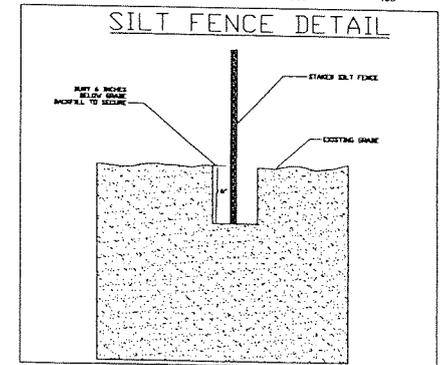
1. ALL EXCAVATED AREAS TO BE OVEREXCAVATED BY 6" - 8" TO BE REPLACED WITH TOPSOIL.
2. FINAL GRADES SHALL BE IRREGULAR AS DIRECTED BY WETLANDS CONSULTANT.
3. UPLAND HABITAT AREAS TO REMAIN AT EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION.
4. EMERGENT MARSH TO BE SEEDED WITH NORTHEAST WETLAND DIVERSITY MIX SEED MIXTURE AT A RATE OF 3.25 LBS/AC, AS CALLED OUT ON SHEET 1.
5. ALL APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL METHODS TO BE APPLIED DURING CONSTRUCTION. FILTER FABRIC SILT FENCING TO BE STAKED AND EXCAVATED NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES INTO SOIL ALONG ENTIRE BASE.
6. EXISTING WETLAND TO FENCED WITH ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCING DURING CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SURVEY. WETLAND LOCATION TO BE SURVEYED BY PLS FIRM PRIOR TO ERECTING FENCING.

LEGEND

WET MEADOW AREA = 0.62± ACRE

EMERGENT MARSH 1.15± ACRES

SUBMERGENT MARSH 0.39± ACRES



CROSS SECTION GABRIEL'S HABLET SUBDIVISION
SCALE AS SHOWN WETLANDS MITIGATION PLAN

MARTIN ROAD
TOWN OF CLARENCE, NY



Wilson Environmental Technologies, Inc.
1331 N. Forest Rd, Suite 250, Williamsville, NY 14221
(716) 688-6900 Fax (716) 688-5884

JULY, 2003

SHEET 2 OF 2

KRAN-MIL DEVELOPMENT, INC
D/A Processing No. 2004-00577(0)
Erie County, New York Quad: TONAWANDA
EAST
Sheet 5 of 13

V. WETLAND MITIGATION CONCEPT PLAN

A. Mitigation Overview

The USACE has stated for other mitigation project that an acceptable mitigation ratio for impacts resulting from the placement of fill material into the jurisdictional areas would be a ratio of 2:1. The creation will provide an emergent component to an otherwise seasonally saturated wetland. The emergent area will provide amphibian habitat, which is limited and confined to the existing drainage ditch areas in addition to providing an increase wading bird habitat.

WET proposes to create a total of approximately 2.16± acres of varied wetland complexes containing areas of submergent marsh, emergent, and wet meadow/scrub/shrub habitat.

HABITAT/ ELEVATION RANGE	WATER DEPTH (Max.)	SIZE (Acres)	VEGETATION COVER
Submergent Marsh 608.0' - 607.5	2.5 feet	0.39±	Rice cut-grass - <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> Sedge - <i>Carex comosa</i> , <i>C. intumescens</i> Smart weed - <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> Rice cutgrass - <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> Water plantain - <i>Alisma subcordatum</i> Button Bush - <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> (See Planting Spec - Sheet 1 of 2, Mitigation Concept Plan)
Emergent Marsh 609.0 - 608.0'	1.0 feet	1.15±	Soft rush - <i>Juncus effusus</i> Fox sedge - <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> Rice cut-grass - <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> Sedge - <i>Carex lurida</i> , <i>C. crinita</i> Soft rush - <i>Juncus effusus</i> Silky dogwood - <i>Cornus amomum</i> (See Planting Spec - Sheet 1 of 2, Mitigation Concept Plan)
Scrub/shrub - Wet Meadow 610.0' - 609.0	0.6 feet	0.62±	Bulrush, wool grass - <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> Sedges - <i>Carex lurida</i> , <i>C. crinita</i> , Silky dogwood - <i>Cornus amomum</i> Pussy willow - <i>Salix discolor</i> (See Planting Spec - Sheet 1 of 2, Mitigation Concept Plan)

B. MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION

WET is proposing the creation of the varied wetland habitat through the excavation of a upland area within an old field habitat. The mitigation areas will be excavated to achieve the required depth. The excavation is intended to intercept the seasonally high groundwater in addition to drawing seasonal highwater flow hydrology from the existing tributary system adjacent to the west east portion of the mitigation area. Hydrology will be maintained through the compaction of soils to severely limit the rate of permeability of the constructed wetland and through excavating a channel to allow direct flow from the existing tributary. An overflow spillway will be provided to the downstream side of the tributary, set at an elevation to be determined at time of construction. A saturated soil condition is expected to be maintained for a significant portion of the growing season within the upper reaches of the seasonal high water table.

ZONE C— SCRUB-SHRUB/WET MEADOW

HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Zones C is to be constructed within the outer ring the mitigation area surrounding Zones A and B. Currently this community exists as a shrubland and old field vegetation community. The community occurs on sites that have been cleared or otherwise disturbed and this community has at less than a 50% cover of shrubs. Shrubs commonly found in this area of the parcel include graystem and silky dogwood (*Cornus foemina*, FAC; *C. amomum*, FACW), arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*, FAC), and hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*, FACU). The herbaceous species common to this area include timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*, FACU), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, FACU), hairgrass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*, FACU), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*, FACU) Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*, FACU), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*, FACU), and small white aster (*Aster vimineus*, FAC).), small white aster (*Aster vimineus*, FAC) and white sweetclover (*Melilotus alba*, FACU).

Soils sampled within this upland area corresponded, in general, to the somewhat poorly drained Odessa silty clay. The Odessa series is deep, nearly level somewhat poorly drained soil formed in red glacial lake sediment deposits high in clay and silt content. Typically this soil has a perched water table in the upper part of the subsoil from December through May. Permeability is slow to very slow in the subsoil and available water capacity is high.

OBJECTIVE

A scrub/shrub - wet meadow habitat complex will be created by the excavation of soil material to the necessary ground elevation within the creation area. The construction of the replacement habitat will serve to provide nesting, rearing and

forage wading birds, amphibians and American woodcock, amphibians and reptiles.

PROPOSAL

A scrub/shrub - wet meadow habitat will be constructed in a non wetland area adjacent to Zone B. The constructed mitigation plan would incorporate an irregularly shaped boundary/margin sloping gradually to incorporate a wet meadow/emergent marsh. The margins of the boundary would have a shallow grade (1 vertical to 6 horizontal) connecting to the Zone B. Using shallow excavation, as indicated on the concept plan map, a constructed depression will create a scrub/shrub habitat. Areas of slightly higher elevated upland shrubland habitat will occupy the area adjacent to the mitigation construction, merging into the existing wetland located to the north of the proposed mitigation area.

PROPOSED PROTOCOL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SCRUB/SHRUB - WET MEADOW COMPLEX

- 1) Remove all vegetation with a bulldozer or similar equipment from the mitigation creation area as noted on the mitigation plan map. Trees and shrubs which are removed should be clipped with a commercial wood chipper and stockpiled outside the limits of the wetland construction area. This material may be suitable for use as mulch or erosion control in the future.
- 2) Strip topsoil from this area and stockpile for re-use as a seedbed in the areas to be excavated. No stockpiling of topsoil or subsoil will occur within the delineated wetland area. **Topsoil should not be mixed with subsoil.**
- 3) Excavate to planned elevation and contour as indicated on the plan profile map to be provided. Any shrub and tree species existing along the margin of the planned construction will be avoided by maintaining a proper construction distance. The wetland construction area must be over-excavated to accommodate the re-application of 8 - 10 inches of topsoil. The existing open water may have to be de-watered to the appropriate planting depth with commercial pumps at the time of construction for the placement of required topsoil material. The planting zone, (depth to 3 feet below seasonal high water level) will be planted with the appropriate wetland species (see below).
- 4) Maintain slopes of 1:6 (V:H) or flatter within the area of construction area. Areas sloping up from Zone B will have slopes of 1:6 (V:H) on all sides of excavated areas.
- 5) Over-excavate planned elevations and re-apply a minimum of 8 - 10

inches of topsoil over the entire Zone area for the purpose of planting shrub species. Allow the recharge of hydrology within the planting area.

- 6) Shrubs planted within the mitigation area, adjacent to Zone B will be protected from man-induced disturbance, such as mowing or pruning for a period of 3 - 5 years to allow for establishment and growth of the shrub species. Native shrubs species (*Cornus spp.*, *Viburnum spp.*, *Salix spp.*) will be planted (sized approximately 2 -3 high when planted) and planted in staggered rows with plants and rows on 4 - foot centers. The shrubs will be planted along the south and east side of the mitigation area and will infringe into the wet meadow/emergent marsh zone of the wetland in limited numbers as to not create a dominance of shrub species in that zone.

ZONE A & B — EMERGENT - SUBMERGENT MARSH

OBJECTIVE

An emergent marsh habitat complex will be created by the excavation of soil material to the necessary ground elevation within the creation area. The construction of the replacement habitat will serve to provide nesting, rearing and forage wading birds, dabbling ducks, amphibians and American woodcock, amphibians and reptiles.

PROPOSAL

A shallow water emergent marsh will be constructed in a non wetland area adjacent to the existing tributary to Beeman Creek (Appendix B, Sheet 1). The constructed mitigation plan would incorporate an irregularly shaped depressions sloping gradually to the middle of the complex at no less than a 1 vertical to 8 horizontal. Using shallow excavation, as indicated on the concept plan map, a constructed depression will create a mixed wet meadow and emergent marsh habitat. Areas of slightly higher elevated shrubland habitat will occupy the upland tongues and opposing ends of the mitigation site.

PROPOSED PROTOCOL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENT MARSH COMPLEX

- 1) Remove all vegetation with a bulldozer or similar equipment from the mitigation creation area as noted on the mitigation plan map.
- 2) Strip topsoil from the proposed impact wetland mitigation area and stockpile for re-use as seedbed-material within the mitigation area. **If soil is found to contain purple loosestrife and common reed grass plant species, clean topsoil will be used in the designated mitigation area.** No stockpiling of topsoil or subsoil will occur within the delineated wetland

area.

- 3) Over-excavate to planned elevation and contour as indicated on the plan profile map to be provided and entitled Gabriel's Hamlet Wetlands Mitigation/Creation Plan Sheet 1 of 2. The final shallow water emergent marsh will be a maximum of 24 inches in depth after the re-application 6 - 8 inches of topsoil material and seed with a wetland vegetation seed mixture (see below). Shrub and tree species along the margin of the tongues will be avoided by maintaining a proper construction distance.
- 4) Maintain slopes of 1:8 (V:H) or flatter within the area of moist-soil wet meadow construction. These areas are to be re-seeded with suitable mixture.
- 5) After planned elevations have been obtained, re-apply a minimum of 6-8 inches of topsoil over the entire excavated shallow water marsh area for the purpose of holding the seed mixture.
- 6) Seeding:
 - A. Prepare seeding area by scarifying soil with a York rake or similar equipment.
 - B. No fertilizer or lime will be necessary.
 - C. Seeding should be done before June 15 or after September 15 unless irrigated.
 - D. Northeast Wetland Diversity Mix seed mixture to be applied within the emergent marsh area at a rate of 2.0 lbs/acre: Emergent Marsh Wetland seed mixture: (Also See Planting Specs on Sheet 1 of 2 of the Mitigation Concept Plan)

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Green bulrush	<i>Scripus atrovirens</i>
Soft rush	<i>Minulus regens</i>
Fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>
Ditch stone crop	<i>Penthorum sediodes</i>
Reed meadow grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>
Blue vervain	<i>Verena hastata</i>
Common boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Rice cutgrass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>

Canada Manna grass	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>
Common sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
New England aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>
Water plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>
Rough goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>
Straw colored flatseed	<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>
Purple stemmed aster	<i>Aster puniceus</i>
Softstem bulrush	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontanii</i>
Flat-top white aster	<i>Aster umbellatus</i>
Bearded sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>
Fringed sedge	<i>Carex cinifa</i>
Giant goldenrod	<i>gigantea</i>
Deertongue grass	<i>Panicum clandestinum</i>
Nodding beggar-tick	<i>Bidens cernua</i>
Water parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i>
Small fruited bulrush	<i>Scirpus micocarpus</i>
Water hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>
Wild rye grass	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>
Devil's beggar tick	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Purple stemmed angelica	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>
Water dock	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>
Shallow sedge	<i>Carex lurdia</i>
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
Riverbank wild rye	<i>Elymus reparius</i>
Hop sedge	<i>Carex lupulina</i>
Blue flag iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>

E. Non-wetland/Transitional Zone Seeding Mixture:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SEEDING RATE</u>	<u>APPLICATION AREA</u>
Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>)	20 lbs/acre	Upland/marginally wet soils.
Redtop grass (<i>Agrostis alba</i>)	3 lbs/acre	Upland/marginally wet soils.

C. MONITORING SCHEDULE

Monitoring of the mitigation areas will be conducted for five years following the first full growth cycle. During the five year period, WET is proposing to assess the success of the mitigation creation during the second and third growing seasons in accordance with accepted USACE procedures. The purpose of the monitoring will be to determine if the plant community in the mitigation area has become dominated by FACW and obligate vegetation species. A per cent areal cover estimate of the herbaceous layer will be conducted using a random quadrat test to determine if a dominant FACW - OBL species cover has developed.

Within the mitigation creation area, soil and hydrology will also be monitored to determine if soil saturation/inundation conditions occur for a duration long enough to promote the development of hydric soil characteristics and hydrophytic vegetation. The soils should exhibit a higher degree of saturation within the upper 12 inches of the A-B Horizon. Ponding and saturation to the surface should be evident for a longer duration during the growing season.

In addition to vegetation and hydrology information, each monitoring report will contain a summary of wildlife activity in or adjacent to the mitigation wetland areas. Fixed station mitigation site photographs will accompany each report. Monitoring will Purple loosestrife and common reed grass (*Phragmites australis*) is an exotic, invasive species which can quickly become established in wetland areas. This undesirable species must be removed, either by hand pulling of young plants, by applying a commercial herbicide or through biological control. The broad-leaved herbicide which could be used is Rodeo (active ingredient, glyphosphate 53.5%). This herbicide is approved for use in or near fresh water wetlands. According to the manufacturer, Rodeo is non-volatile, non-toxic to animals, does not bioaccumulate in the food chain, and produces no residual soil activity.

Addition attempts at controlling purple loosestrife is through the use of biological methods. Currently the NYSDEC is experimenting with the use of two species of beetles, *Galerucella calmeriensis* and *G. pusilla*. The beetles are specific to purple loosestrife and were first introduced to North America in 1992. Currently the beetle

has been introduced to several locations in the Tonawanda Creek watershed by the NYSDEC. *Galerucella calmeriensis* and *G. pusilla* have very similar life habitats. Adults emerge in the spring from hibernation in leaf litter and feed on the new leaves and shoots of purple loosestrife. The egg laying phase lasts approximately two months in the spring and eggs are laid in clusters of two to ten daily on the plant stem and in the leaf axils. A female can lay 300-400 eggs per year, and the adult lives 8 - 10 weeks. Larvae feed on bud, leaf, and stem tissue. Pupation takes place in the soil or ground cover near the plants. From egg to adult takes about 6 weeks, and there is generally one generation per year. e conducted in mid to late summer of the aforementioned report years.