

February 8, 2019

Nandini T. Moran  
Los Angeles County Flood Control District  
Stormwater Maintenance Division  
900 South Fremont Avenue, Annex Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Alhambra, California 91803

**VIA EMAIL**  
**ntmoran@dpw.lacounty.gov**

**Subject:** Results of the Focused Special Status Plant Survey Conducted for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channels Annual Maintenance Program, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Moran:

This Letter Report presents the results of focused surveys to determine the presence or absence of the federally and state-listed endangered slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) at soft-bottom channel (SBC) Reaches 120 (Jake's Way) and 121 (San Francisquito Creek) for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program located in Los Angeles County, California (Exhibit 1). Previous reconnaissance surveys have identified potentially suitable habitat for the slender-horned spineflower at these two reaches (BonTerra Psomas 2018). Focused surveys have not been performed at these reaches prior to 2018.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project descriptions for Reaches 120 and 121 are included in a draft maintenance plan. Approval of the plan has been acquired or is in process by all relevant regulatory agencies.

### **Reach 120 (Jake's Way; PD 2496)**

This facility was constructed by a private developer, and the responsibility for long term maintenance was transferred to LACFCD. The proposed project description includes the following tasks:

- Hand and mechanical removal of all vegetation within 15 feet of the toe of slope along the bank protection structure lining throughout the entire reach.
- All rock rip rap including at the outfall structure and turnaround areas and the concrete lined side slope will be maintained in a vegetation-free state.
- Periodically remove any accumulated sediment, debris and vegetation in the vicinity of the outfall structure to allow water to drain.
- Periodic removal of ponded water.
- As-needed repairs to the outfall structure, rip-rap, concrete lined side slope, access road, invert ramp, turnaround area and other on-site structures.
- Clear trash, debris, and non-native vegetation by hand within easement boundaries.

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### **Reach 121 (San Francisquito Creek; PD 2271)**

This facility was constructed by a private developer, and the responsibility for long term maintenance was transferred to LACFCD. The proposed project description includes the following tasks:

- Maintenance will occur by means of hand and mechanical equipment to reduce the impact on flow in the channel and to maintain the structural integrity of the levee.
- The channel clearing will involve mechanized removal of all vegetation within 15 feet of the toe of slope along the bank protection structure lining throughout the entire reach.
- The rock rip rap for the outfall structure for the storm drain , and the concrete lined side slope will be maintained in a vegetation-free state.
- The storm drain requires periodic maintenance to remove any accumulated sediment, debris and vegetation in the vicinity of the outfall structure to allow water to drain.
- Grade to drain a 10-foot wide training channel from the outlet structure to the easement line and grade and clear a 10-foot wide path from the invert ramp to the toe of the lining.
- Periodic removal of ponded water and as-needed repairs to the outfall structure, rip-rap, concrete lined side slope, access road, invert ramp, turnaround area and other on-site structures to maintain their structural integrity.

## **SURVEY AREAS**

### **Reach 120**

SBC Reach 120 (Jake's Way; PD 2496) is located in the Canyon Country Community of the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County (Exhibit 2a). This SBC reach extends for 950 feet along the south bank of the Santa Clara River just east of the State Route 14 (Antelope Valley Freeway) bridge. This SBC reach is bounded by residential development to the south, but otherwise borders open spaces of the Santa Clara River. Surface water was present during the surveys at the mouth of the outlet located at the west end of the reach. This reach is located within the Mint Canyon USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Exhibit 3a).

### **Reach 121**

SBC Reach 121 (San Francisquito Creek; PD 2271) is located within the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County (Exhibit 2b). The reach is situated on the east bank of San Francisquito Creek, extending from approximately 330 feet upstream to approximately 562 feet downstream of Newhall Ranch Road for a total length of 1,150 feet. Reach 121 is bounded by an urban park and residential development to the east, but otherwise borders open spaces of San Francisquito Creek. Construction for the Newhall Ranch Road bridge widening project spanned the entire creek and encompassed both sides of the existing bridge. Surface water was present during the survey at the south end of this SBC reach outside the construction zone. The reach is located within the Newhall USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Exhibit 3b).

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **Reach 120**

This SBC supports alluvial sage scrub (scale-broom-buckwheat alluvial shrubland), annual brome grassland, open water, and disturbed areas graded by adjacent construction. Individual Fremont

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cottonwood trees (*Populus fremontii*; cottonwood forest) are scattered throughout the adjacent riverbed, but do not occur within the project boundaries. The alluvial sage scrub vegetation type in this SBC reach provides potentially suitable habitat for the slender-horned spineflower.

Alluvial sage scrub occurs throughout most of the riverbed outside the survey area. It is dominated by scattered scale-broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Ephemeral scoured streambed takes up a large portion between the canopies of the dominant shrubs within this vegetation type. Several individuals of the invasive tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) shows evidence of cutting and resprouting. Scattered and infrequent invasive brome grasses occur throughout this vegetation type. A vegetation map of Reach 120 and adjacent areas is attached as Exhibit 4a.

Soil types/other areas along the survey area include Cortina sandy loam, and riverwash (USDA NRCS 2007). Exhibit 5a present maps of soil types throughout the survey area.

### **Reach 121**

This SBC includes annual brome grassland, arroyo willow–giant reed shrubland, Fremont cottonwood–willow–mulefat woodland, ephemeral scoured streambed, open cottonwood–mulefat woodland, revegetated sagebrush–tamarisk shrubland, sandbar willow shrubland, alluvial sage scrub (scale-broom–buckwheat alluvial shrubland), open water, disturbed areas graded by adjacent construction, and developed concrete levees and access ramps. Revegetated–cottonwood–deer grass woodland occurs adjacent to the project area along the bike path but does not occur within the project boundaries. The alluvial sage scrub vegetation type in this SBC reach provides potentially suitable habitat for the slender-horned spineflower.

Alluvial sage scrub (scale-broom–buckwheat alluvial shrubland) covers most of the dry open riverbed. It is dominated by scale-broom and California buckwheat with some scattered California sagebrush, mulefat and sandbar willow individuals. Ephemeral scoured streambed took up a large portion of the area between the canopies of the dominant shrubs within this vegetation type. Scattered and infrequent invasive brome grasses occurred throughout this vegetation type. A vegetation map of Reach 121 and adjacent areas is attached as Exhibit 4b.

Soil types/other areas along the survey area include Hanford sandy loam, sandy alluvial land, and Sorrento loam (USDA NRCS 2007). Exhibit 5b present maps of soil types throughout the survey area.

### **METHODS**

Botanical surveys were floristic in nature and consistent with the protocols created by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (CDFG 2009). According to the National Weather Service, Castaic Junction (located approximately 9.7 and 2.9 miles east of Reach 120 and Reach 121, respectively) received 6.38 inches of precipitation from October 2017 through the survey dates, which is about 43 percent of the normal average (National Weather Service 2018).

The reference populations were monitored for the target species to ensure that the scheduled surveys were comprehensive. This is especially relevant during periods of unusual rainfall patterns or below-average rainfall. If conditions at a nearby reference population are suitable for germination and growth, then it can be inferred that conditions would also be suitable in the survey area. Due to the rarity of the target species, those reference populations monitored for this survey are limited to nearest accessible options. Slender-horned spineflower was observed blooming on May 4, 2018 at 2,400 feet in Cajon Pass, San

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Bernardino County. It was not observed on May 9, 2018 at 1,700 feet elevation in Bee Canyon Wash, Los Angeles County.

Psomas Botanist Katie Gallagher and Biologists Trevor Bristle, and Cristhian Mace conducted special status plant surveys on May 11 and June 13, 2018. Surveys at Reach 120 comprised 7 total person-hours. Surveys at Reach 121 comprised 15 total person-hours. The potentially suitable habitats for special status plants within the survey areas were systematically surveyed to the extent possible during the site visits (Exhibit 6a and 6b). All plant species observed were recorded in field notes. Plant species were identified in the field or collected for subsequent identification using keys in Baldwin et al. (2012). Taxonomy follows Baldwin et al. (2012) for scientific and common names.

## SPECIES DESCRIPTION

Slender-horned spineflower is a federally and State-listed Endangered species and has a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.1. It typically blooms between March and June (CNPS 2018a). This annual herb is found in sandy areas in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub/alluvial fan scrub at elevations between approximately 656 and 2,493 feet above msl (CNPS 2018a). It is documented to occur in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties (CNPS 2018b; CDFW 2018). The nearest documented populations occur in Bee Canyon (approximately 4.64 miles east of Reach 120); Mint Canyon (approximately 0.60 miles north of Reach 120); and Newhall (approximately 4.45 miles southwest of Reach 120). The Mint Canyon and Newhall locations are historic, while the Bee Canyon population is probably extant.

## SURVEY RESULTS

One southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) was observed in the survey area at Reach 121 (Exhibit 6b). The individual tree was located in a sandy wash on the edge of cottonwood-mulefat woodland. The overstory consists of loosely distributed tall cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*). The understory is mostly cottonwood leaf litter covered by a dense thicket of dead mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolius*) branches with some scattered live mulefat, sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*). A photograph of the willow can be found in Attachment A.

The southern California black walnut is a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4.2 species. Plants with a CRPR of 4 are of limited distribution or are infrequent throughout a broader area in California; this is a “watch” list. Plants with a Threat Rank of (0.2) are moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences are threatened or have a moderate degree and immediacy of threat. A CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) form is included as Attachment B.

Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) was not observed during the surveys. A list of all plants observed within the survey areas during the focused plant surveys can be found in Attachment C.

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Psomas appreciates the opportunity to assist on this project. If you have any comments or questions, please call Katie Gallagher or Marc Blain at (626) 351-2000.

Sincerely,

**P S O M A S**



Ann M. Johnston  
Vice President, Resource Management



Marc T. Blain  
Senior Project Manager

Enclosures:     Exhibit 1 – Regional Location  
                     Exhibit 2a–2b – Local Vicinity  
                     Exhibit 3a–3b – U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle  
                     Exhibit 4a–4b – Vegetation Types and Other Areas  
                     Exhibits 5a–5b – Soil Types  
                     Exhibits 6a–6b – Survey Area  
                     Attachment A – Representative Site Photograph  
                     Attachment B – CNDDDB Form  
                     Attachment C – Plant Compendia

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## REFERENCES

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## Regional Vicinity – Reaches 120 and 121

Exhibit 1

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



5 2.5 0 5 Miles



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## Local Vicinity – Reach 120 – Jake’s Way (PD 2496)

Exhibit 2a

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet



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## Local Vicinity - Reach 121 - San Francisquito Creek (PD 2271)

Exhibit 2b

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



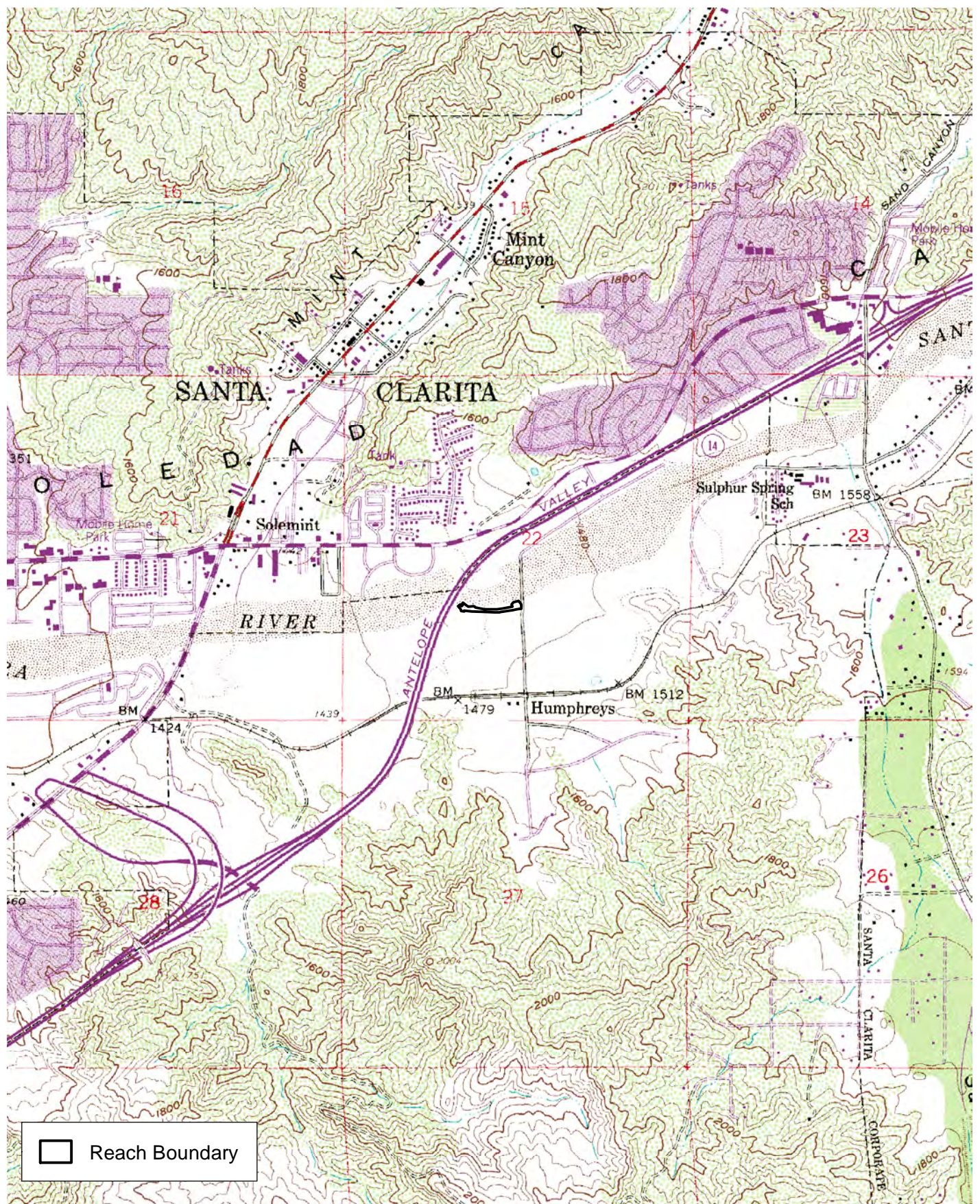
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Feet



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## U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle - Reach 120

Exhibit 3a

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



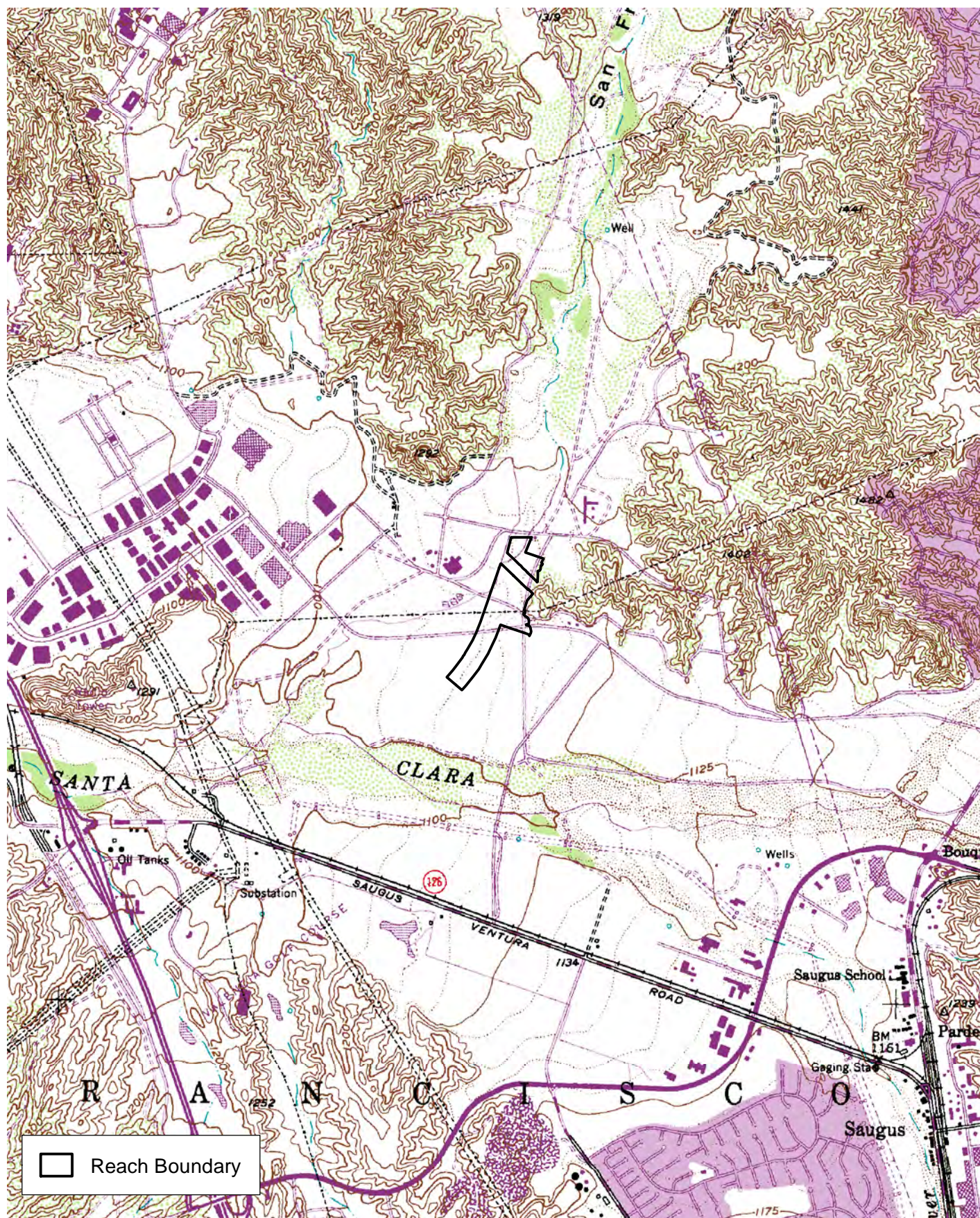
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## U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle - Reach 121

Exhibit 3b

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



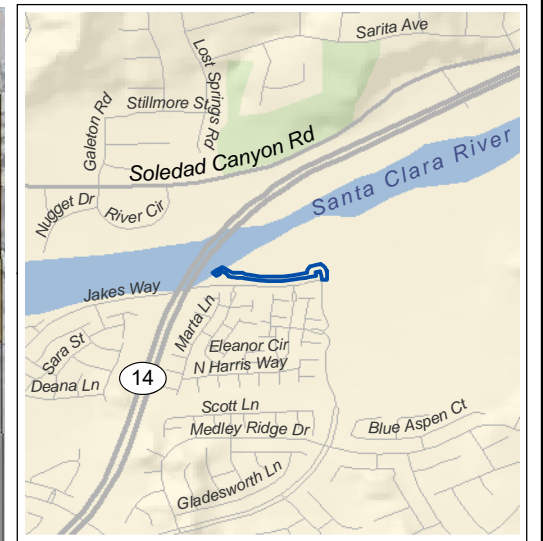
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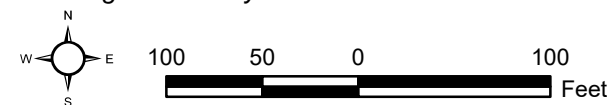


- Outlet Location
- LACFCD Easement Boundary (1.47 acres)
- Access Features**
  - ▨ Access Ramp (0.08 acres)
  - ▨ Access Road (0.33 acres)
- Vegetation Types and Other Areas**
  - Annual Brome Grassland
  - Cottonwood Forest
  - Ephemeral Scoured Streambed
  - Mulefat Shrubland
  - Scale-broom – Buckwheat Alluvial Shrubland
  - Disturbed
  - Developed
  - Open Water

Aerial Date: February, 2016

## Reach 120 – Jake's Way (PD 2496)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program



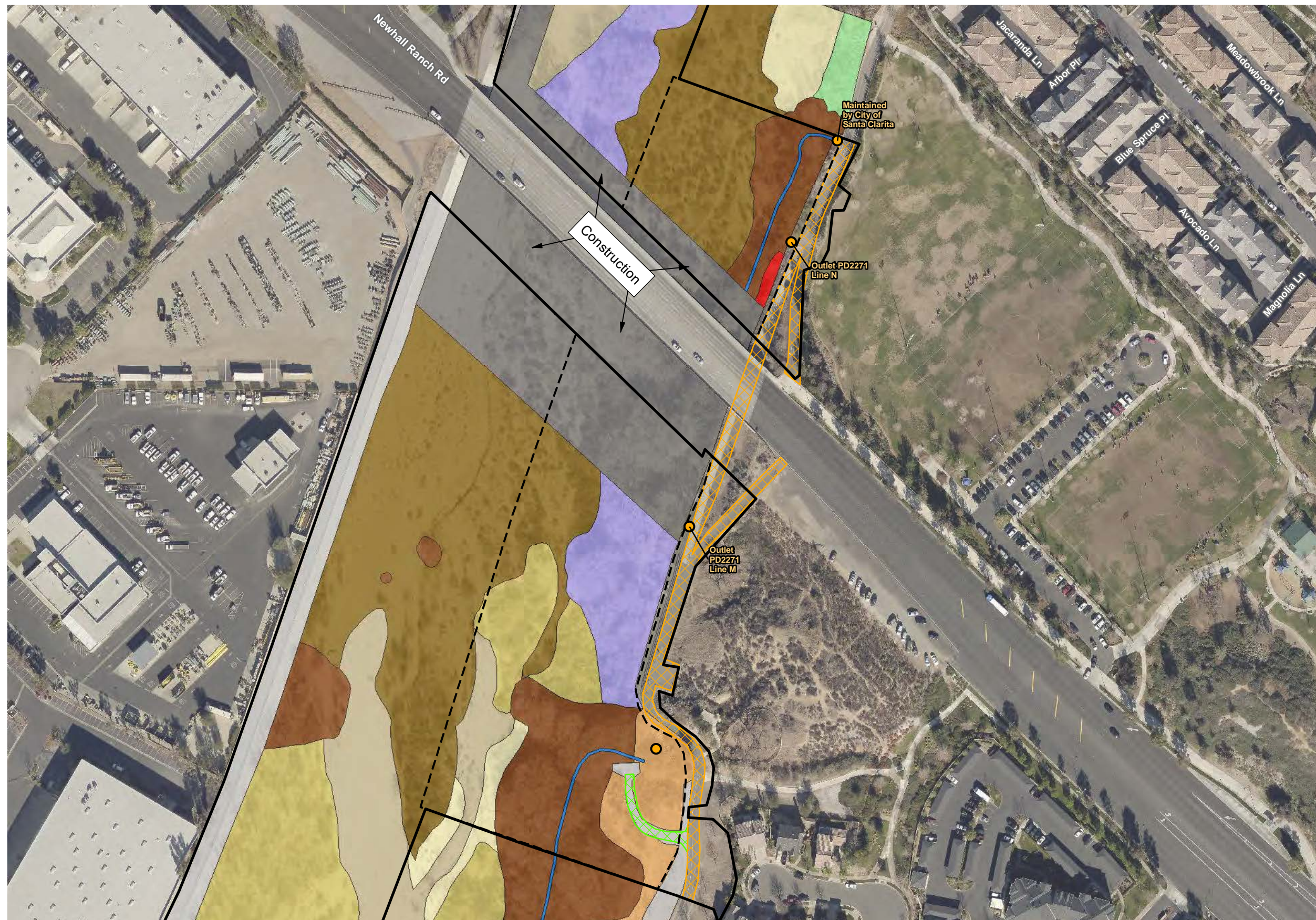
## Exhibit 4a



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- Outlet Location
- ▭ Reach Boundary (6.17 acres)
- ▭ LACFCD Easement Boundary (17.94 acres)
- ▨ Access Ramp (0.05 acres)
- ▨ Access Road (0.67 acres)
- Vegetation Types and Other Areas**
- Annual Brome Grassland
- Arroyo willow – Giant Reed shrubland
- Cottonwood – Willow – Mulefat Woodland
- Ephemeral Scoured Streambed
- Open Cottonwood – Mulefat Woodland
- Revegetated Sagebrush - Tamarisk Shrubland
- Revegetated – Cottonwood – Deer Grass Woodland
- Sandbar willow shrubland
- Scale-broom – Buckwheat Alluvial Shrubland
- Open Water
- Disturbed
- Developed

Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2014

## Reach 121 – San Francisquito Creek (PD 2271)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program

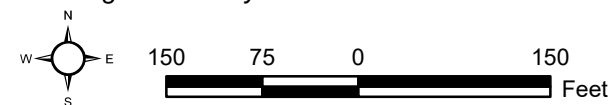


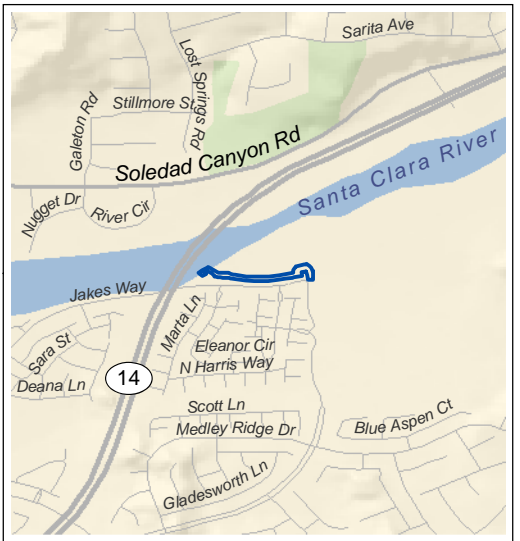
Exhibit 4b



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- Outlet Location
- LACFCD Easement Boundary (1.47 acres)
- Access Features**
  - ▨ Access Ramp (0.08 acres)
  - ▨ Access Road (0.33 acres)
- Soil Types**
  - CyA - Cortina sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
  - Rg - Riverwash

Aerial Date: February, 2016

### Soil Types – Reach 120 – Jake’s Way (PD 2496)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program

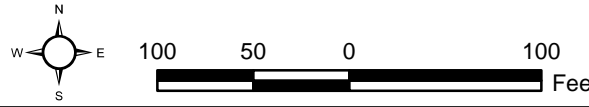


Exhibit 5a



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- Outlet Location
  - Reach Boundary (6.17 acres)
  - ▭ LACFCD Easement Boundary (17.94 acres)
  - ▨ Access Ramp (0.05 acres)
  - ▨ Access Road (0.67 acres)
- Soil Types**
- HcC - Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
  - Sa - Sandy alluvial land
  - SsA - Sorrento loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2014

## Soil Types – Reach 121 – San Francisquito Creek (PD 2271)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program

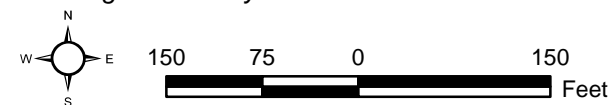


Exhibit 5b





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-  Survey Area (4.15 acres)
-  LACFCD Easement Boundary (1.47 acres)

Aerial Date: February, 2016

## Survey Area – Reach 120 – Jake’s Way (PD 2496)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program

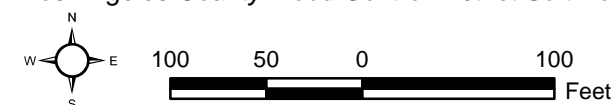


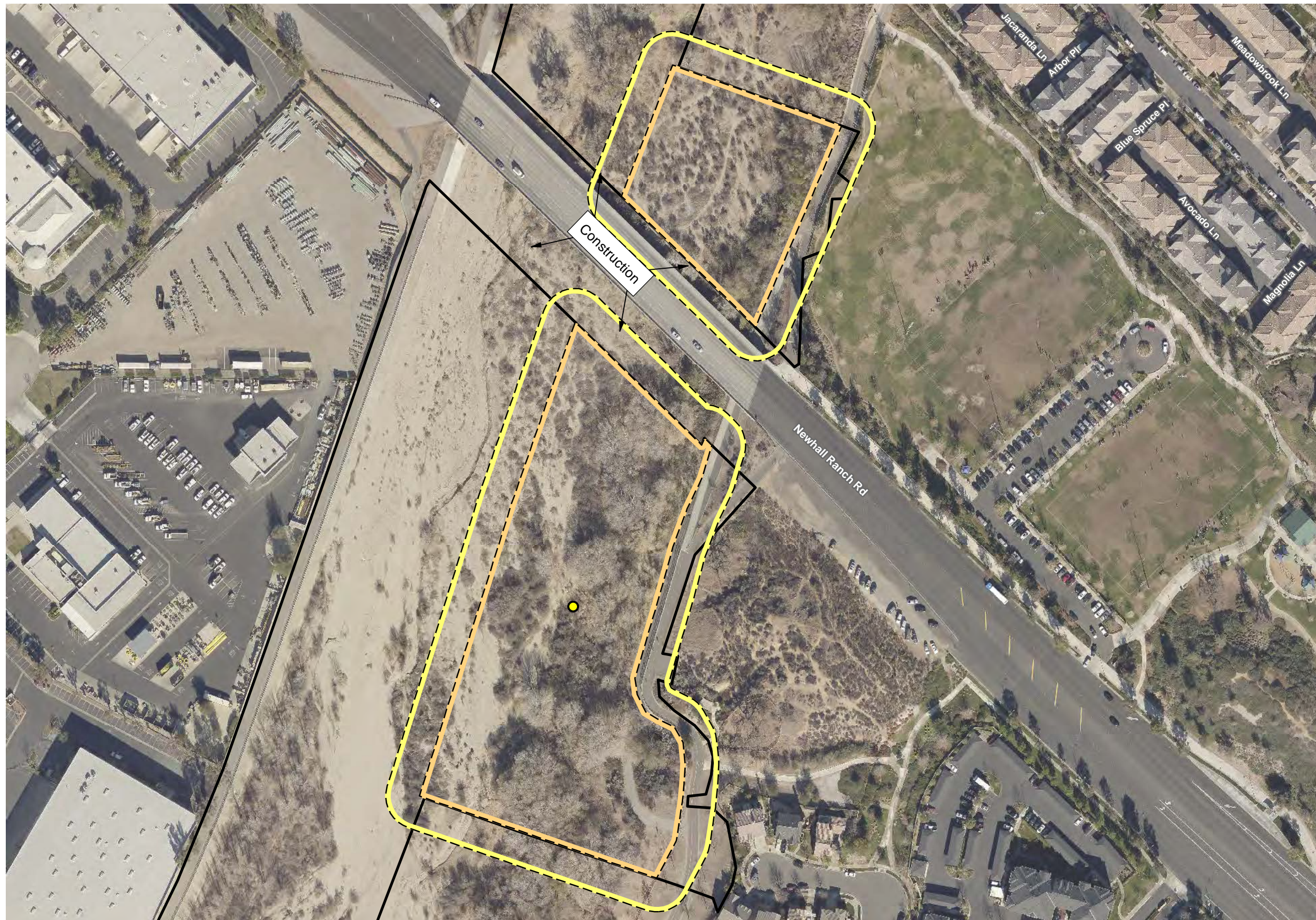
Exhibit 6a



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- Survey Area (10.17 acres)
- Reach Boundary (6.17 acres)
- LACFCD Easement Boundary (17.94 acres)
- southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2014

## Survey Area – Reach 121 – San Francisquito Creek (PD 2271)

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program

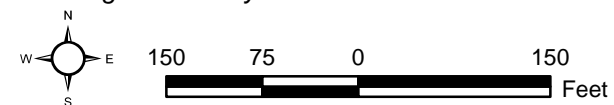


Exhibit 6b



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**ATTACHMENT A**  
**REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOGRAPH**



Southern California black walnut observed in Reach 121 on June 13, 2018; view facing upstream.

## Representative Site Photograph

## Attachment A

*Los Angeles County Flood Control District Soft Bottom Channel Annual Maintenance Program*



**ATTACHMENT B**

**CNDDB FORM**



For Office Use Only

Source Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Quad Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Elm Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Occ No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
EO Index: \_\_\_\_\_ Map Index: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 06/13/2018

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Juglans californica*

Common Name: southern California black walnut

Species Found? ☒ Yes ☐ No If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: 1 Subsequent Visit? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? ☒ No ☐ Unk. Yes, Occ. #

Collection? If yes: \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Museum / Herbarium \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter: Katie Gallagher

Address: 225 S. Lake Ave #1000  
Pasadena, CA 91101

E-mail Address: katie.gallagher@psomas.com

Phone: 626-351-2000

Plant Information

Phenology:

100  
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

Animal Information

# adults # juveniles # larvae # egg masses # unknown  
☐ wintering ☐ breeding ☐ nesting ☐ rookery ☐ burrow site ☐ lek ☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)

San Francisquito Canyon channel, about 700 meters from the confluence with Santa Clara River

County: \_\_\_\_\_ Landowner / Mgr: \_\_\_\_\_

Quad Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Meridian: H ☐ M ☐ S ☐ Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS

T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4, Meridian: H ☐ M ☐ S ☐ GPS Make & Model: Samsung Galaxy S7

DATUM: NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☐ WGS84 ☒ Horizontal Accuracy: \_\_\_\_\_ meters/feet

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ☐ UTM Zone 11 ☐ OR Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) ☒

Coordinates: 34.433043, -118.561650

Habitat Description (plants & animals) plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:

Animal Behavior (Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):

Topography is sandy wash of San Francisquito Canyon. The individual grows in thick shade on the edge of cottonwood-mulefat woodland. The overstory consists of loosely distributed tall cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*). The understory is mostly cottonwood leaf litter covered by a dense thicket of dead mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolius*) branches with some scattered live mulefat, sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*). Water source for riparian area is perennial urban nuisance water from a storm drain outlet.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Immediate AND surrounding land use: Flood control channel, concrete levees

Visible disturbances: Construction of Newhall Ranch Road bridge expansion immediately north of riparian area

Threats: None

Comments: Individual is roughly five meters tall with a DBH of roughly eight centimeters. Individual will likely remain of juvenile stature until the adjacent cottonwoods give way to allow more sunlight into the heavily shaded area.

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference): \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ By another person (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Other: Reporter is familiar with *Juglans californica*

Photographs: (check one or more)

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ☒ yes ☐ no

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**PLANT COMPENDIA**

**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 120)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>EUDICOTS</b>	
APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY	
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaved apiastrum
ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual bur-sage
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> *	stinkwort
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>echioides</i>	viper's sessileflower goldenaster
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scaly scale-broom
<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>	California cottonrose
<i>Logfia gallica</i> *	daggerleaf cottonrose
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> *	white lamb cudweed
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	threadleaf ragwort
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas' threadleaf ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *	common groundsel
<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> *	prickly sow thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow thistle
<i>Stylocline gnaphaloides</i>	everlasting neststraw
BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	intermediate cryptantha
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	thick-leaved yerba santa
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i>	seaside heliotrope
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i>	narrow-toothed pectocarya
BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	grayish shortpod mustard
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> *	perennial pepperweed
<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>	shining peppergrass
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	water cress
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> *	tumble mustard
CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>parkeri</i>	cane cholla
CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
<i>Dysphania botrys</i> *	Jerusalem oak

**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 120)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Croton setiger</i>	turkey-mullein
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> *	spotted spurge
<i>Euphorbia polycarpa</i>	smallseed sandmat
FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	American deervetch
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	glabrous deerweed
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	stinging lupine
<i>Melilotus albus</i> *	white sweetclover
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	sourclover
GERANIACEAE – GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	long-beaked filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	redstem filaree
LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY	
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
ONAGRACEAE – EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i>	pubescent camissoniopsis
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb
<i>Eulobus californicus</i>	California eulobus
PHRYMACEAE – LOPSEED FAMILY	
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	red monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	red-dotted monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus pilosus</i>	downy monkey flower
POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	coastal California buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	leafy California buckwheat
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>aviculare</i> *	oval leaf knotweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix exigua</i>	weak willow
<i>Salix exigua</i> var. <i>exigua</i>	narrow-leaved willow
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
SCROPHULARIACEAE – FIGWORT FAMILY	
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> *	myoporum
SIMAROUACEAE – SIMAROUBA FAMILY	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven
SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Wright's jimsonweed



**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 120)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i>	narrowed-tip tobacco
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	black nightshade
TAMARICACEAE – TAMARISK FAMILY	
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	saltcedar
URTICACEAE – NETTLE FAMILY	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	dioecious stinging nettle
MONOCOTS	
ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY	
<i>Carex alma</i>	sturdy sedge
POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i> *	red brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheat grass
<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	rye grass
<i>Gastridium phleoides</i> *	nit grass
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	barbed Mediterranean grass
TYPHACEAE – CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
* Non-native or invasive species	

**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 121)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>EUDICOTS</b>	
ADOXACEAE – MUSKROOT FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry
ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry
<i>Searsia lancea</i> *	African sumac
APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY	
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaved apiastrum
ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual bur-sage
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	tarragon
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea benedicta</i> *	blessed thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	toocalote
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	filago-leaved sand-aster
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i>	sessileflower goldenaster
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scaly scale-broom
<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>	California cottonrose
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	slender-leaf rocky malacothrix
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	threadleaf ragwort
<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	blessed milk thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> *	prickly sow thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow thistle
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur
BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> var. <i>crassifolium</i>	thick-leaved yerba santa
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>	chrysanthemum-leaved eucrypta
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i>	seaside heliotrope
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	hairy cicuta-leaved phacelia
<i>Phacelia ciliata</i>	slightly fringed phacelia

**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 121)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	grayish shortpod mustard
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	water cress
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> *	tumble mustard
CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	seaside prickly-pear
CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY	
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	buffalo gourd
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	chilicothe
EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Croton setiger</i>	turkey-mullein
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	common castor bean
FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acacia redolens</i> *	vanilla-scented wattle
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	American deervetch
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	glabrous deerweed
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>	cut leaf lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	variable burclover
<i>Melilotus albus</i> *	white sweetclover
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	sourclover
FAGACEAE – OAK FAMILY	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak
GERANIACEAE – GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	redstem filaree
GROSSULARIACEAE – GOOSEBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant
JUGLANDACEAE – WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Juglans californica</i>	southern California black walnut
LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	common horehound
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	vinegar weed
LOASACEAE – BLAZING STAR FAMILY	
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	smooth-stemmed blazing star



**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 121)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY	
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>fasciculatus</i>	chaparral mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
ONAGRACEAE – EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i>	pubescent camissoniopsis
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb
<i>Oenothera elata</i>	tall evening primrose
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i>	hairy tall evening primrose
PHRYMACEAE – LOPSEED FAMILY	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	soft orange monkeyflower
PLANTAGINACEAE – PLANTAIN FAMILY	
<i>Plantago major</i> *	common plantain
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> *	water speedwell
PLATANACEAE – SYCAMORE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	coastal California buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i> var. <i>gracile</i>	slender woolly wild buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum</i> sp.	wild buckwheat
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *	knotweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	willow dock
SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix exigua</i>	weak willow
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
SAPINDACEAE – SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	goldenrain tree
SCROPHULARIACEAE – FIGWORT FAMILY	
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i> *	moth mullein
SIMAROUBACEAE – SIMAROUBA FAMILY	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven
SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Wright's jimsonweed
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
TAMARICACEAE – TAMARISK FAMILY	
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	saltcedar
ULMACEAE – ELM FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese elm

**PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS  
DURING FOCUSED PLANT SURVEYS (REACH 121)**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
URTICACEAE – NETTLE FAMILY	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	hoary nettle
<b>MONOCOTS</b>	
AGAVACEAE – AGAVE FAMILY	
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Whipple's chaparral yucca
ARACEAE – ARUM FAMILY	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	lesser duckweed
ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY	
<i>Carex alma</i>	sturdy sedge
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	involucre flatsedge
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	flatsedge
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	beaked spikerush
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	small fruit bulrush
IRIDACEAE – IRIS FAMILY	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> *	yellow iris
JUNCACEAE – RUSH FAMILY	
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush
<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	iris-leaved rush
POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed
<i>Avena barbata</i> *	slender wild oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheat grass
<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	love grass
<i>Festuca myuros</i> *	rattail sixweeks grass
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deer grass
<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual blue grass
<i>Polypogon interruptus</i> *	ditch beard grass
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass
<i>Schismus arabicus</i> *	Arabian Mediterranean grass
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i> *	smilo grass
<i>Stipa</i> sp.	needle grass
TYPHACEAE – CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
* Non-native or invasive species	