**Exhibit B-1** 



# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT WITH BOTANICAL and BAT HABITAT SURVEYS, WOODLAND ASSESSMENT, and DELINEATION OF WATERS OF THE U.S. for the KOMES RANCH (CATHIARD) VINEYARD PROJECT Assessor Parcel Number 027-100-037 1978 Zinfandel Lane, St. Helena, California

**September 27, 2018** 

Updated December 8, 2020

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# 1.0 **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**1.1** <u>**Proposed Project:**</u> This survey covers nine vineyard blocks totaling <u>+</u>65 acres within a 203-acre parcel. The local permitting agency is requesting completion of a botanical survey and assessment of biological resources on the property as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review required for development of vineyards on the property.

The initial phase of this assessment evaluates the potential for the parcel to contain sensitive plant and wildlife habitat. The second phase consists of a floristic-level botanical survey listing all plant taxa<sup>1</sup> on the property. The assessment will determine whether the property contains sensitive plants or potentially contains sensitive wildlife requiring mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). As used here, the terms sensitive plant or wildlife includes all state or federal rare, threatened, or endangered species and all species listed in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) list of "Special Status Plants, Animals and Natural Communities". A survey for sensitive bat habitat was also conducted for this project. The results of the surveys are provided in Section 5.0.

Due to the fact that wetland delineations are prepared with a standard format for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers review, the delineation is provided in its own section. The delineation and findings are provided in Section 6.0. Two sections are added to this assessment to meet Napa County environmental review policy. These are the "Napa County Woodland Assessment" (Section 7.0) and "Conformance with the Napa County Baseline Data Report" (Section 8.0).

**Updated Version:** Following completion of the original report in 2018, the client redesigned the proposed vineyard project, significantly reducing the area of proposed vineyard blocks and associated impacts to biological resources. This updated report assesses the new 2020 project design.

**1.2** Location: The property is located at 1978 Zinfandel Lane, St. Helena, California (APN 027-100-037; Sec. 7 T07N R05W, Rutherford, Calif. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ' Topographic Map). A location map is provided in **Figure 1**.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Many sensitive plants and wildlife are subspecies or varieties which are taxonomic subcategories of species. The term "taxa" refers to species and their sub-specific categories.



Komes Ranch Vineyard Biological Resource Assessment; APN 027-100-037

# 2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The basis of the biological resource assessment is a comparison of existing habitat conditions within the project boundaries to the geographic range and habitat requirements of sensitive plants and wildlife. It includes all sensitive species that occupy habitats similar to those found in the project area and whose known geographic ranges encompass it. The approach is conservative in that it tends to over-estimate the actual number of sensitive species potentially present. The analysis includes the following site characteristics:

- Location of the project area with regard to the geographic range of sensitive plant and wildlife species
- Location(s) of known populations of sensitive plant and wildlife species as mapped in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)
- Soils of the project area
- Elevation
- Presence or absence of special habitat features such as vernal pools and serpentine soils
- Plant communities existing within the project area

In addition to knowledge of the local plants and wildlife, the following computer databases were used to analyze the suitability of the site for sensitive species:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); RareFind 5, 2018
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2018 edition)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CWHR), Version 9.0
- Napa County Baseline Data Report (2005)

The **CNDDB** and **RareFind 5** databases consist of maps and records of all known populations of sensitive plants and wildlife in California. This data is continually updated by the CDFW with new sensitive species population data.

The **CNPS** database produces a list of sensitive plants potentially occurring at a site based on the various site characteristics listed above. While use of the CNPS inventory does not in itself eliminate the need for an in-season botanical survey, it can, when used in conjunction with other information, provide a very good indication of the suitability of a site as habitat for sensitive plant species.

The **CWHR database** operates on the same basis as the CNPS inventory. Input includes geographic area, plant community (including development stage), soil structure, and special features such as presence of water, snags, cover, and food (fruit, seeds, insects, etc.).

The **Baseline Data Report** was produced for Napa County as part of the technical background documentation for the county's general plan update. It defines biotic communities considered sensitive in Napa County, identifies wildlife movement corridors, and reproduces data contained in the CNDDB.

**2.1** <u>Botanical Survey Methods</u>: An in-season floristic-level survey was conducted for the project in 2018. CNDDB information and maps for the Rutherford quadrangle were referenced prior to the survey. Vegetation communities were identified based on the nomenclature of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) as modified by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and mapped on a 1"=300' aerial photo. Vegetation community names are based on an assessment of dominant cover species.

Plants occurring on the site were identified using The Jepson Manual of Higher Plants of California. Where necessary, species names were updated based on the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. A map of the vegetation types is provided in **Figure 2**.

**2.2** <u>Bat Habitat Survey Methods</u>: Mature trees and woodlands within the proposed vineyard blocks were assessed for their potential as habitat for sensitive bat species. These included searching for hollow trees, trees with open cavities, and trees with exfoliating bark.

Rather than map potential bat habitat trees, within the proposed vineyard blocks during the preapplication process, the mapping is recommended as part of the required preconstruction surveys as a condition of approval (i.e. similar to bird surveys). This avoids the mapping of trees with potential habitat characteristics regardless of whether they show signs of actual use. These trees must be surveyed regardless within 14 days prior to vegetation clearing to determine whether bats are actually present, making an additional prior survey moot.

2.3 <u>Delineation Methods</u>: The delineation was conducted as prescribed in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, January 1987, and the Arid West 2008

Supplement. Plant taxonomy and nomenclature is from the Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California, 2012. Other texts, such as Munz's A California Flora and Supplement, 1973, and Mason's Flora of the Marshes of California, 1957, were used as supplemental texts.

2.4 <u>Woodland Assessment Methods</u>: The survey area contains four distinct woodland types which are discussed in Section 3.3, Vegetation Types: Douglas Fir Forest, Mixed Oak Woodland, Ghost Pine Forest, and Blue Oak Woodland. One study plot was selected within each of these woodland types based on natural community structure and identifiable geographic references (woodland boundaries, etc.). Trees within the study plots were mapped with a GPS waypoint and a record was made of their species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and any unique characteristics (dead, hollow, acorn storage tree, etc.). The methodology is discussed in detail in **Section 7.0** of this report.

**2.5** <u>Survey Dates</u>: Site visits for botanical surveys, habitat assessments, the delineation, and mapping were made by Northwest Biosurvey staff on May 16, June 4, and August 14, 2018. Due to comparatively late onset of the spring bloom in 2018, all potentially present sensitive plant species in this area would have been identifiable on these dates.

**2.6** <u>Biological Assessment Staff</u>: Field surveys, plant taxonomy, and the delineation were conducted by Steve Zalusky, Northwest Biosurvey principal biologist. Mr. Zalusky has a Master of Science Degree in Biology from the California State University at Northridge and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Zoology from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Mr. Zalusky has over 35 years of experience as a biologist in the government and private sectors.

Mr. Zalusky was assisted in the field and with mapping and the woodland analysis by Leigh Zalusky. Leigh Zalusky has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering from the University of California, Davis. He has also developed extensive skills in plant taxonomy and ecology while managing and assisting in the development of the Seigler Valley Wetland Mitigation Bank and while assisting Northwest Biosurvey staff in field surveys and vegetation mapping over the past three years.

Database review and report preparation were conducted with the assistance of Danielle Zalusky, Northwest Biosurvey principal planner. Ms. Zalusky has 15 years of experience as a planner in local government and the private sector and 16 years in field biology. She has a Bachelor of Arts Degree all course work toward an M.A. Degree in Rural and Town Planning from Chico State University. Prior to joining Northwest Biosurvey in 2002, Ms. Zalusky was a senior planner for the Lake County Community Development Department.

# 3.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**3.1** <u>Topography and Drainage:</u> The Komes Ranch Vineyard is located along the eastern toe of the Mayacamas Range and extends into the level terrain of the Napa Valley south of Saint Helena. The property drains east onto the valley floor into Bale Slough, which transects the property from north to south. At this location the slough consists of an excavated drainage ditch between vineyard blocks. Elevations range from 700 feet msl (mean sea level) at the southwestern corner of the property to 200 feet msl at its eastern corner. The topography is shown if **Figure 1**.

3.2 **Soils:** The property contains the following soil types:

- Forward gravelly loam, 9-30% slopes;
- Forward gravelly loam, 30-75% slopes:

These strongly sloping to very steep soils are is on side slopes and uplands. The Forward series consists of well drained soils on uplands. The soils formed in material weathered from rhyolite. Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of Aiken, Boomer, Kidd, and Sobrante soils. The plant cover is mainly Douglas fir, madrone, scrub oak, pepper, and bay trees. Runoff is medium to very rapid on steep slopes. The hazard of erosion is slight to moderate to very high. Permeability is moderately rapid. Most of central part of the parcel contains these soils.

# Henneke gravelly loam, 30-75% slopes:

This steep and very steep soil is on uplands. Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of Lodo, Maymen, and Montara soils. The Henneke series consists of excessively drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in material weathered from serpentine. The vegetation is scattered oak, foothill pine, scrub oak, manzanita, muskbrush, toyon, MacNab cypress, and a few annual grasses. Runoff is rapid to very rapid. The hazard of erosion is moderate to high. Permeability is moderately slow. The southern border of the parcel contains this serpentine soil type.

# Maxwell clay, 2-9% slopes:

This gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on old alluvial fans and basin rims. Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of Montara and Tehama soils and small areas of soils that are similar to this Maxwell soil but that are reddish brown to dark reddish brown. The Maxwell series consists of somewhat poorly drained soils on old alluvial fans and basin rims. These soils formed in material derived from serpentinitic alluvium. The vegetation is typically a sparse growth of lupine, tarweed, wild oats, and other annuals. Runoff is slow. Permeability is very slow. The hazard of erosion is slight. A portion of proposed Vineyard Block 3 is within this serpentine soil unit.

# Montara clay loam, 5-30% slopes:

This gently sloping to moderately steep soil is on foot slopes, side slopes, and rounded ridgetops on uplands. Included with this soil in mapping were areas of Henneke and Maxwell soils. The Montara series consists of well drained soils on uplands. These soils formed in material weathered from serpentine. The vegetation consists mainly of annual grasses and a few ghost pines. Runoff is rapid. The hazard of erosion is moderate. Permeability is moderately slow. A large area on the west portion of the parcel contains this soil type.

**3.3** <u>Vegetation Types:</u> The entire parcel was mapped for vegetation in order to provide context. The property contains nine plant communities or vegetation types based on or derived from the "Standardized Classification" scheme described in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) A Manual of California Vegetation. These vegetation types and four other cover types are listed in **Table 1**. They are described below and shown in the vegetation map provided in **Figure 2**.

# Douglas Fir Forest:

This community occupies north and east-facing slopes. Mature Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii*) provide a 60% canopy cover. The subcanopy consists of mature California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). Community edges include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Young incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) are present to a DBH (diameter at breast height) of 8 or more inches, but these may have been planted. The shrub layer is sparse but includes sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and saplings of the upper and lower canopy trees. Ground cover within the community is duff and woody debris.

# Mixed Oak Woodland:

This "community" is an ecotone of three woodland types: Oregon white oak (Quercus garryanna var. garryanna), coast live oak, and black oak-Douglas fir forest. It includes a heterogenous mix of these tree species plus ghost pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), bay, and madrone. Dominance shifts from black oak-Douglas fir forest in more shaded areas to coast live oak and ghost pine in the more exposed areas.

The shrub layer tends to be dense and nearly impenetrable, consisting primarily of saplings of the tree canopy – mainly coast live oak and madrone. Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and poison oak are common in the more open portions of the shrub layer. The ground cover under the canopy is leaf

litter with a moderately dense cover of tripvine (Symphoricarpos mollis), hedgehog dogtail (Cynosurus echinatus), and perennial ryegrass (Festuca perennis). Grasses and forbs such as hayfield tarweed (Hemizonia congesta), Davy's gumweed (Grindelia hirsutula var. davyi), and slender wild oat (Avena barbata) occur in more open areas.

# • Ghost Pine Forest:

Ghost pine occurs throughout the Mixed Oak Woodland described above. However, in a few locations, the canopy cover of ghost pine is sufficiently dense to quality as small separate communities. Due to the small patch sizes, the shrub and ground cover layers are the same as the surrounding Mixed Oak Woodland.

# Blue Oak Woodland:

This community occurs on west-and south-facing slopes along the southeast edge of the property. The canopy often consists of a homogenous stand of mature blue oaks (Quercus douglasii) but may include scattered bay, ghost pine, and California buckeye (Aesculus californica). Blue oaks occur both as scattered individuals and as closed-canopy woodland. A shrub layer is generally lacking; however, white-leaf common manzanita (Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. glaucescens), hoary coffeeberry (Frangula californica ssp. tomentella), and interior live oak shrubs (Quercus wislizeni var. frutescens) occur in widely spaced distribution. The ground cover is Wild Oat Grassland but includes cottontop (Micropus californicus), which becomes diffuse within the denser woodlands.

# Fremont Cottonwood Forest:

While scattered Fremont cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii var. fremontii*) occur in a number of mesic (moist soil) locations on the property, they form a distinct community along the shore of the northern reservoir. This narrow band of mature trees is bordered by a roadway on its upland edge and by Narrow-leaved Cattail Marsh along the wetted edge of the reservoir. The community is maintained and lacks developed shrub and ground cover layers.

# Narrow-leaved Cattail Marsh:

Narrow-leaved cattail (Typha angustifolia) occurs within the littoral zone (shallow, shore zone) of the three western reservoirs and in scattered segments of drainages on the property. Within creek channels, it is often interspersed with large leather root (Hoita macrostachya).

# Two-tooth Sedge Seep:

This extensive wetland occupies a series of depressions in the southeastern corner of the property. It extends up the adjacent slopes where it is fed by seep-springs which saturate the low surrounding hillsides and pool within the central wetlands. Two-tooth sedge (*Carex serratodens*) dominates this community but is joined by pointed rush (*Juncus oxymeris*) in flooded depressions and patches of Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), foothill sedge (*Carex tumulicola*), and Pacific bog rush (*Juncus effusus var. pacificus*) within the saturated soils. This community grades into a small Baltic Rush Marsh along its northeastern edge.

# Baltic Rush Marsh:

This small marsh is contiguous with the Two-tooth Sedge Marsh in the southeastern corner of the property and shares its seep-spring hydrology. Baltic rush is codominant with cobwebby hedge nettle (*Stachys albens*), and together they form a dense herbaceous cover over the saturated soils within this community. Along its southern edge the community merges with the Two-Tooth Sedge Marsh while to the north it gives way to Mixed Oak Woodland above the seep springs which feed it.

# Wild Oat Grassland:

Dryer, more exposed areas support Wild Oat Grassland, which is heavily dominated by slender wild oat and winter vetch (*Vicia villosa ssp. villosa*). Hedgehog dogtail and blue wild rye *Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus* () also occur beneath the scattered tree canopies within the grassland. The community includes small, sub-mappable swards of tall (to one meter tall) perennial ryegrass in areas where seeps and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) occur.

# • Vineyard:

Developed vineyards occur throughout the property, mainly within the valley areas.

# Ruderal:

Ruderal consists of manmade structures such as buildings, driveways, parking lots, and landscaping.

# Imported Soils:

An area where soil and rocks have been imported and discarded occurs in the area of the Two-tooth Sedge Seep in the southern portion of the parcel.

# • Open Water Habitat:

Open water occurs throughout the reservoirs on the property within a narrow band of narrow-leaved cattail.

COVER TYPE	Total Acres of Cover Type	Percent of Property	Acres of Cover Types Within Vineyard Blocks		Total Acres of Cover Types in	Percent of Cover Types in	
	on Property	Cover Type	0	м	Blocks	Vineyard Blocks	
Douglas Fir Forest	25.71	12.67	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Mixed Oak Woodland	58.73	28.93	4.40	-	4.40	7.49	
Ghost Pine Forest	2.20	1.08	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Blue Oak Woodland	5.46	2.69	-	-	-	0.00	
Fremont Cottonwood Forest	0.23	0.11	-	-	-	0.00	
Narrow-leaved Cattail Marsh	0.39	0.19	-	-	-	0.00	
Two-tooth Sedge Seep	2.54	1.25	-	-	-	0.00	
Baltic Rush Marsh	0.18	0.09	-	-	-	0.00	
Wild Oat Grassland	15.12	7.45	8.40	2.02	10.42	68.92	
Vineyard	68.91	33.95	-	-	-	0.00	
Ruderal	19.27	9.49	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.83	
Imported Soils	1.03	0.51	-	-	-	0.00	
Open Water Habitat	3.23	1.59	-	-	-	0.00	
Total Acres of Cover Type	203.00	100.00	12.90	2.08	14.98	7.38*	

# TABLE 1. PLANT COMMUNITIES AND OTHER COVER TYPES PRESENT

\* Bottom Right Cell = total percent of property within proposed vineyard blocks.

# VEGETATION TYPES Douglas Fir Forest Mixed Oak Woodland Ghost Pine Forest Blue Oak Woodland Fremont Cottonwood Forest Narrow-leaved Cattail Marsh Twotooth Sedge Seep Baltic Rush Marsh Wild Oat Grassland Vineyard Ruderal Imported Spoils Open Water Habitat

Block M 2.4 acres

> Block O 12.9 acres





# 4.0 PRE-SURVEY RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 <u>CNPS Electronic Inventory Analysis</u>: A California Native Plant Society (CNPS) analysis was conducted for all plants with federal and state regulatory status, and all non-status plants on the CNPS Rare Plant Ranks 1B through 4. The query included all plants within this region of Napa County occurring within the plant communities identified on the project site. The inventory lists species potentially occurring at the site; these are listed in **Table 2**. These species were included in the list of potentially sensitive species specifically searched for during field surveys.

**Note:** The CNPS list is used to broaden the list of sensitive species considered during the subsequent field surveys; however, it must be used with discretion because the database search does not allow fine-tuning for specific soil types or for many specific habitats required by sensitive plant taxa (e.g. vernal pools). Consequently, the CNPS list generated for a site may include several taxa for which the required habitat is not present.

**4.2** <u>California Natural Diversity Database</u>: The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and CDFW RareFind 5 data and maps for the Rutherford 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>4</sup> quadrangle map were reviewed for this project. **Table 3** presents a list of sensitive plant and wildlife species known to occur within the quadrangle. In addition to listing the species present within the quadrangle, the table provides a brief descriptor of the habitat requirements and blooming season, along with an assessment of whether the project area contains the necessary habitat requirements for each species. **Appendix A** at the end of this report lists the species within the nine quadrangles in the vicinity of this property.

# TABLE 2. CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY'S INVENTORY OF RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANTSSelected CNPS Plants by Scientific Name:

# Komes Ranch Vineyard Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	CRPR	CESA	FESA	Blooming Period	Habitat
Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	Fabaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	None	None	Apr-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest (openings), Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1B.2	None	None	Mar-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens	Rincon Ridge manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	None	None	Feb- Apr(May)	Chaparral (rhyolitic), Cismontane woodland
Astragalus claranus	Clara Hunt's milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.1	СТ	FE	Mar-May	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland
Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland
Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	None	None	Feb-Jun	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	None	None	Feb-Apr	Chaparral (serpentinite or volcanic, rocky)
Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	None	None	Feb-Apr	Chaparral (sandy, serpentinite or volcanic)
Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow- leaved daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Sep	Chaparral (serpentinite or volcanic)
Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.2	None	None	Mar-May	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	CRPR	CESA	FESA	Blooming Period	Habitat
Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	Mar-Jun	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	Sonoma beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	1B.3	None	None	Apr-Aug	Chaparral (rocky)
Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	Ranunculaceae	annual herb (aquatic)	4.2	None	None	Feb-May	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools
Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland

#### KEY FOR TABLE 2:

#### **CNPS Rare Plant-Threat Rank Definitions:**

CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

- 1B.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 1B.2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 18.3 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
- 2A = Presumed extinct in California, but extant elsewhere
- 2B.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in Calif.
- 2B.2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in Calif.
- 2B.3 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in Calif.
- 3 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List)
- 3.1 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); seriously threatened in California
- 3.2 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); fairly threatened in California
- 3.3 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); not very threatened in California
- 4.1 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list); seriously threatened in California
- 4.2 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list); fairly threatened in California
- 4.3 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list); not very threatened in California

#### State and Federal Status:

- CESA = California Endangered Species Act
- FESA = Federal Endangered Species Act
- CR = State Rare
- CT = State Threatened
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
- WL = CDFW Watch List
- FT = Federal Threatened

- CE = State Endangered.
- CD = State Delisted
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected
- FE = Federal Endangered
- FD = Federal Delisted

Plant Species	Common Name	Habitat Requirements, Fed/State/CNPS* Status	Blooming Season	Habitat Present
Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland/openings;//1B.2	April-July decid. shrub	Habitat is present
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland;//1B.2	March-June ann. herb	Habitat is present
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens	Rincon Ridge manzanita	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/highly restricted endemic to red rhyolites in Sonoma County;//1B.1	FebApril everg. shrub	Poor habitat present
Astragalus claranus	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland; serpentinite or volcanic, rocky, clay; FE/ST/1B.1	March-May ann. herb	Habitat is present
Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane conif. forest;//1B.2	May-July per. herb	Habitat is present
Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	Closed cone conif. forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland/volcanic;/-/1B.1	FebApril everg. shrub	Habitat is present
Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/serpentine, volcanic, rocky;/-/1B.2	FebMarch everg. shrub	Habitat is present
Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	Chaparral/sandy, serpentine, or volcanic soils;//1B.2	FebApril everg. shrub	Habitat is present
Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	Chaparral/serpentine and volcanic, generally in shrubby vegetation;//1B.2	May-Sept. per. herb	Habitat is present
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	Valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/clay;//1B.2	April-August per herb	Habitat not present
Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptisiphon	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, grassy slopes/volcanic or serpentine edge;//1B.2	May-July ann. herb	Habitat is present
Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane conif. forest;/-/1B.2	March-June per. herb	Habitat is present
Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	Chaparral or cismontane woodland (openings)/ serpentine, rocky;//1B.2	May-July ann. herb	Habitat is present

# TABLE 3. CNDDB SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITHIN THE RUTHERFORD, CALIF. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> QUAD.

\*See CNPS list for key

Wildlife Species	Common Name	Habitat Requirements/Status	Season Present	Habitat Present
Bombus occidentalis	western bumblebee	Once common in the western U.S., these bees are important pollinators of both wild plants and crops. Threats to be bee include insecticides, loss of habitat, climate change and diseases from commercial bee rearing. G4/S1	year-round	Possible habitat present on site

Wildlife Species	Common Name	Habitat Requirements/Status	Season Present	Habitat Present
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	Cool, moist forest habitats associated with rocky streams. SSC/G3/SNR	year-round	Habitat not present
Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	Occurs near high to moderate gradient streams and rivers, riffles, pools. Burrows in soil or debris near water, emerges during fall rains to water to breed. G4/SNR	year-round	Habitat not present
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	Riparian/aquatic: partly-shaded, shallow streams & riffles with a rocky substrate in variety of habitats. SSC/G3/S2S3	year-round	Habitat is present
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Aquatic turtle found in ponds, lakes, rivers, creeks, marshes & irrigation ditches with abundant vegetation and rocky or muddy bottoms; In woodland, forest, & grasslands. SSC/G3G4/S3	year-round	Habitat is present
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Large bodies of water with adjacent snags. Nests in large old-growth or dominant live tree (often ponderosa pine) with open branches. FD/SE/SFP/G5/S2	wintering and nesting	Poor habitat present
Cypseloides niger	black swift	Steep, moist cliffs near surf or waterfalls; SSC/G4/S2	nesting	Habitat not present
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Small groves of trees in riparian areas and oak savanna, cultivated areas. ST/G5/S3	nesting	Moderate habitat present
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Open, dry habitats, forest habitats, in caves, tunnels, buildings, bridges; sensitive to human disturbance. SSC/G5/S3	local migrant	Habitat present in woodlands
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	Occurs in a wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitats in Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast Ranges/ uses fallen and standing dead trees as cover; G5/S3	year-round	Moderate habitat present

## KEY FOR TABLE 3:

SE/ST/SD=State Endangered/Threatened/Delisted SC/SCT/SCD=State Candidate for Listing/Threatened/Delisting SSC=CDFW Species of Special Concern SFP=CDFW Fully Protected WL=CDFW Watch List FE/FT/FD=Federal Endangered/Threatened/Delisted FPE/FPT/FPD/FP=Federal Proposed Endangered/Threatened/Delisting FC=Federal Candidate

#### NatureServe Conservation Status:

G1/S1 = Global/State Critically Imperiled G2/S2 = Global/State Imperiled G3/S3 = Global/State Vulnerable G4/S4 = Global/State Apparently Secure G5/S5 = Global/State Secure SNR = Not yet assessed 4.3 <u>Wildlife Habitat Analysis Results</u>: The California Wildlife Habitat Relationships analysis listed a large number of wildlife species as potentially occurring on the site based on the geographic location and wildlife habitats present. This list is included as **Appendix B**.

**4.4** <u>Wildlife Assessment</u>: Based on the pre-survey research conducted for this study, a total of 14 sensitive wildlife species need to be accounted for within the project area. These include the species identified as present within the Rutherford quadrangle by the CNDDB and listed in Table 3. Lewis' woodpecker, loggerhead shrike, and Lawrence's gold finch are added based on the presence of potential habitat and because they are listed in table 4-7 of the Napa County BDR. White-tailed kite was added based on the presence of potential habitat. Accepted protocol requires that all CNDDB species in the surrounding U.S.G.S. quadrangle be discussed even through suitable habitat may not occur on the site.

# • Western bumble bee (Bombus occidentalis):

Once common in the western and northwestern U.S., these bees are important pollinators of both wild plants and crops and has been commercially reared to pollinate crops such as greenhouse tomatoes and cranberries; it has also been an important pollinator of alfalfa, avocado, apples, cherries, blackberries, and blueberry. Since 1998 populations have declined due to insecticides, loss of habitat, climate change and diseases from commercial bee rearing. This bee is a generic forager and its habitat requirements are non-specific. Identification of bees is based on their sex and markings.

# California giant salamander (Dicamptodon ensatus):

This species is found in damp forests in cool, rocky streams, and occasionally in ponds and lakes. It prefers humid coastal forests, including Douglas fir, redwood, montane and valley-foothill riparian habitats. Cold flowing water is necessary for egg-laying and maturing. Larvae and adults in their aquatic state hide between rocks in streambeds; on land they may be found under litter or underground. Food is snails, slugs, small rodents and mammals, fish, and other amphibians. The salamanders are mostly nocturnal. The streams on the site are too warm to provide appropriate habitat for salamanders.

# Red-bellied newt (Taricha rivularis):

This species is often found under rocks, logs, soil or duff, or in rodent burrows in coastal woodlands and redwood forests. Newts occur near high to moderate gradient streams and rivers, in riffles, and pools. They usually breed in flowing water. Newts burrow in soil or debris near water, and emerge during fall rains to breed; and may migrate up to a mile or more between terrestrial habitat and stream breeding sites.

They may breed from late February through May. They have been identified in the Cobb Mountain area along Bottle Rock Road and throughout the Geysers. Appropriate habitat for newts does not occur within the streams on the project site.

# • Foothill yellow-legged frog (Rana boylii):

These frogs require either perennial or long-duration stream flows as successful breeding sites due to the lengthy period required for metamorphosis of larvae. They are relatively common along the shaded banks of perennial headwater streams, and are seldom far from pools where they can seek shelter from predation. The larvae require three to four months to mature, making most ephemeral streams unsuitable as breeding sites. The ephemeral streams on the property are of too-short duration to provide suitable habitat for *Rana boylii*.

# • Western pond turtle (Emys marmorata):

These turtles prefer slow or ponded water with sheltering vegetation but will range widely through less suitable habitat in search of these sites. Stream channels are often used as movement corridors between waterways or ponds. Eggs are laid on land in sheltered nests. Young overwinter in the nest and emerge the following spring in Northern California. Food includes aquatic insects, crustaceans, fish, and riparian vegetation. When present, pond turtles are readily observed basking along shorelines or on logs in shallow water. There are numerous ponds on and near the property and turtles may be present.

# Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus):

This is a California Endangered and California Fully Protected species. It requires large bodies of water with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or perches. Nests are near water and consist of a stick platform on a large live tree, often the largest tree in a stand, usually with fairly open canopy. Bald eagles hunt over lakes and rivers and nest in adjacent riparian habitat. There is no suitable nesting or roosting habitat for this large bird.

# Black swift (Cypseloides niger):

This California Species of Special Concern occupies a very unique and specific habitat consisting of wet, shaded, cliff-sides in the spray zone of creeks and on cliffs along the ocean. These conditions are not met in or near the project site.

# Swainson's hawk (Buteo swainsoni):

This hawk is known locally mostly in the central valley. Habitat is scattered large trees in open areas. Preferred nesting habitat is open riparian habitat or small groves of trees near sparsely vegetated flatlands. They usually roost in stick nests in large trees, although the hawk will also roost on the ground if no trees are available. Swainson's hawks forage in adjacent grasslands, grazing pastures, or agricultural fields, and their diet ranges from insects to small birds and mammals. They will soar at high and low elevations in search of prey, which is caught in flight, but they may also walk on the ground in search of invertebrates. No hawks were seen during the site visits, but they may be present in the vicinity.

# • White-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus):

Usually found near agricultural areas, the kite prefers open terrain near woodlands and water. These raptors hunt over open country and prefer large, deciduous trees surrounded by expanses of grassland, meadows, farmland and/or wetlands for nesting and roosting sites. The grasslands throughout the property with adjacent oak woodlands provide potential hunting and nesting habitat for white-tailed kite.

# Lawrence's gold finch (Carduelis lawrencei):

These passerine (perching birds) prefer to nest in the dense foliage of oaks in dry open woodland near brushy and grassy areas or chaparral. Proximity to water is important. Their diet consists primarily of seeds but includes some insects. They frequently nest near other pairs during a breeding season that extends from late March through July, with birds migrating south in August. There is nesting and foraging habitat for this bird in the oak woodlands and grasslands within the survey area.

# Lewis' woodpecker (Melanerpes lewis):

These woodpeckers excavate nest cavities in dead trees and dead limbs of live trees in open woodlands. They hunt insects and eat fruits and berries throughout the spring and summer and shift their diet to cached acorns and emerging insects in the fall and winter. Breeding occurs between early May and July. The diverse woodland habitats on the property provide potentially good habitat for the woodpecker.

# Loggerhead shrike (Lanius Iudovicianus):

This bird is considered a sensitive species by the County of Napa. These passerines prefer open-canopied woodlands with grass groundcover, and grazed open pastures. Preferred habitats include valley-foothill woodlands and riparian. They build well-concealed nests in the dense foliage of oaks and shrubs. They eat large insects but are fairly unique for passerines in that they also eat small amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals which they may impale on thorns or barbed wire fences. Shrikes use fence posts or shrubs as observation posts. Nesting occurs between March and early July when the young are fully fledged. Potential habitat for this species may be found in the mix of grassland and woodlands.

# Pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus):

Optimal habitat for these bats consists of open, dry habitats with rocky areas, but the bats are also found in oak savanna grasslands, and in open forest and woodlands with access to riparian and open water for feeding and drinking in northern California. Foraging occurs over open country. These bats prefer the cool summer temperatures of caves, crevices, and mines as roosting sites where they are known to wedge themselves into small spaces; they will also roost in buildings, bridges, and hollow trees. Preferred roosts are high above the ground and inaccessible to terrestrial predators, although they are occasionally found roosting on the ground underneath sacks and other items left by humans. No evidence of bats was found during the field surveys; however, the diverse woodlands and ponds provide good potential habitat for this species and bats may be present in the future.

# • North American porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum):

This large, primarily nocturnal rodent prefers conifer and hardwood forests and woodlands, but is also found in forested wetlands and chaparral. They can withstand extreme cold temperatures. Porcupines use downed logs and debris, as well as snags and tree hollows, as cover and dens. Food is vegetation including twigs, berries, roots, seeds, needles, and bark; porcupines commonly climb trees for food. The porcupine breeds from September to November or December, giving birth in the spring. Lifespan is relatively long for a rodent.

Porcupines may occur in the area and on the property. This species is listed in the CNDDB as "G5" (Global Secure) and "SNR" (Species not Rated-California). It is therefore not a species with sensitive regulatory status although its local accounts are included in the database.

# 5.0 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 <u>Bat Habitat Survey Results</u>: A survey for bat habitat was conducted for this project. Mature trees within the proposed vineyard blocks were assessed for potential as roosting sites for sensitive bat species. These potential bat habitat sites include hollow trees, trees with open cavities, and trees with exfoliating bark.

<u>Results of bat habitat survey</u>: A number of trees within the blocks may contain suitable habitat for bats because of open cavities and hollows. Pre-construction surveys (within two weeks of disturbance) are recommended for mature trees within vineyard blocks.

5.2 <u>Botanical Field Survey Results</u>: Table 4 presents the results of the floristiclevel botanical survey of the property. Each of the sensitive plant taxa potentially occurring at the property and listed in Tables 2 and 3 was specifically searched for during the surveys. A total of 94 native and introduced plant taxa were identified. No taxa with sensitive status were found.

**Note:** Even when a site meets the generalized habitat description for a sensitive plant taxon, this is not a guarantee that it is present. The precise habitat requirements for any species cannot be known in most cases. Plants with sensitive regulatory status are rare because they have a narrow band of habitat criteria that must be met. These may include a wide range factors including microclimate, seasonal soil moisture, soil chemistry and texture, and presence or absence of specific pests or competitors.

At present the specifics of these factors are not known for the vast majority of plant taxa. This issue is understood by regulatory biologists and is dealt with through the requirement that a floristic-level botanical survey be conducted which lists all plants occurring at a site throughout the full range of blooming seasons. Ultimately, the botanical survey determines whether a taxon is present or not present.

Habit	Species	Common Name	Family	Origin
forb	Daucus carota	Queen Anne's lace	Apiaceae	А
forb	Perideridia kelloggii	Kellogg's yampah	Apiaceae	Ν
forb	Torilis arvensis	field hedge parsley	Apiaceae	А
forb	Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	Asteraceae	N
forb	Anaphalis margaritaceae	pearly everlasting	Asteraceae	N
forb	Cirsium brevistylum	clustered thistle, Indian thistle	Asteraceae	N
forb	Cynara cardunculus	artichoke thistle	Asteraceae	А
forb	Eriophyllum lanatum var. achillaeoides	yarrow leaved woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	N
forb	Grindelia hirsutula var. davyi	Davy's gumweed	Asteraceae	Ν
forb	Helminthotheca echoides	bristly ox-tongue	Asteraceae	A
forb	Hemizonia congesta	hayfield tarweed	Asteraceae	N
forb	Micropus californicus	cottontop	Asteraceae	N
forb	Tragopogon porrifolius	salsify	Asteraceae	A
forb	Wyethia glabra	green mule ears, shining mule ears	Asteraceae	N
forb	Convolvulus arvensis	orchard morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	A
forb	Carex nudata	naked sedge, torrent sedge	Cyperaceae	Ν
forb	Carex serratodens	two-tooth sedge	Cyperaceae	Ν
forb	Carex tumulicola	foothill sedge	Cyperaceae	N
forb	Cyperus eragrostis	tall flat sedge	Cyperaceae	N
forb	Acmispon brachycarpus	shortpodded lotus, hill lotus	Fabaceae	N
forb	Medicago polymorpha	California burclover	Fabaceae	А
forb	Trifolium hirtum	rose clover	Fabaceae	А
forb	Trifolium subterraneum	subterranean clover	Fabaceae	A
forb	Vicia americana var. americana	American vetch	Fabaceae	N
forb	Vicia villosa ssp. villosa	winter vetch, hairy vetch	Fabaceae	А
forb	Geranium dissectum	cut-leaved geranium	Geraniaceae	A
forb	Hypericum concinnum	gold-wire	Hypericaceae	Ν

# TABLE 4. FLORA OF THE KOMES RANCH PROPERTY

Habit	Species	Common Name	Family	Origin
forb	Sisyrinchium bellum	blue-eyed grass, western blue-eyed grass	Iridaceae	N
forb	Juncus balticus	Baltic rush	Juncaceae	N
forb	Juncus effusus var. pacificus	Pacific bog rush	Juncaceae	N
forb	Juncus oxymeris	pointed rush	Juncaceae	N
forb	Stachys albens	cobwebby hedge nettle, white-stem hedge nettle	Lamiaceae	N
forb	Calochortus luteus	yellow Mariposa lily	Liliaceae	N
forb	Chlorogalum pomeridianum	wavyleaf soap plant	Liliaceae	N
forb	Triteleia laxa	Ithuriel's spear	Liliaceae	N
forb	Malva parviflora	cheeseweed	Malvaceae	A
forb	Clarkia purpurea ssp. quadrivulnera	purple clarkia, winecup clarkia, four-spot	Onagraceae	N
forb	Mimulus guttatus	seep monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	N
forb	Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	Plantaginaceae	A
forb	Leptosiphon bicolor	true baby stars	Polemoniaceae	N
forb	Rumex crispus	curly dock	Polygonaceae	A
forb	Anagalis arvensis	scarlet pimpernel	Primulaceae	A
forb	Galium porrigens var. porrigens	climbing bedstraw, graceful bedstraw	Rubiaceae	N
forb	Verbascum thapsus	woolly mullein	Scrophulariaceae	A
forb	Typha angustifolia	narrow-leaf cattail	Typhaceae	N
grass	Aira caryophyllea	silver European hairgrass	Poaceae	A
grass	Avena barbata	slender wild oat	Poaceae	A
grass	Briza maxima	big quaking grass	Poaceae	A
grass	Briza minor	small quaking grass	Poaceae	A
grass	Bromus arvensis	field brome	Poaceae	A
grass	Bromus commutatus	meadow brome, hairy chess	Poaceae	A
grass	Bromus diandrus	ripgut grass, ripgut brome	Poaceae	A
grass	Bromus hordeaceus	soft chess	Poaceae	A
grass	Cynosurus echinatus	hedgehog dogtail, annual dogtail	Poaceae	A
grass	Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	blue wildrye	Poaceae	N

Habit	Species	Common Name	Family	Origin
grass	Festuca arundinacea	reed fescue, tall fescue	Poaceae	A
grass	Festuca perennis	perennial ryegrass, Italian rye grass	Poaceae	A
grass	Gastridium phleoides	nitgrass	Poaceae	A
grass	Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum	Mediterranean barley	Poaceae	A
grass	Poa annua	annual bluegrass	Poaceae	A
grass	Polypogon monspeliensis	rabbits-foot grass, annual beardgrass	Poaceae	A
grass	Triticum aestivum	common wheat, winter wheat	Poaceae	A
shrub	Rhus ovata	sugar bush, sugar sumac	Anacardiaceae	N
shrub	Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	Anacardiaceae	N
shrub	Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush, chaparral broom	Asteraceae	N
shrub	Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. glaucescens	white-leaf common manzanita	Ericaceae	N
shrub	Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. manzanita	common manzanita	Ericaceae	N
shrub	Hoita macrostachya	large leather root	Fabaceae	N
shrub	Rupertia physodes	California tea	Fabaceae	N
shrub	Quercus durata var. durata	leather oak	Fagaceae	N
shrub	Quercus wislizeni var. frutescens	interior live oak	Fagaceae	N
shrub	Ceanothus jepsonii var. albiflorus	white-flowered musk brush	Rhamnaceae	N
shrub	Frangula californica ssp. californica	California coffeeberry	Rhamnaceae	N
shrub	Frangula californica ssp. tomentella	hoary coffeeberry	Rhamnaceae	N
shrub	Adenostoma fasciculatum	chamise	Rosaceae	N
shrub	Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	Rosaceae	N
shrub	Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae	A
tree	Calocedrus decurrens	incense cedar	Cupressaceae	N
tree	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	Ericaceae	N
tree	Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	Fagaceae	N
tree	Quercus douglasii	blue oak	Fagaceae	N
tree	Quercus garryanna var. garryanna	Oregon white oak	Fagaceae	N
tree	Quercus kelloggii	California black oak	Fagaceae	N
tree	Quercus wislizeni var. wislizeni	interior live oak	Fagaceae	N

Habit	Species	Common Name	Family	Origin
tree	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	Hippocastanaceae	N
tree	Umbellularia californica	California bay	Lauraceae	Ν
tree	Eucalyptus globulus	bluegum eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	А
tree	Pinus ponderosa	ponderosa pine	Pinaceae	Ν
tree	Pinus sabiniana	ghost pine, foothill pine	Pinaceae	N
tree	Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii	Douglas fir	Pinaceae	N
tree	Populus fremontii var. fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	Salicaceae	N
vine	Symphoricarpos mollis	tripvine, creeping snowberry	Caprifoliaceae	N
vine	Vitis californica	California wild grape	Vitaceae	N
vine	Vitis vinifera	wine grape	Vitaceae	A

**Origin:** N = Native, A = Alien

# 6.0 DELINEATION OF WATERS OF THE U.S.

# 6.1 <u>Methodology</u>

**6.1.1** <u>Purpose of Delineation:</u> This delineation has been conducted at the request of the local permitting agency in order to determine the extent of possible waters of the U.S. on the project.

**6.1.2** <u>Delineation Procedure</u>: This delineation has been conducted as prescribed in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, January 1987, and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, 2008. Plant taxonomy and nomenclature is from the Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California, 2012. Other texts, such as Munz's A California Flora and Supplement 1973, and Mason's Flora of the Marshes of California, 1957, were used as supplemental texts; however, all nomenclature and wetland indicator status have been checked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2016. National Wetland Plant Lists: Arid West and California.

The survey included use of Google satellite images, 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps, and LIDAR mapped overlays along with an extensive foot survey.

2018.

6.1.3 Delineation Date: Delineation fieldwork was completed on May 16,

**6.1.4 Delineation Staff:** The delineation was conducted by Steve Zalusky, Northwest Biosurvey principal biologist. Mr. Zalusky has a Master of Science Degree in Biology from the California State University at Northridge and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Zoology from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Mr. Zalusky has more than 35 years of experience as a biologist in the government and private sectors. He completed his wetland delineation training under Terry Huffman of Huffman & Associates, Inc. He was assisted in the field and with mapping by Leigh Zalusky, Northwest Biosurvey engineer.

# 6.2 Existing Conditions

**6.2.1 Location, Drainage, and Soil Type:** These subjects are discussed in detail in Section 1.2 (Location), Section 3.1 (Topography and Drainage), and Section 3.2 (Soils) in the biological resource assessment report in which this delineation is included. All waters of the U.S. occurring within the survey area consist of wetlands and "other waters" pursuant to Corps of Engineers definitions.

# 6.3 Aquatic Resources Results

**6.3.1 Wetland Vegetation:** Dominant plants identified within the wetland and upland sample points are listed below in **Table 5** with their stratum and indicator status. Since 2008, a number of changes in wetland indicator status of several plant species have been made pursuant to the Army Corps of Engineer's *The National Wetland Plant List* and the *Arid West 2016 Regional Wetland Plant List*. Additionally, a number of species and common names were revised in the 2012 Jepson Manual. The wetland sample points were taken in the Two-tooth Sedge Seep and Baltic Rush Marsh communities.

Stratum	Species	Common Name	Wetland Indicator Status*
herb	Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	FACU
herb	Bromus hordeaceus	soft chess	FACU
herb	Carex serratodens	two-tooth sedge	FACW
herb	Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	blue wildrye	FACU
herb	Festuca perennis	perennial ryegrass	FAC
herb	Hemizonia congesta	hayfield tarweed	NI
herb	Juncus balticus	Baltic rush	FACW
herb	Stachys albens	cobwebby hedge nettle	OBL

# TABLE 5. PLANTS OCCURRING WITHIN WETLANDS KOMES RANCH PROJECT

\*Wetland Indicator Status:

OBL = Occurs in aquatic resources >99% of time

FACW = Occurs in aquatic resources 67-99% of time

FAC = Occurs in aquatic resources 34-66% of time

FACU = Occurs in aquatic resources 1-33% of time

UPL = Occurs in uplands >99% of time

NI = Indicator status not known in this region

**6.3.2 Wetland Soils:** The three wetland sample points (WSPs 1, 3, 5) are Montara clay loam (5-30% slopes); this is not a hydric soil type based on the Natural Resources Conservation District's National Wetland Indicator criteria. The soil for all of the wetland sample points have a soil indicator of F1 (Loamy mucky mineral), with a matrix hue of 5Y and redox depressions of 5YR.

**6.3.3 Wetland Hydrology:** The WSPs qualifying as wetlands have two hydrological indicators -- saturation (A3) and surface soil cracks (B6). These are both primary indicators.

**6.3.4 Waters of the U.S:** Waters of the U.S. within the survey area consist of stream channels throughout the property, ponds, and wetlands in the south part of the property. The results of the delineation are shown on the aerial photo base map provided in **Figure 3**. Wetland Sample Points, ponds, and stream segments are mapped in Figure 3 in light blue. Delineation forms corresponding to each numbered WSP are provided in **Appendix D**.

The wetlands total 2.68 acres in size. The total area of all delineated Waters of the U.S. is **7.32 acres**. The delineation results are shown in **Table 6** on the next page.

Project Name: Komes Ranch								
Contac	Contact: Sean Garvey							
Sean@kgranches.com								
Delineator: Leigh Zalusky, Steve Zalusky								
Northwest Biosurvey								
1905 Westlake Drive								
Kolonnillo CA 05451								
		7) 000 10	A 95451					
	(70	7) 889-10	61					
Date of	f Map:	Decembe	r 4, 2020					
POSSIB	LE AQUA	TIC RESO	URCES W	ITHIN THE	SURVEY ARI	EA		
Namo	Cowardin	HGM	Waters	Latitudo	Longitudo	Length	Width	Area
Maine	Code	Code	Туре	Latitude	Longitude	(ft)	(ft)	(acres)
Stream Se	gments	1				0001		0.0000
	R4	-	RPW	38.478417°	-122.454742°	2886	5.75	0.3808
EDI	K6	-		38.479486°	-122.460418°	1019	3.00	0.0702
ED2	К0 D.C	-		38.477324	-122.463060	208	2.50	0.0154
ED3	RO DC	-		20 4705220	-122.403016	050	2.00	0.0001
ED4 ED5	D6	-		38.479332	-122.457480	643	2.50	0.1200
ED5	R6	-		38 475607°	-122.457862°	1685	3.00	0.0505
ED0 FD7	R6	_	NRPW	38.474044°	-122 461443°	645	2.00	0.0296
ED 7	R6	-	NRPW	38.473814°	-122.461256°	384	2.25	0.0198
ED9	R6	-	NRPW	38.473235°	-122.460842°	636	2.50	0.0365
ED10	R6	-	NRPW	38.476200°	-122.453106°	268	7.00	0.0431
ED11	R6	-	NRPW	38.475559°	-122.455154°	387	8.00	0.0711
ED12	R6	-	NRPW	38.475242°	-122.454850°	501	3.00	0.0345
ED13	R6	-	NRPW	38.474502°	-122.456959°	239	4.00	0.0219
ED14	R6	-	NRPW	38.474024°	-122.456397°	286	1.50	0.0098
					Total	Stream Seg	ments:	1.0197
Ponds								
P1	PAB	-	IMPD	38.479774°	-122.459659°	NA	NA	1.5882
P2	PAB	-	IMPD	38.474511°	-122.462515°	NA	NA	0.2099
P3	PAB	-	IMPD	38.475112°	-122.456096°	NA	NA	1.1826
P4	PAB	-	IMPD	38.475788°	-122.452696°	NA	NA	0.6679
Total Ponds:								3.6205
Wetlands								<u> </u>
WL1	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.473286°	-122.461061°	-	-	0.0402
WL2	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.472149°	-122.459847°	-	-	0.3762
WL3	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.473687°	-122.456703°	-	-	1.3868
WL4	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.472750°	-122.456606°	-	-	0.0372
WL5	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.472950°	-122.456223°	-	-	0.8380
						Total We	tlands:	2.6784
Total Possible Waters of U.S. Within Survey Area								7.3186

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Date of	Map:	Decembe	er 4, 2020	)			10573		
	POSSI	BLE AQU	ATIC RES	OURCES	ITHIN THE S	URVEY	AREA		ED1
Name	Code	Code	Type	Latitude	Longitude	(ft)	(ft)	(acres)	
IS1 ED1	R4 R6	-	RPW NRPW	38.478417°	-122.454742°	2886	5.75	0.3808	Block M
ED2	R6		NRPW	38.477324°	-122.463060	268	2.50	0.0154	2.4 acres
ED3 ED4	R6		NRPW	38.479532°	-122.453018*	858	6.50	0.1280	
ED5 ED6	R6 R6		NRPW	38.477929° 38.475607°	-122.458937° -122.457862°	643 1685	2.50 3.00	0.0369	
ED7 ED8	R6 R6		NRPW NRPW	38.474044° 38.473814°	-122.461443° -122.461256°	645 384	2.00	0.0296	ED5
ED9 ED10	R6 R6		NRPW NRPW	38.473235° 38.476200°	-122.460842° -122.453106°	636 268	2.50 7.00	0.0365	
ED11 ED12	R6 R6	-	NRPW NRPW	38.475559° 38.475242°	-122.455154° -122.454850°	387 501	8.00 3.00	0.0711 0.0345	
ED13 ED14	R6 R6		NRPW	38.474502°	-122.456959°	239	4.00	0.0219	
			1		Total	Stream Seg	gments:	1.0197	
P1	РАВ		IMPD	Ponds 38.479774°	-122.459659°	NA	NA	1.5882	
P2 P3	PAB PAB	•	IMPD IMPD	38.474511° 38.475112°	-122.462515° -122.456096°	NA NA	NA NA	0.2099	
P4	PAB	-	IMPD	38.475788°	-122.452696°	NA	NA Ponds:	0.6679	EDG
				Wetlands		Total		0.0402	
WL1 WL2	PEM	DEPRESS	RPW/WN RPW/WN	38.473286° 38.472149°	-122.461061° -122.459847°		-	0.3762	
WL3 WL4	PEM	DEPRESS DEPRESS	RPWWN RPWWN	38.473687° 38.472750°	-122.456703° -122.456606°	•	-	1.3868 0.0372	
WL5	PEM	DEPRESS	RPWWN	38.472950°	-122.456223°	- Total We	- etlands:	0.8380 2.6784	Block O
otal Poss	ible Waters o	f U.S. Within	Survey Area	the second			し、私の	7.3186	12.9 acres
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# 7.0 NAPA COUNTY WOODLAND ASSESSMENT

This woodland analysis follows a protocol reviewed and approved by Napa County planning staff in January 2008.

**7.1** <u>Procedure</u>: The Komes Ranch property contains four native woodland communities that occur within the proposed vineyard blocks: Mixed Oak Woodland, Blue Oak Woodland, Douglas Fir Forest, and Ghost Pine Forest. These communities are described in detail in Section 3.3 along with the other vegetation types on the property.

One study plot was selected for each of these woodland types. The location of the study area was based on how well it represented the community it was intended to sample. The size was based on the need to include enough trees to provide a meaningful statistical sample. The sample plot is mapped in **Figure 2**.

Within each study plot, each tree was mapped with a GPS waypoint and a record was made of its species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and any unique characteristics (dead, hollow, acorn storage tree, etc.). The field data for this plot is provided in **Appendix C**.

The data collected for the study plot was then statistically analyzed to provide the following information:

- Woodland species composition
- Average diameter at base height (DBH) for each species
- Average canopy size within the woodland
- Average distance between trunks
- Percent of canopy closure

This data is provided in **Tables 7-10** and is mapped in **Figure 2**.

SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)	AVERAGE # OF TRUNKS PER ACRE <sup>4</sup>	
owo	5	14.60	13.28	
CLO	17	12.35	45.14	
DF	4	6.75	10.62	
BAY	3	11.67	7.97	
MAD	4	10.75	10.62	
TOTAL	33	11.76	87.63	
Total area of sam	ple plot	16,404ft <sup>2</sup>		
Average canopy s	size <sup>1</sup>	467ft <sup>2</sup>		
Average distance	between trunks²	22ft		
Canopy closure <sup>3</sup>		94%		

TABLE 7. TREE SURVEY DATA SUMMARY – MIXED OAK WOODLAND

TABLE 8. TREE SURVEY DATA SUMMARY – BLUE OAK WOODLAND

SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)	AVERAGE # OF TRUNKS PER ACRE <sup>4</sup>	
BLU	32	11.63	108.12	
GP	2	10.50	6.76	
BAY	1	7.00	3.38	
MAD	2	5.50	6.76	
BLK	1	15.00	3.38	
BUC	2	9.50	6.76	
TOTAL	40	11.13	135.15	
Total area of sam	ple plot		12892ft <sup>2</sup>	
Average canopy s	size <sup>1</sup>	297ft <sup>2</sup>		
Average distance	between trunks²	18ft		
Canopy closure <sup>3</sup>		92%		
SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)	AVERAGE # OF TRUNKS PER ACRE <sup>4</sup>	
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	---	
MAD	1	19.00	2.03	
DF	25	27.88	50.81	
CLO	3	20.33	6.10	
BAY	1	10.00	2.03	
BLK	1	17.00	2.03	
TOTAL	31	25.94	63.00	
Total area of sam	ple plot		21433ft <sup>2</sup>	
Average canopy s	ize <sup>1</sup>		650ft <sup>2</sup>	
Average distance	between trunks <sup>2</sup>	26ft		
Canopy closure <sup>3</sup>			94%	

#### TABLE 9. TREE SURVEY DATA SUMMARY - DOUGLAS FIR FOREST

TABLE 10. TREE SURVEY DATA SUMMARY – GHOST PINE FOREST

SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)	AVERAGE # OF TRUNKS PER ACRE <sup>4</sup>	
GP	16	15.56	49.65	
CLO	3	13.33	42.54	
BAY	1	5.00	15.95	
VO	1	9.00	28.72	
TOTAL	21	14.43	136.85	
Total area of sam	ple plot		13,651ft <sup>2</sup>	
Average canopy s	ize <sup>1</sup>		618ft <sup>2</sup>	
Average distance	between trunks <sup>2</sup>	25ft		
Canopy closure <sup>3</sup>			95%	

Key:

CLO = Coast Live Oak	GP = Ghost Pine
BLK = Black Oak	BAY = California Bay
MAD = Pacific Madrone	VO = Valley Oak
BLU = Blue Oak	OWO = Oregon White Oak
DF = Douglas Fir	BUC = Buckeye

GPS waypoint for each tree is indicated on the vegetation map provided in Figure 2.

- 1. Average canopy size per tree/trunk = (area of test plot X percent canopy closure)/combined # of trees in test plots
- 2. Average distance between trunks = square root of (sample area/total number of trunks)
- 3. Total area of canopy in community/total area of community
- 4. Total number of trunks per acre = ((ft²/acre)/area of test plot)) X number of trunks in test plot

**Table 11** provides an estimate of the species and number of trees that will be impactedby vineyard development in each of the proposed vineyard blocks based on the analysisprovided above.

Average Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) for each species is provided in Tables 7 through 10.

	Number and Species of Trees						Total # of				
Block #	GP	BAY	CLO	vo	owo	BLU	BLK	DF	MAD	BUC	Trees per Block
0	-	35	199	-	58	-	-	47	47	-	386
М	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total # Each Species	-	35	199	-	58	-	-	47	47	-	Total estimated trees in all blocks = 386

TABLE 11. ESTIMATED NUMBERS & SPECIES OF TREES IMPACTED WITHIN PROPOSEDVINEYARD AREAS

7.2 <u>Regional Setting and Continuity with Surrounding Woodlands and Other</u> <u>Habitat:</u> The Komes Ranch Vineyard property occupies the eastern toe of the Mayacamas Mountains between Sulphur Canyon and Bear Canyon, south of the City of Saint Helena. This shaded eastern slope supports dense stands of conifer forest and oak woodland. It is rugged terrain, deeply cut by canyons and their secondary drainages.

The western two-thirds of the Komes property drops approximately 500 feet in elevation from its western edge to the floor of the Napa Valley at an elevation of approximately 200 feet msl. The regional setting is shown in the map provided in **Figure 4** while the topography is shown in **Figure 1**.

## 7.3 <u>Wildlife Value of Woodlands in the Survey Area</u>:

• Core Habitat Value: Core habitat is habitat provided by a plant community in its pure form without the direct influence of surrounding plant communities and intermediate, overlapping edge habitat (edge effect). While many wildlife species can use a wide range of habitats and may even need a mix of habitats to meet their needs, some species are limited to core habitat within a plant community or at least require the presence of core habitat within their home

range. This typically requires that the patch size (overall aerial extent) of the habitat be large enough to exclude the edge effect from the surrounding habitats.

Wildlife dependent on core woodland and forest habitat consists primarily of species using trees as shelter or whose food sources are associated with trees. This includes amphibians and reptiles using downed woody debris for cover and whose food consists of insects associated with woody debris. Woodpeckers are obviously associated with woodlands but many other passerines (perching birds) also depend on woodland insects and plant material or are dependent on dense woodland for nesting sites and cover. Larger mammals such as deer and their predators typically require sites providing dense cover not provided by more open woodlands and grasslands.

The Komes property contains large tracts of Douglas fir forest and mixed oak woodland. Both of these provide excellent core habitat for a wide range of wildlife species as well as cover for larger mammals. **Appendix B** provides a list of wildlife species whose range includes the project area and who use the habitats available within the vineyard property.

• Cover and Edge Habitat for Surrounding Communities: Edge habitat consists of boundaries between structurally different vegetation types with particular emphasis on boundaries between woodland or forest and open habitats such as grasslands or shrublands. Edge areas often support an increased density and diversity of wildlife species due to the overlap of two different plant communities and the unique assemblages of wildlife they support. Many species such as raptors require edge. Raptors use tree canopies as perches from which they can scan adjacent grasslands for prey. Deer will feed in open grassland if nearby tree cover is available.

Edge habitat on the Komes property is limited to the few clearings in the western half of the property. These appear to have been historically cleared and would return to woodland and forest over the following decades if not maintained. Limited qualify edge exists between woodlands and vineyards but this is typically limited to raptor hunting habitat which is actually encouraged by vineyard operators as a means of rodent and rabbit control.

• Value as a Wildlife Corridor: The project area does not occur within any of the wildlife corridors identified as a CalWild Linkage shown in Map 4-2 of the Napa County BDR. It is important to note, however, that these linkage maps pertain to large-scale regional movement of wildlife (typically within valleys).

For local diurnal movement (daily movement between sources of food, cover, and water), wildlife generally follow stream courses when moving up and down slopes and use adjacent habitats (often preferring woodlands) for cover, browse, or hunting. **Figure 4** shows the most likely diurnal movement corridors into the project area. These are mapped as 250-foot radius zones along the principal stream courses. The actual width of usable corridors would continually change based on the density of vegetation, steepness of adjacent slopes or presence of unsuitable habitat such as fenced vineyards and residential areas.

Due primarily to the steepness of the slopes in this segment of the Mayacamas Range, the majority of the forests and woodland here remain undisturbed by agricultural and residential development. This continuous woodland and forest is accessed through the principal undeveloped canyons and associated watercourses.

Due to extensive agricultural and residential development within the Napa Valley, access to the Napa River along the eastern edge of the valley and to the Howell Mountain Range beyond is limited to a few remaining drainages that have retained at least a portion of their adjacent riparian habitat. Within the project area, the remaining access across the Napa Valley is Sulphur Creek. Bale Slough may provide access for reptiles and amphibians and small mammals, but in many locations it now persists as drainage ditches between vineyards with little vegetative cover and significantly reduced flows. While drainages persist due east of the Komes property, they no longer provide suitable habitat to serve as wildlife movement corridors.

#### • Presence of Critical Plant Community or Wildlife Resources:

#### Critical Plant Communities:

 Old-growth Douglas fir forest is among the 23 plant communities considered sensitive in the Napa County Baseline Data Report. The Komes property contains 25.71 acres of Douglas fir forest. The question of whether this forest qualifies as "Old Growth" may be subjective in this case.

This forest shares a number of characteristics with Old Growth forest including the following:

 <u>It contains "larger" trees</u>: The average Douglas fir diameter at breast height (DBH) within the sample plot is 27 inches, with some trees reaching 38 to 40 inches DBH (see **Table 9** and **Appendix C**). However, depending on growing conditions, these trees can easily reach diameters of 48-60 inches or more. It is probable that the trees within this forest are not fully mature (the trees were not cored).

- <u>Multilayered canopy</u>: This forest supports a mature and diverse hardwood subcanopy (this canopy has been removed adjacent to the winery buildings).
- <u>Presence of some dead and fallen trees</u>: These trees increase the wildlife habitat value of a forest and are a characteristic of old growth forest when viewed in conjunction with other factors.

While the forest provides these characteristics of old growth forest, it is very likely, due to the moderate size of most Douglas fir (compared to the potential size of mature trees) and the intensive fire and logging history of this region, that this is a moderate age (~70-100+ years) Second Growth forest rather than a Primary or "Old Growth forest".

- <u>Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh:</u> These marshes are among the 23 sensitive plant communities listed in the Napa County BDR. The Komes Ranch Vineyard property contains the following marsh habitats:
  - Narrow-leaved cattail marsh (0.39 acres)
  - Two-tooth sedge marsh (2.54 acres)
  - Baltic rush marsh (0.18 acres)

Cattail marsh occurs along the shorelines of most of the reservoirs on the property and regular maintenance of these agricultural reservoirs is allowed as part of normal vineyard management. The two-tooth sedge marsh and Baltic rush marshes are located along the southern property boundary. These marshes qualify as wetland communities and are subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act. They also qualify as sensitive plant communities in Napa County.

#### Critical Wildlife Resources:

A survey for bat habitat was conducted as part of the field surveys for this project. The survey is discussed in Section 5.1 of this report. Several trees providing potential bat habitat occur within the proposed vineyard blocks. Pre-construction surveys for presence are recommended if clearing is proposed during periods when these trees may be used as roosts (see Mitigation Section for details).

Sources of upland summer and fall water are of particular importance to local wildlife. Reservoirs and marsh habitats on the property provide a valuable source

of upland summer water for wildlife. The reservoirs, which contain accessible water year-round are of particular wildlife value.

- Woodland Age Class and Size: A woodland assessment was conducted for this project (Section 7.0). Based on this assessment, each of the woodland and forest communities contain a mix of age classes. This mix indicates that these forests and woodlands are healthy and regenerating.
- Trees with Unique Wildlife Value: Woodlands on the property provide excellent wildlife value as discussed above in this section. As noted in the bat survey (Section 5.1), a number of trees within the proposed vineyard blocks provide suitable potential bat habitat.



#### 8.0 CONFORMANCE WITH NAPA COUNTY BASELINE DATA REPORT (BDR)

Each of the pertinent sections of the Napa Count Baseline Data Report was reviewed to determine whether the issues and biological resources with special status in Napa County have been addressed in this biological assessment.

**8.1** <u>Sensitive Biotic Communities</u>: As discussed in Section 7.3, the property contains coastal and valley freshwater marsh, a community determined to be sensitive in the Napa County Baseline Data Report. Consequently, the CEQA Guidelines require review and mitigation for potential impacts to this community. Depending on the results of the regulatory agency review, the Douglas fir forest may be determined to qualify as "old growth", which would qualify it as a sensitive community subject to CEQA review and mitigation. As noted in Section 7.3, it is our opinion that this forest is more appropriately termed "second growth" forest and is unlikely to qualify as primary, or old growth forest.

**8.2** <u>Special Status Plants and Wildlife</u>: As noted in Section 2, Assessment Methodology, the pre-survey research conducted for this project included systematic reviews of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program. The list of special status plants and wildlife used in the BDR is derived from the CNDDB. Additionally, Tables 4-6 and 4-7 of the Special Status Plants and Wildlife sections of the BDR were reviewed to assure consistency between the lists. All species listed in the CNDDB are subject to CEQA review pursuant to Section 15380 (d) of the CEQA Guidelines.</u>

The floristic-level botanical survey conducted for this project identified 94 native and introduced plant taxa within the survey area. No species with sensitive regulatory status were found on the property during the surveys.

As noted in Section 5.1, a survey was conducted for bat habitat within the vineyard blocks. A number of trees within the blocks contain suitable bat roosting habitat although no sign of bats was seen during the visits.

The following wildlife species with sensitive regulatory status have a potential to occur on the Komes Ranch Vineyard property:

Swainson's hawk

Lawrence's gold finch Loggerhead shrike

Lewis' woodpeckerPallid batLoggerhead shrikeWestern pond turtle

**8.3** <u>Potential Wildlife Movement Corridors</u>: The CalWild Linkage Map presented in Map 4-2 of the BDR was reviewed with respect to this project. The project area is not within a movement area as defined by the CalWild database. Local wildlife movement is discussed in detail in the Woodland Assessment, Section 7.3. The local wildlife movement corridors within the project area consist of up-slope and down-slope movement corridors within and along ephemeral stream channels. These corridors provide access to the continuous belt of forest and woodland along the eastern slope of the Mayacamas Range within the region.

**8.4.** <u>Fisheries Resources</u>: There are no fisheries resources within the Komes Ranch property.

#### 9.0 SUMMARY, IMPACT ANALYSIS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**9.1** <u>Summary</u>: This biological resource assessment involved the following analyses and surveys for sensitive plants and wildlife potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project:

- Review of current California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) mapping of known sensitive plant and wildlife populations within the region.
- An analysis of the suitability of the site for sensitive plants and wildlife using the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System.
- A California Department of Fish and Wildlife protocol, floristic-level field survey of the plants occurring within and in the immediate vicinity of the project.
- Surveys for sensitive bat habitat.
- A delineation of waters of the U.S. conducted according to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, January 1987 as updated by the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, 2008.
- A woodland assessment conducted in conformance with Napa County policy.
- Review of the Napa County Baseline Data Report (BDR), 2005.

**Sensitive Plants:** A total of 94 native and introduced plant taxa were identified on the property during the in-season, floristic-level botanical survey. No species with sensitive regulatory status were found on the property during the surveys.

As used here, the term sensitive includes species having state or federal regulatory status, defined as Rare Plant Ranks 1B through 4 by the California Native Plant Society, or otherwise listed in the California Natural Diversity Database. CNPS Rare Plant Rank 4 is a watch list of plants about which not enough is known to qualify them as "rare, threatened, or endangered" and consequently placed in Rare Plant Rank 1B.

**Sensitive Wildlife**: A total of 14 sensitive wildlife species were assessed for potential occurrence at the site because of inclusion in the CNDDB database for the quadrangle, inclusion in the WHR analysis, or were added based on local knowledge of the survey staff. Of these, six species have a potential to occur within the survey area. These are:

- Swainson's hawk
- Lawrence's gold finch

White-tailed kite Lewis's woodpecker Pallid bat

Loggerhead shrike

**Woodland Resources**: A Napa County Woodland Assessment was conducted for this project and is provided in Section 7.0. As shown in Table 1, the property contains a total of 25.71 acres of Douglas Fir Forest, 58.73 acres of Mixed Oak Woodland, 2.20 acres of Ghost Pine Forest, and 5.46 acres of Blue Oak Woodland. The proposed vineyard blocks contain a combined total of 4.40 acres (7.49-percent) of the Mixed Oak Woodland. Based on the woodland assessment, this vineyard acreage would contain an estimated 386 trees (see **Table 11**).

**Possible Waters of U.S.**: The total area of all delineated wetlands is **7.32 acres** in stream channels, ponds, and wetlands.

### 9.2 <u>Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation for Biological Resources</u>:

(For all recommended mitigation measures accepted as conditions of approval, the text should be modified to use declarative language, i.e. "should" should become "shall", etc.)

#### Habitat Fragmentation

**Potential Impacts:** The southwestern quarter of the property (south of proposed block O) is part of a continuous area of natural woodland and forest terrain along the western slopes of the Napa Valley. Access into this region from adjacent woodland should remain open and unfenced.

#### Proposed Mitigation for Habitat Fragmentation:

**Measure 1:** The use of deer fencing should be restricted to the perimeters of the proposed vineyard blocks. No deer fencing or other obstacles to wildlife passage should be installed that will restrict wildlife movement through the property or with adjacent properties.

#### • Woodland and Forest Resources

**Potential Impact:** As shown in **Table 1**, The Komes Ranch property contains a total of 92.1 acers of forest and woodland habitats. Of this 4.40 acres (7.49-percent) of mixed oak woodland occurs within the two proposed vineyard blocks. These areas would account for an estimated 386 trees of various species as listed in **Table 11**.

#### Proposed Mitigation for Impacts to Woodland and Forest:

**Measure 2:** The significance of this loss of woodland habitat must be determined by County staff to be in conformance with Napa County General Plan policy CON-22. Standard mitigation within the County of Napa calls for preservation of 70-percent of remaining woodlands. There is a combined area of 92.1 acres of forest and woodland on the property, 4.40acres (5.03-percent) of which occurs within proposed vineyard blocks. Considering overall acreage of forest and woodland, the loss would be well within the allowable 30-percent. The final column in Table 1 shows percent loss within vineyard blocks by forest and woodland type.

#### • Sensitive Plants and Wildlife

#### Potential Impacts:

Plants: No plants with sensitive regulatory status were found within the survey area.

**Wildlife:** The following wildlife species have a potential to be present on the Komes Ranch property:

- Swainson's hawk
  White-tailed kite
- Lawrence's gold finch
  Lewis's woodpecker
- Loggerhead shrike Pallid bat

**Measure 3:** Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, nesting birds are protected from incidental take. Removal of trees during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31) must be preceded by a survey for nesting birds conducted by a qualified biologist. In the event that nesting birds are identified, a suitable construction buffer will be established around the nest site until either the end of the nesting season or upon determination by a qualified biologist that fledging has been completed, or that the nest has been abandoned. It is recommended that trees approved for removal be felled outside of the nesting season.

**Measure 4**: If work is proposed within 50 feet of woodland habitat during the maternity roosting season (April 1 through September 15), trees with features capable of supporting roosting bats shall be surveyed for bat roosts or evidence of bat roosting (guano, urine staining and scent, dead bats) by a qualified biologist within 14 days of the start of project activities or removal of vegetation. If active roosts are discovered, a buffer of 50 feet around the active roost should be established by the biologist. Removal may occur once active roosting ceases as determined by the biologist.

Downed trees should remain on the ground for 24 hours in order to allow any remaining bats to leave.

#### • Waters of the U.S.

**Potential Impacts:** Placement of fill within any of the possible waters of the U.S. mapped in Figure 3 would be regulated under the Clean Water Act.

#### Proposed Mitigation for Impacts to Waters of the U.S.:

**Measure 5:** It is recommended that all waterways mapped in **Figure 3** be avoided through the use of setbacks are required by Sonoma County regulations.

Placement of fill within Waters of the U.S. may require a Nationwide permit by the Corps of Engineers (possibly a non-reporting permit under the Nationwide Permit Program), along with a 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and 1604 Stream Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The County of Lake may require stream setbacks.

#### • Erosion Control:

**Potential Impacts:** Vegetation clearing and grading activities have a potential to result in sediment runoff to Benmore Creek.

#### Proposed Mitigation for Erosion Control:

**Measure 6:** All work in or near waterways and wetlands should incorporate extensive erosion control measures consistent with Napa County Grading Regulations in order to avoid erosion and the potential for transport of sediments to the Napa River and its tributaries. Coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with a Construction Activity (General Permit) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) may be required.

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# APPENDIX A

CNDDB SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING CALIF. 71/2' QUADS.

# Surrounding 9-Quad List: Rutherford Quadrangle

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Calistoga	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Calistoga	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-
Calistoga	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-
Calistoga	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	End	End	-	-
Calistoga	Hysterocarpus traski pomo	Russian River tule perch	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	End	End	-	-
Calistoga	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Calistoga	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Calistoga	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	None	None	-	-
Calistoga	Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	None	None	-	-
Calistoga	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-
Calistoga	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Calistoga	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None	None	-	-
Calistoga	Eryngium constancei	Loch Lomond button-celery	End	End	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Lomatium repostum	Napa lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi	pappose tarplant	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	None	None	-	3
Calistoga	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Lasthenia burkei	Burke's goldfields	End	End	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	None	None	-	3
Calistoga	Plagiobothrys strictus	Calistoga popcornflower	End	Threat	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla	long-styled sand-spurrey	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens	Rincon Ridge manzanita	None	None	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Astragalus breweri	Brewer's milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.2
Calistoga	Astragalus claranus	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	End	Threat	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Monardella viridis	green monardella	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Erythronium helenae	St. Helena fawn lily	None	None	-	4.2
Calistoga	Fritillaria purdyi	Purdy's fritillary	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Limnanthes vinculans	Sebastopol meadowfoam	End	End	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. napensis	Napa checkerbloom	None	None	-	1B.1

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Calistoga	Clarkia breweri	Brewer's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Calistoga	Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	Sonoma beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
Calistoga	Calamagrostis ophitidis	serpentine reed grass	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Poa napensis	Napa blue grass	End	End	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Calistoga	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Leptosiphon latisectus	broad-lobed leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.3
Calistoga	Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	Baker's navarretia	None	None	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Calistoga	Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.1
Calistoga	Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Calistoga	Triteleia lugens	dark-mouthed triteleia	None	None	-	4.3
Chiles Valley	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Chiles Valley	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Chiles Valley	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP;W	7L -
Chiles Valley	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-
Chiles Valley	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	-
Chiles Valley	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Cand End	SSC	-
Chiles Valley	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Chiles Valley	Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Anodonta oregonensis	Oregon floater	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Chiles Valley	Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	-	-
Chiles Valley	Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Helianthus exilis	serpentine sunflower	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Layia septentrionalis	Colusa layia	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Calystegia collina ssp. oxyphylla	Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Astragalus breweri	Brewer's milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Fritillaria purdyi	Purdy's fritillary	None	None	-	4.3
Chiles Valley	Hesperolinon sharsmithiae	Sharsmith's western flax	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Clarkia gracilis ssp. tracyi	Tracy's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. brunneus	serpentine bird's-beak	None	None	-	4.3

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Chiles Valley	Calamagrostis ophitidis	serpentine reed grass	None	None	-	4.3
Chiles Valley	Collomia diversifolia	serpentine collomia	None	None	-	4.3
Chiles Valley	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Leptosiphon latisectus	broad-lobed leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.3
Chiles Valley	Navarretia rosulata	Marin County navarretia	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Delphinium uliginosum	swamp larkspur	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Chiles Valley	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Chiles Valley	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Ambystoma californiense	California tiger salamander	Threat	Threat	WL	-
Glen Ellen	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL	-
Glen Ellen	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP;W	ИL -
Glen Ellen	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	None	None	WL	-
Glen Ellen	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-
Glen Ellen	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None	None	WL	-
Glen Ellen	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threat	End	-	-
Glen Ellen	Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threat	-	-
Glen Ellen	Asio flammeus	short-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Caecidotea tomalensis	Tomales isopod	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	End	End	-	-
Glen Ellen	Linderiella occidentalis	California linderiella	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 3	Red Hills roach	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Hydrochara rickseckeri	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Vulpes vulpes patwin	Sacramento Valley red fox	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Myotis volans	long-legged myotis	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-
Glen Ellen	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Glen Ellen	Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	-	-

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Glen Ellen	Blennosperma bakeri	Sonoma sunshine	End	End	-	1B.1
Glen Ellen	Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	None	None	-	2B.2
Glen Ellen	Legenere limosa	legenere	None	None	-	1B.1
Glen Ellen	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Iris longipetala	coast iris	None	None	-	4.2
Glen Ellen	Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Glen Ellen	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Navarretia cotulifolia	cotula navarretia	None	None	-	4.2
Glen Ellen	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Glen Ellen	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Glen Ellen	Triteleia lugens	dark-mouthed triteleia	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Kenwood	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Kenwood	Strix occidentalis caurina	northern spotted owl	Threat	Threat	SSC	-
Kenwood	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	End	End	-	-
Kenwood	Hysterocarpus traski pomo	Russian River tule perch	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Kenwood	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 17	chinook salmon - California coastal ESU	Threat	None	-	-
Kenwood	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Kenwood	Hydroporus leechi	Leech's skyline diving beetle	None	None	-	-
Kenwood	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Kenwood	Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	-	-
Kenwood	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	None	None	-	-
Kenwood	Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum	Franciscan onion	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Lomatium repostum	Napa lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	None	None	-	3
Kenwood	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Layia septentrionalis	Colusa layia	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	None	None	-	2B.2
Kenwood	Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	None	None	-	2B.3
Kenwood	Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens	Rincon Ridge manzanita	None	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	None	None	-	4.2

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Kenwood	Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	End	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Iris longipetala	coast iris	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Juglans hindsii	Northern California black walnut	None	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Trichostema ruygtii	Napa bluecurls	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Calochortus uniflorus	pink star-tulip	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Sidalcea oregana ssp. valida	Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	End	End	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Clarkia breweri	Brewer's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. brunneus	serpentine bird's-beak	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	Sonoma beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
Kenwood	Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis	Sonoma alopecurus	End	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Calamagrostis ophitidis	serpentine reed grass	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Leptosiphon latisectus	broad-lobed leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Navarretia heterandra	Tehama navarretia	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	Baker's navarretia	None	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Kenwood	Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.1
Kenwood	Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	None	None	-	4.3
Kenwood	Ceanothus purpureus	holly-leaved ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Kenwood	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Napa	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Napa	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL	-
Napa	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threat	-	-
Napa	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-
Napa	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	-
Napa	Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	-
Napa	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Napa	Egretta thula	snowy egret	None	None	-	-
Napa	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-
Napa	Melospiza melodia samuelis	San Pablo song sparrow	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threat	-	-
Napa	Baeolophus inornatus	oak titmouse	None	None	-	-
Napa	Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Napa	Calasellus californicus	An isopod	None	None	-	-
Napa	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	End	End	-	-
Napa	Mylopharodon conocephalus	hardhead .	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento splittail	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Hysterocarpus traski pomo	Russian River tule perch	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Hypomesus transpacificus	Delta smelt	Threat	End	-	-
Napa	Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	Cand	Threat	SSC	-
Napa	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Lampetra ayresii	river lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Napa	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Napa	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Napa	Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum	Franciscan onion	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis	None	Rare	-	1B.1
Napa	Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Napa	Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	End	None	-	1B.1
Napa	Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	None	None	-	2B.2
Napa	Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Eleocharis parvula	small spikerush	None	None	-	4.3
Napa	Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	Delta tule pea	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	End	None	-	1B.1
Napa	Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Juglans hindsii	Northern California black walnut	None	None	-	1B.1
Napa	Trichostema ruygtii	Napa bluecurls	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Erythronium helenae	St. Helena fawn lily	None	None	-	4.2
Napa	Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None	None	-	4.2
Napa	Clarkia gracilis ssp. tracyi	Tracy's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Napa	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Napa	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Napa	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Napa	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Rutherford	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threat	-	-
Rutherford	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Rutherford	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	End	FP	-
Rutherford	Cypseloides niger	black swift	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Rutherford	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-
Rutherford	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Mylopharodon conocephalus	hardhead	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Hysterocarpus traski pomo	Russian River tule perch	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Lampetra ayresii	river lamprey	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Rutherford	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Rutherford	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	None	None	-	-
Rutherford	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-
Rutherford	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Rutherford	Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	None	None	-	3
Rutherford	Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Rutherford	Helianthus exilis	serpentine sunflower	None	None	-	4.2
Rutherford	Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens	Rincon Ridge manzanita	None	None	-	1B.1
Rutherford	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Astragalus claranus	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	End	Threat	-	1B.1
Rutherford	Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Clarkia breweri	Brewer's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Rutherford	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Rutherford	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Rutherford	Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.1
Rutherford	Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Rutherford	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Sonoma	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Cypseloides niger	black swift	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Melospiza melodia samuelis	San Pablo song sparrow	None	None	SSC	-

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Sonoma	Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryant's savannah sparrow	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Falco columbarius	merlin	None	None	WL	-
Sonoma	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	None	None	-	-
Sonoma	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threat	-	-
Sonoma	Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	None	None	-	-
Sonoma	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	End	End	-	-
Sonoma	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Sonoma	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Sonoma	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Sonoma	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Sonoma	Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum	Franciscan onion	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Lomatium repostum	Napa lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
Sonoma	Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Blennosperma bakeri	Sonoma sunshine	End	End	-	1B.1
Sonoma	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	None	None	-	3
Sonoma	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Sonoma	Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	None	None	-	2B.2
Sonoma	Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	None	None	-	2B.3
Sonoma	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Monardella viridis	green monardella	None	None	-	4.3
Sonoma	Lilium rubescens	redwood lily	None	None	-	4.2
Sonoma	Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. napensis	Napa checkerbloom	None	None	-	1B.1
Sonoma	Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None	None	-	4.2
Sonoma	Antirrhinum virga	twig-like snapdragon	None	None	-	4.3
Sonoma	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Sonoma	Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.1
Sonoma	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Horkelia tenuiloba	thin-lobed horkelia	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
Sonoma	Triteleia lugens	dark-mouthed triteleia	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
St. Helena	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threat	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	End	FP	-
St. Helena	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Progne subis	purple martin	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
St. Helena	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Strix occidentalis caurina	northern spotted owl	Threat	Threat	SSC	-
St. Helena	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
St. Helena	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
St. Helena	Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	-	-
St. Helena	Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Lomatium repostum	Napa lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	None	None	-	3
St. Helena	Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Helianthus exilis	serpentine sunflower	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Layia septentrionalis	Colusa layia	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Amorpha californica var. napensis	Napa false indigo	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Astragalus breweri	Brewer's milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Astragalus claranus	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	End	Threat	-	1B.1
St. Helena	Astragalus clevelandii	Cleveland's milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Lupinus sericatus	Cobb Mountain lupine	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Trichostema ruygtii	Napa bluecurls	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Erythronium helenae	St. Helena fawn lily	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Hesperolinon sharsmithiae	Sharsmith's western flax	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila	marsh checkerbloom	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Toxicoscordion fontanum	marsh zigadenus	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Clarkia gracilis ssp. tracyi	Tracy's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. brunneus	serpentine bird's-beak	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	Sonoma beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
St. Helena	Calamagrostis ophitidis	serpentine reed grass	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Collomia diversifolia	serpentine collomia	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Navarretia cotulifolia	cotula navarretia	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	Baker's navarretia	None	None	-	1B.1
St. Helena	Delphinium uliginosum	swamp larkspur	None	None	-	4.2
St. Helena	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
St. Helena	Ceanothus confusus	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.1
St. Helena	Ceanothus divergens	Calistoga ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Ceanothus pinetorum	Kern ceanothus	None	None	-	4.3
St. Helena	Ceanothus purpureus	holly-leaved ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Ceanothus sonomensis	Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2
St. Helena	Triteleia lugens	dark-mouthed triteleia	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Cand Threat	SSC	-
Yountville	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-
Yountville	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	End	FP	-
Yountville	Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	-
Yountville	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Yountville	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-
Yountville	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-
Yountville	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-
Yountville	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	-
Yountville	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threat	None	-	-
Yountville	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Yountville	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Yountville	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Yountville	Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Lomatium repostum	Napa lomatium	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Erigeron greenei	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Harmonia nutans	nodding harmonia	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Micropus amphibolus	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	None	None	-	3.2
Yountville	Streptanthus hesperidis	green jewelflower	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	None	None	-	2B.2
Yountville	Astragalus clevelandii	Cleveland's milk-vetch	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Monardella viridis	green monardella	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Trichostema ruygtii	Napa bluecurls	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Limnanthes vinculans	Sebastopol meadowfoam	End	End	-	1B.1
Yountville	Hesperolinon sharsmithiae	Sharsmith's western flax	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Clarkia gracilis ssp. tracyi	Tracy's clarkia	None	None	-	4.2
Yountville	Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	None	None	-	4.2
Yountville	Castilleja ambigua var. meadii	Mead's owls-clover	None	None	-	1B.1
Yountville	Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	Sonoma beardtongue	None	None	-	1B.3
Yountville	Leptosiphon acicularis	bristly leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Yountville	Leptosiphon jepsonii	Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Leptosiphon latisectus	broad-lobed leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.3
Yountville	Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pauciflora	few-flowered navarretia	End	Threat	-	1B.1

QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL	CALIF	CDFW	CNPS
Yountville	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	-	4.2
Yountville	Ceanothus purpureus	holly-leaved ceanothus	None	None	-	1B.2
Yountville	Brodiaea leptandra	narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	-	1B.2

#### **KEY FOR 9-QUAD LIST:**

- 18.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 18.2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 18.3 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
- 2A = Presumed extinct in California, but extant elsewhere
- 28.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in Calif.
- 2B.2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in Calif.
- 28.3 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif., but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in Calif.
- 3 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List)
- 3.1 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); seriously threatened in California
- 3.2 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); fairly threatened in California
- 3.3 = Plants about which we need more information (Review List); not very threatened in California
- 4.2 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list); fairly threatened in California
- 4.3 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list); not very threatened in California

SE/ST/SD=State Endangered/Threatened/Delisted SSC=CDFW Species of Special Concern WL=CDFW Watch List FPE/FPT/FPD/FP=Federal Proposed Endangered/Threatened/Delisting Thrt=Threatened Cand=Candidate SC/SCD=State Candidate for Listing/Delisting SFP=State Fully Protected FE/FT/FD=Federal Endangered/Threatened/Delisted FC=Federal Candidate End=Endangered Prop=Proposed

# APPENDIX B

# WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS SYSTEM RESULTS



#### **CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS SYSTEM** supported by the CALIFORNIA INTERAGENCY WILDLIFE TASK GROUP and maintained by the CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE **Database Version: 9.0**

#### SPECIES SUMMARY REPORT

FE = Federal Endangered

CF = California Fully Protected CP = California Protected SC = California Species of Special Concern BL = BLM Sensitive

PT = Federally-Proposed Threatened

CD = CDF Sensitive HA = Harvest

FT = Federal Threatened CE = California Endangered PE = Federally-Proposed Endangered

FC = Federal Candidate

FS = USFS Sensitive CT = California Threatened Note: Any given status code for a species may apply to the full species or to only one or more subspecies or distinct population segments.

ID	Species Name	Status				Native/Introduced
A001	CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER	FE FT	CT	SC		NATIVE
A004	CALIFORNIA GIANT SALAMANDER					NATIVE
A006	ROUGH-SKINNED NEWT					NATIVE
A007	CALIFORNIA NEWT			SC		NATIVE
A012	COMMON ENSATINA			SC	BL FS	NATIVE
A014	CALIFORNIA SLENDER SALAMANDER					NATIVE
A020	SPECKLED BLACK SALAMANDER					NATIVE
A022	ARBOREAL SALAMANDER					NATIVE
A028	WESTERN SPADEFOOT			SC	BL	NATIVE
B006	PIED-BILLED GREBE					NATIVE
B009	EARED GREBE					NATIVE
B010	WESTERN GREBE					NATIVE
B044	DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT					NATIVE
B049	AMERICAN BITTERN					NATIVE
B051	GREAT BLUE HERON				CD	NATIVE
B052	GREAT EGRET				CD	NATIVE
B053	SNOWY EGRET					NATIVE
B057	CATTLE EGRET					NATIVE
B058	GREEN HERON					NATIVE
B059	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON					NATIVE
B067	TUNDRA SWAN					NATIVE
B070	GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE			SC	HA	NATIVE
B071	SNOW GOOSE				HA	NATIVE
B072	ROSS' S GOOSE				HA	NATIVE
B075	CANADA GOOSE				HA	NATIVE
B076	WOOD DUCK				HA	NATIVE
B077	GREEN-WINGED TEAL				HA	NATIVE
B079	MALLARD				HA	NATIVE
B080	NORTHERN PINTAIL				HA	NATIVE
B082	BLUE-WINGED TEAL				HA	NATIVE
B083	CINNAMON TEAL				HA	NATIVE
B085	GADWALL				HA	NATIVE
B086	EURASIAN WIGEON				HA	NATIVE

B087	AMERICAN WIGEON				HA	NATIVE
B089	CANVASBACK				HA	NATIVE
B090	REDHEAD			SC	HA	NATIVE
B091	RING-NECKED DUCK				HA	NATIVE
B094	LESSER SCAUP				HA	NATIVE
B103	BUFFLEHEAD				HA	NATIVE
B104	HOODED MERGANSER				HA	NATIVE
B105	COMMON MERGANSER				HA	NATIVE
B107	RUDDY DUCK				HA	NATIVE
B108	TURKEY VULTURE					NATIVE
B110	OSPREY				CD	NATIVE
B111	WHITE-TAILED KITE		CF		BL	NATIVE
B113	BALD EAGLE		CE CF		BL FS CD	NATIVE
B114	NORTHERN HARRIER			SC		NATIVE
B115	SHARP-SHINNED HAWK					NATIVE
B116	COOPER'S HAWK					NATIVE
B119	RED-SHOULDERED HAWK					NATIVE
B123	RED-TAILED HAWK					NATIVE
B124	FERRUGINOUS HAWK					NATIVE
B125	ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK					NATIVE
B126	GOLDEN EAGLE		CF		BL CD	NATIVE
B127	American Kestrel					NATIVE
B128	MERLIN					NATIVE
B131	PRAIRIE FALCON					NATIVE
B140	CALIFORNIA QUAIL			SC	HA	NATIVE
B141	MOUNTAIN QUAIL				HA	NATIVE
B143	BLACK RAIL		CT CF		BL	NATIVE
B144	CLAPPER RAIL	FE	CE CT CF			NATIVE
B145	VIRGINIA RAIL					NATIVE
B146	SORA					NATIVE
B148	COMMON GALLINULE				HA	NATIVE
B149	AMERICAN COOT				HA	NATIVE
B156	SEMIPALMATED PLOVER					NATIVE
B158	KILLDEER					NATIVE
B159	MOUNTAIN PLOVER			SC	BL	NATIVE
B165	GREATER YELLOWLEGS					NATIVE
B166	LESSER YELLOWLEGS					NATIVE
B168	WILLET					NATIVE
B170	Spotted Sandpiper					NATIVE
B172	WHIMBREL					NATIVE
B173	LONG-BILLED CURLEW					NATIVE
B176	MARBLED GODWIT					NATIVE
B183	WESTERN SANDPIPER					NATIVE
B185	LEAST SANDPIPER					NATIVE

B196	SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER				NATIVE
B197	LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER				NATIVE
B199	WILSON'S SNIPE				NATIVE
B200	WILSON'S PHALAROPE				NATIVE
B211	BONAPARTE'S GULL				NATIVE
B214	RING-BILLED GULL				NATIVE
B215	CALIFORNIA GULL				NATIVE
B227	CASPIAN TERN				NATIVE
B231	COMMON TERN				NATIVE
B233	FORSTER'S TERN				NATIVE
B251	BAND-TAILED PIGEON			HA	NATIVE
B255	MOURNING DOVE			HA	NATIVE
B260	GREATER ROADRUNNER				NATIVE
B262	BARN OWL				NATIVE
B264	WESTERN SCREECH OWL				NATIVE
B265	GREAT HORNED OWL				NATIVE
B267	NORTHERN PYGMY OWL				NATIVE
B269	BURROWING OWL		SC	BL	NATIVE
B270	SPOTTED OWL	FT	SC	BL FS CD	NATIVE
B272	LONG-EARED OWL		SC		NATIVE
B273	SHORT-EARED OWL		SC		NATIVE
B274	NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL				NATIVE
B277	COMMON POORWILL				NATIVE
B286	BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD				NATIVE
B287	ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD				NATIVE
B289	CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD				NATIVE
B291	RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD				NATIVE
B292	ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD				NATIVE
B293	Belted Kingfisher				NATIVE
B294	LEWIS' S WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B296	ACORN WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B299	RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER				NATIVE
B302	NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B303	DOWNY WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B304	HAIRY WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B307	NORTHERN FLICKER				NATIVE
B308	PILEATED WOODPECKER				NATIVE
B309	OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER		\$C		NATIVE
B311	WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE				NATIVE
B318	DUSKY FLYCATCHER				NATIVE
B320	PACIFIC-SLOPE FLYCATCHER				NATIVE
B321	BLACK PHOEBE				NATIVE
B323	SAY'S PHOEBE				NATIVE
B326	ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER				NATIVE

B333	WESTERN KINGBIRD		NATIVE
B337	HORNED LARK		NATIVE
B338	PURPLE MARTIN	SC	NATIVE
B339	TREE SWALLOW		NATIVE
B340	VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW		NATIVE
B341	NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW		NATIVE
B342	BANK SWALLOW	CT BL	NATIVE
B343	CLIFF SWALLOW		NATIVE
B346	STELLER'S JAY		NATIVE
B348	WESTERN SCRUB-JAY		NATIVE
B352	YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE		NATIVE
B353	AMERICAN CROW	HA	NATIVE
B354	COMMON RAVEN		NATIVE
B357	CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE		NATIVE
B358	OAK TITMOUSE		NATIVE
B360	BUSHTIT		NATIVE
B361	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH		NATIVE
B362	WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH		NATIVE
B364	BROWN CREEPER		NATIVE
B367	CANYON WREN		NATIVE
B368	BEWICK'S WREN	SC	NATIVE
B369	HOUSE WREN		NATIVE
B370	WINTER WREN		NATIVE
B372	MARSH WREN	SC	NATIVE
B375	GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET		NATIVE
B376	RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET		NATIVE
B377	BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER		NATIVE
B380	WESTERN BLUEBIRD		NATIVE
B381	MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD		NATIVE
B382	TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE		NATIVE
B385	swainson's thrush		NATIVE
B386	HERMIT THRUSH		NATIVE
B389	AMERICAN ROBIN		NATIVE
B390	VARIED THRUSH		NATIVE
B391	WRENTIT		NATIVE
B393	NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD		NATIVE
B398	CALIFORNIA THRASHER		NATIVE
B404	AMERICAN PIPIT		NATIVE
B407	CEDAR WAXWING		NATIVE
B408	PHAINOPEPLA		NATIVE
B410	LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE	FE SC	NATIVE
B415	CASSIN'S VIREO		NATIVE
B417	HUTTON'S VIREO	SC	NATIVE
B418	WARBLING VIREO		NATIVE

B425	ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER		NATIVE
B426	NASHVILLE WARBLER		NATIVE
B430	YELLOW WARBLER	SC	NATIVE
B435	YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER		NATIVE
B436	BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER		NATIVE
B437	TOWNSEND'S WARBLER		NATIVE
B438	HERMIT WARBLER		NATIVE
B460	MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER		NATIVE
B461	COMMON YELLOWTHROAT	SC	NATIVE
B463	WILSON'S WARBLER		NATIVE
B471	WESTERN TANAGER		NATIVE
B475	BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK		NATIVE
B477	LAZULI BUNTING		NATIVE
B483	SPOTTED TOWHEE	SC	NATIVE
B484	CALIFORNIA TOWHEE	FT CE	NATIVE
B487	RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW	SC	NATIVE
B489	CHIPPING SPARROW		NATIVE
B494	VESPER SPARROW	SC	NATIVE
B495	LARK SPARROW		NATIVE
B499	SAVANNAH SPARROW	CE SC	NATIVE
B501	GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	SC	NATIVE
B504	FOX SPARROW		NATIVE
B505	SONG SPARROW	SC	NATIVE
B506	LINCOLN'S SPARROW		NATIVE
B509	GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW		NATIVE
B510	WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW		NATIVE
B512	DARK-EYED JUNCO		NATIVE
B519	RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	SC	NATIVE
B520	TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD	SC BL	NATIVE
B521	WESTERN MEADOWLARK		NATIVE
B522	YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD	SC	NATIVE
B524	BREWER'S BLACKBIRD		NATIVE
B528	BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD		NATIVE
B532	BULLOCK'S ORIOLE		NATIVE
B536	PURPLE FINCH		NATIVE
B538	HOUSE FINCH		NATIVE
B539	RED CROSSBILL		NATIVE
B542	PINE SISKIN		NATIVE
B543	LESSER GOLDFINCH		NATIVE
B544	LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH		NATIVE
B545	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH		NATIVE
B546	EVENING GROSBEAK		NATIVE
B548	CLARK'S GREBE		NATIVE
B554	PLUMBEOUS VIREO		NATIVE

B656RED PHALAROPEInitialB699BARRED OWLNATIVEB773AMERICAN REDSTARTNATIVEB798WHITE-THROATED SPARROWNATIVEB799HARRIS'S SPARROWNATIVEB809INDIGO BUNTINGNATIVEB864CACKLING GOOSENATIVEM006ORNATE SHREWFESCM012TROWBRIDGE'S SHREWNATIVEM015SHREW-MOLENATIVE
B699BARRED OWLNATIVEB773AMERICAN REDSTARTNATIVEB798WHITE-THROATED SPARROWNATIVEB799HARRIS'S SPARROWNATIVEB809INDIGO BUNTINGNATIVEB864CACKLING GOOSENATIVEM006ORNATE SHREWFESCM012TROWBRIDGE'S SHREWNATIVEM015SHREW-MOLENATIVE
B773AMERICAN REDSTARTNATIVEB798WHITE-THROATED SPARROWNATIVEB799HARRIS'S SPARROWNATIVEB809INDIGO BUNTINGNATIVEB864CACKLING GOOSENATIVEM006ORNATE SHREWFESCM012TROWBRIDGE'S SHREWNATIVEM015SHREW-MOLENATIVE
B798WHITE-THROATED SPARROWNATIVEB799HARRIS'S SPARROWNATIVEB809INDIGO BUNTINGNATIVEB864CACKLING GOOSENATIVEM006ORNATE SHREWFESCM012TROWBRIDGE'S SHREWNATIVEM015SHREW-MOLENATIVE
B799HARRIS'S SPARROWNATIVEB809INDIGO BUNTINGNATIVEB864CACKLING GOOSENATIVEM006ORNATE SHREWFESCM012TROWBRIDGE'S SHREWNATIVEM015SHREW-MOLENATIVE
B809  INDIGO BUNTING  NATIVE    B864  CACKLING GOOSE  NATIVE    M006  ORNATE SHREW  FE  SC  NATIVE    M012  TROWBRIDGE'S SHREW  NATIVE  NATIVE
B864  CACKLING GOOSE  NATIVE    M006  ORNATE SHREW  FE  SC  NATIVE    M012  TROWBRIDGE'S SHREW  NATIVE  NATIVE
M006      ORNATE SHREW      FE      SC      NATIVE        M012      TROWBRIDGE'S SHREW      NATIVE      NATIVE        M015      SHREW-MOLE      NATIVE
M012  TROWBRIDGE'S SHREW  NATIVE    M015  SHREW-MOLE  NATIVE
M015 SHREW-MOLE NATIVE
M018 BROAD-FOOTED MOLE SC NATIVE
M021 LITTLE BROWN BAT NATIVE
M023 YUMA MYOTIS BL NATIVE
M025 LONG-EARED MYOTIS BL NATIVE
M027 LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS NATIVE
M028 CALIFORNIA MYOTIS NATIVE
M031 CANYON BAT NATIVE
M032 BIG BROWN BAT NATIVE
M033 WESTERN RED BAT SC FS NATIVE
M034 HOARY BAT NATIVE
M037 TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT SC BL FS NATIVE
M038 PALLID BAT SC BL FS NATIVE
M039 BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT NATIVE
M045 BRUSH RABBIT FE CE HA NATIVE
M047 AUDUBON'S COTTONTAIL HA NATIVE
M051 BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT SC HA NATIVE
M059 SONOMA CHIPMUNK NATIVE
M072 CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL NATIVE
M077 WESTERN GRAY SQUIRREL HA NATIVE
M081 BOTTA'S POCKET GOPHER NATIVE
M087 SAN JOAQUIN POCKET MOUSE SC BL NATIVE
M105 CALIFORNIA KANGAROO RAT SC NATIVE
M112 AMERICAN BEAVER HA NATIVE
M113 WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE NATIVE
M116 CALIFORNIA MOUSE NATIVE
M117 DEER MOUSE SC NATIVE
M119 BRUSH MOUSE NATIVE
M120 PINYON MOUSE NATIVE
M127 DUSKY-FOOTED WOODRAT FE SC NATIVE
M134 CALIFORNIA VOLE FE CE SC BL NATIVE
M139 COMMON MUSKRAT HA NATIVE
M146 COYOTE HA NATIVE
M147 RED FOX CT FS HA NATIVE

M151    BLACK BEAR    INATIVE    INATIVE      M152    RINGTAIL    INATIVE    INATIVE      M153    RACCON    INATIVE    INATIVE      M154    LONG-TAILED WEASEL    INATIVE    INATIVE      M160    AMERICAN MINK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M161    AMERICAN BADGER    INATIVE    INATIVE      M162    STRIPED SKUNK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M163    MOUNTAIN LION    INATIVE    INATIVE      M164    BOBCAT    INATIVE    INATIVE      M177    ELK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M181    MULE DEER    INATIVE    INATIVE      R022    VESTERN FENCE LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R033    TGER WHIPTAL    INATIVE    INATIVE      R040    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R041    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R042    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    INATIVE    INATIVE      R044    RING-NECKED SNAKE    INATIVE    INATIVE      R045    RIGER WHIPTAL    INATIVE	M149	GRAY FOX					HA	NATIVE
M152RINGTAILNATIVEM153RACCOONINATIVENATIVEM154LONG-FAILED WASELINATIVENATIVEM155LONG-FAILED WASELINATIVENATIVEM164AMERICAN MINKINATIVENATIVEM165MOUNTAN KINGINATIVENATIVEM164STRIPED SKUNKINATIVENATIVEM165MOUNTAN LIONINATIVENATIVEM166BOBCATINATIVENATIVEM177ELKINATIVENATIVEM181MULE DEERINATIVENATIVEM182SCOMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARDINATIVENATIVER033IGER WHIPTAILINATIVENATIVER034SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDINATIVENATIVER044NORTHERN RUBBER BOAINATIVENATIVER045RING-REKD SNAKEINATIVENATIVER046RING-REKD SNAKEINATIVENATIVER047COMMON SHARP TALLED SNAKEINATIVENATIVER048GOHHENA ALLIGATOR LIZARDINATIVEINATIVER049RING-RACERITINATIVER049GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER059GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER059GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER059GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER059GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER050GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER050GOHHENSNAKEINATIVEINATIVER050	M151	BLACK BEAR					HA	NATIVE
M133    RACCOON    MATIVE      M137    LONG-TAILED WEASEL    MATIVE      M138    AMERICAN MINK    MATIVE      M140    SIRPED SAUMK    MATIVE      M142    SIRPED SKUNK    MATIVE      M143    SIRPED SKUNK    MATIVE      M144    BOBCAT    MATIVE      M145    MOUNTAIN LION    SC    MA      M146    BOBCAT    MATIVE    MATIVE      M147    ELK    MATIVE    MATIVE      M148    MULE DEER    MATIVE    MATIVE      M131    MULE DEER    MATIVE    MATIVE      M132    WESTERN FENCE LIZARD    MATIVE    MATIVE      R032    COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD    MATIVE    MATIVE      R043    WESTERN SKINK    SC    BL    MATIVE      R044    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    CT    FS    NATIVE      R044    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    CT    FS    NATIVE      R044    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    CT    FS    NATIVE      R045    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    CT    SC    NATIVE	M152	RINGTAIL		CF				NATIVE
M157    LONG-TAILED WEASEL    INATIVE      M188    AMERICAN MINK    INATIVE      M140    AMERICAN BADGER    ISTEPED SKUNK    INATIVE      M142    STRIPED SKUNK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M143    STRIPED SKUNK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M145    MOUNTAIN LION    INATIVE    INATIVE      M146    BOBCAT    INATIVE    INATIVE      M177    ELK    INATIVE    INATIVE      M181    MULE DEER    INATIVE    INATIVE      R022    WESTERN FENCE LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R033    COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R040    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R041    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R042    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    INATIVE    INATIVE      R043    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R044    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    INATIVE    INATIVE      R045    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    INATIVE    INATIVE      R046    RING-NECKED SNAKE    I	M153	RACCOON					HA	NATIVE
M188AMERICAN MINKImage: Second	M157	LONG-TAILED WEASEL					HA	NATIVE
M140    AMERICAN BADGER    SC    HA    NATIVE      M142    STRIPED SKUNK    SC    HA    NATIVE      M145    MOUNTAIN LION    SC    NATIVE      M146    BOBCAT    SC    HA    NATIVE      M146    BOBCAT    SC    HA    NATIVE      M177    ELK    NATIVE    NATIVE    NATIVE      M181    MULE DEER    SC    HA    NATIVE      R022    WESTERN FENCE LIZARD    NATIVE    NATIVE      R023    COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD    SC    BL    NATIVE      R034    WESTERN SKINK    SC    BL    NATIVE      R035    TIGER WHIPTAIL    SC    BL    NATIVE      R040    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    SC    NATIVE    NATIVE      R041    NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    ST    SRIPE    NATIVE      R042    NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    SC    FS    NATIVE      R043    RORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    ST    SRIPE    NATIVE      R044    RORTHERN RUBBER BOA    ST    SRINPE    NATI	M158	AMERICAN MINK					HA	NATIVE
M142STRIPED SKUNKNATIVEM145MOUNTAIN LIONSCNATIVEM166BOBCATSCNATIVEM177ELKIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	M160	AMERICAN BADGER			SC		HA	NATIVE
M165    MOUNTAIN LION    Image: SC    NATIVE      M166    BOBCAT    Image: SC    NATIVE      M177    ELK    Image: SC    NATIVE      M181    MULE DEER    Image: SC    NATIVE      R022    WESTERN FENCE LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R033    COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R040    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R040    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R042    NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R043    SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD    Image: SC    NATIVE      R044    NORTHEN RUBBER BOA    Image: SC    NATIVE      R045    NORTHERN RUBBER BOA    Image: SC    NATIVE      R046    RING-NECKED SNAKE    Image: SC    NATIVE      R047    COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKE    Image: SC    Image: SC      R048    RING-NECKED SNAKE    Image: SC    Image: SC      R049    COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKE    Image: SC    Image: SC      R051    NORTH AMERICAN RACER    Image: SC <t< td=""><td>M162</td><td>STRIPED SKUNK</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>HA</td><td>NATIVE</td></t<>	M162	STRIPED SKUNK					HA	NATIVE
M166BOBCATHANATIVEM177ELKImage: State Sta	M165	MOUNTAIN LION			SC			NATIVE
M177ELKNATIVEM181MULE DEERImage: State of the state	M166	BOBCAT					HA	NATIVE
M181MULE DEERMAITVER022WESTERN FENCE LIZARDNATIVER023COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARDSLNATIVER034WESTERN SKINKSCBLNATIVER039TIGER WHIPTAILSCBLNATIVER040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVENATIVER041SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVENATIVER042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVENATIVER043NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER044NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER045COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKEFSNATIVENATIVER046NORTH AMERICAN RACERFTCTSTRIPED RACERNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKEFTCTNATIVENATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKESCNATIVENATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER063GAULFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER064MORGN GARTERSNAKEIENATIVENATIVER065GAULFORNIA GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER066GOMMON GARTERSNAKEIENATIVENATIVER067DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIEINATIVENATIVER068KETEN RATILESNAKEIEINATIVENATIVE	M177	ELK					HA	NATIVE
R022WESTERN FENCE LIZARDNATIVER023COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARDBLNATIVER036WESTERN SKINKSCBLNATIVER037TIGER WHIPTAILNATIVENATIVER040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVER042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVER043RING-NECKED SNAKENATIVER044NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER045NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER046NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER047COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKEFSNATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERFTCTNATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER054EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER055CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCSL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER076WESTERN RATILESNAKENATIVENATIVENATIVER076KWESTERN RATILESNAKENATIVENATIVENATIVER076AQUATIC GARTERSNAKENATIVENATIVENATIVER077DESERT NIGHTSNAKENATIVENATIVENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKENATIVENATIVENATIVE	M181	MULE DEER					HA	NATIVE
R023COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARDBLNATIVER036WESTERN SKINKSCBLNATIVER037TIGER WHIPTAILNATIVENATIVER040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVENATIVER042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVENATIVER043RING-NECKED SNAKEFSNATIVER044RING-NECKED SNAKEFSNATIVER045COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKEFSNATIVER046NORTH AMERICAN RACERNATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERNATIVENATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER054GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER055GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER056CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCSL ISTIVER050LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER056COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER057GOPMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER051IDNG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER052TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER053AQUATIC GARTERSNAKESCSL ISTIVENATIVER054MORN GARTERSNAKESCSL ISTIVENATIVER055STRIPED RACERFECE CFSCSCNATIVER056GAUFORNIA GARTERSNAKESCSL ISTIVENATIVER057GOMON GARTERSNAKE<	R022	WESTERN FENCE LIZARD						NATIVE
R036WESTERN SKINKSCBLNATIVER039TIGER WHIPTAILINATIVENATIVER040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDINATIVENATIVER042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDIFSNATIVER044NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER045RING-NECKED SNAKEIFSNATIVER049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKEFSNATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERIINATIVENATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTSCNATIVER054EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER055CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKEISCSL ISNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEIIIIIR062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEIIIIIR071DESERT NGHTSNAKEIIIIIIR072AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIR074AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIR075AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIIR074RO75AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII </td <td>R023</td> <td>COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>BL</td> <td></td> <td>NATIVE</td>	R023	COMMON SAGEBRUSH LIZARD				BL		NATIVE
R039TIGER WHIPTAILNATIVER040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVER042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDNATIVER044NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSR048RING-NECKED SNAKECTFSR049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKESTRIPED RACERNATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERFTCTNATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER054GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER055GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER056CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSR060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCR061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKENATIVENATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIIIR076AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIR079AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIII </td <td>R036</td> <td>WESTERN SKINK</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>SC</td> <td>BL</td> <td></td> <td>NATIVE</td>	R036	WESTERN SKINK			SC	BL		NATIVE
R040SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDInitialR042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDInitialR044NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSR048RING-NECKED SNAKEInitialR049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKEFSNATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERInitialNATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER054GOPHERSNAKEFTCTNATIVER055GOPHERSNAKEFTCTNATIVER056EASTERN KINGSNAKEInitialSTRIPENATIVER057CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKEFESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEInitialNATIVENATIVER076AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEInitialNATIVENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEInitialNATIVENATIVE	R039	TIGER WHIPTAIL						NATIVE
R042NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARDINATIVER046NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER048RING-NECKED SNAKEFSNATIVER049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKENATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERFTCTNATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER054GOPHERSNAKESTRIPED RACERNATIVER055GOPHERSNAKESTSTNATIVER056EASTERN KINGSNAKESTSTNATIVER057CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEINATIVENATIVENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEINATIVENATIVENATIVE	R040	SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD						NATIVE
R046NORTHERN RUBBER BOACTFSNATIVER048RING-NECKED SNAKEIFSNATIVER049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKENATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERINATIVENATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEIIIIR071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIIIIIR076AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSN	R042	NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD						NATIVE
R048RING-NECKED SNAKEFSNATIVER049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKENATIVENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERNATIVENATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKENATIVENATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKENATIVENATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE C FSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE C FSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIIIIIR076WESTERN RATILESNAKEIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIII <td< td=""><td>R046</td><td>NORTHERN RUBBER BOA</td><td></td><td>CT</td><td></td><td>FS</td><td></td><td>NATIVE</td></td<>	R046	NORTHERN RUBBER BOA		CT		FS		NATIVE
R049COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKENATIVER051NORTH AMERICAN RACERNATIVENATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKESCSCNATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVENATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKESCNATIVENATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEImage: State St	R048	RING-NECKED SNAKE				FS		NATIVE
R051NORTH AMERICAN RACERFTCTNATIVER053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFESCBL FSNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEImmediateImmediateNATIVER076WESTERN RATILESNAKEImmediateImmediateNATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEImmediateImmediateNATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEImmediateImmediateNATIVE	R049	COMMON SHARP-TAILED SNAKE						NATIVE
R053STRIPED RACERFTCTNATIVER057GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKENATIVENATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIIIIIR076WESTERN RATTLESNAKEIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIII	R051	NORTH AMERICAN RACER						NATIVE
R057GOPHERSNAKESCNATIVER058EASTERN KINGSNAKESCNATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECE CFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEImage: Second Seco	R053	STRIPED RACER	FT	CT				NATIVE
R058EASTERN KINGSNAKENATIVER059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEIIIIIIR076WESTERN RATTLESNAKEIIIIIIR078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKEIIIIII	R057	GOPHERSNAKE			SC			NATIVE
R059CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKESCBL FSNATIVER060LONG-NOSED SNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKEImage: Common series of the series of	R058	EASTERN KINGSNAKE						NATIVE
R060    LONG-NOSED SNAKE    FE    CE    CF    SC    NATIVE      R061    COMMON GARTERSNAKE    FE    CE    CF    SC    NATIVE      R062    TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKE    Image: CF    SC    NATIVE      R071    DESERT NIGHTSNAKE    Image: CF    Image: CF    NATIVE      R076    WESTERN RATTLESNAKE    Image: CF    Image: CF    NATIVE      R078    AQUATIC GARTERSNAKE    Image: CF    Image: CF    NATIVE	R059	CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKE			SC	BL FS		NATIVE
R061COMMON GARTERSNAKEFECECFSCNATIVER062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKENATIVENATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKENATIVENATIVER076WESTERN RATTLESNAKENATIVENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKENATIVENATIVE	R060	LONG-NOSED SNAKE						NATIVE
R062TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKENATIVER071DESERT NIGHTSNAKENATIVER076WESTERN RATTLESNAKENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKENATIVE	R061	COMMON GARTERSNAKE	FE	CE CF	SC			NATIVE
R071DESERT NIGHTSNAKENATIVER076WESTERN RATTLESNAKENATIVER078AQUATIC GARTERSNAKENATIVE	R062	TERRESTRIAL GARTERSNAKE						NATIVE
R076      WESTERN RATTLESNAKE      NATIVE        R078      AQUATIC GARTERSNAKE      NATIVE	R071	DESERT NIGHTSNAKE						NATIVE
R078 AQUATIC GARTERSNAKE NATIVE	R076	WESTERN RATTLESNAKE						NATIVE
	R078	AQUATIC GARTERSNAKE						NATIVE

Total Number of Species: 285

### **Query Parameters**

Included Locations Napa Co

Included Location Seasons Migrant, Summer, Winter, Yearlong

#### Included Habitats & (Stages)

Annual Grassland, Blue Oak-foothill Pine, Douglas-fir, Fresh Emergent Wetland, Montane Hardwood, Vineyard
#### Habitat Suitability Threshold

Reproduction - Low, Cover - Low, Feeding - Low

#### **Included Habitat Seasons**

Migrant, Summer, Winter, Yearlong

#### **Excluded Elements**

Algae, Bogs, Campground, Cave, Cliff, Dump, Fern, Grain, Jetty, Kelp, Lakes, Lithic, Mine, Mud Flats, Nest Island, Pack Stations, Rivers, Salt Ponds, Sand Dune, Shrub/agriculture, Soil - Saline, Soil - Sandy, Springs - Hot, Springs - Mineral, Talus, Tidepools, Vernal Pools, Water - Fast, Water - Slow, Wharf

Included Species All Species Included

#### Included Special Statuses: Native

# APPENDIX C

TREE SURVEY DATA

TREE SURVEY DATA – GHOST PINE FOREST				
WAYPOINT	SPECIES	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH) (in.)		
109	GP	7		
110	GP	16		
111	GP	7		
112	CLO	7		
113	GP	10		
114	GP	46		
115	BAY	5		
116	GP	17		
117	GP	12		
118	VO	9		
119	GP	14		
120	CLO	12,8,12		
121	GP	14		
122	GP	22		
123	GP	6		
124	GP	13		
125	GP	9		
126	GP	21		
127	CLO	14		
128	GP	15		
129	GP	20		
SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)		
GP	16	15.56		
CLO	3	13.33		
BAY	1	5.00		
VO	1	9.00		
TOTAL	21	14.43		

TREE SUP	TREE SURVEY DATA – MIXED OAK WOODLAND				
WAYPOINT	SPECIES	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH) (in.)			
132	OWO	12			
133	OWO	14			
134	CLO	15			
135	CLO	15			
136	CLO	13			
137	DF	12			
138	OWO	12			
139	DF	5			
140	CLO	13,10,11			
141	MAD	12			
142	DF	5			
143	BAY	5			
144	OWO	17			
145	MAD	7			
146	BAY	12,10,11,11,9			
147	CLO	6			
148	OWO	18			
149	CLO	10			
150	CLO	10			
151	MAD	10			
152	MAD	14			
153	DF	5			
154	CLO	13			
155	CLO	9			
156	CLO	11			
157	CLO	32			
158	CLO	6			
159	CLO	4			
160	BAY	6			
161		14			
162		13			
163		12			
164	CLO	/			
SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)			
OWO	5	14.60			
CLO	17	12.35			
DF	4	6.75			
BAY	3	11.67			
MAD	4	10.75			
TOTAL	33	11.76			

TF	REE SURVEY DATA - D	OUGLAS FIR FOREST
WAYPOINT	SPECIES	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH) (in.)
220	MAD	19
221	DF	36
222	DF	18
223	DF	18
224	DF	28
225	DF	34
226	DF	30
227	DF	32
228	DF	16
229	DF	37
230	DF	32
231	DF	24
232	DF	25
233	DF	26
235	DF	36
236	DF	21
237	DF	15
238	DF	40
239	CLO	14
240	DF	38
241	DF	18
242	DF	36
243	DF	40
244	DF	20
245	DF	38
246	DF	18
247	DF	21
248	CLO	19
249	CLO	28
250	BAY	/,/
251	BLK	17
SPECIES	NUMBER IN	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)
	SURVEY AREA	
MAD	1	19.00
DF	25	27.88
CLO	3	20.33
BAY	1	10.00
BLK	1	17.00
TOTAL	31	25.94

TR	EE SURVEY DATA – BLI	JE OAK WOODLAND
WAYPOINT	SPECIES	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH) (in.)
168	BLU	14
169	GP	15
170	BLU	20
171	GP	6
172	BAY	7
173	BLU	8
174	MAD	5
175	MAD	6
176	BLU	16
177	BLU	36
178	BLU	9
179	BLU	15
180	BLU	8
181	BLU	9
182	BLU	6
183	BLU	6
184	BLU	9
185	BLU	8
186	BLU	12,12,12
187	BLU	12
188	BLU	10
189	BLU	11
190	BLU	5
191	BLU	16
192	BLK	11,10
193	BLU	10
194	BLU	5
195	BLU	7
196	BLU	7
197	BLU	9
198	BLU	8
199	BUC	5
200	BLU	17
201	BLU	6
202	BLU	8
203	BUC	7,7,10
204	BLU	12
205	BLU	12
206	BLU	15,10
207	BLU	14

TREE SURVEY DATA – BLUE OAK WOODLAND					
SPECIES	NUMBER IN SURVEY AREA	AVERAGE DBH (INCHES)			
BLU	32	11.63			
GP	2	10.5			
BAY	1	7.00			
MAD	2	5.50			
BLK	1	15.00			
BUC	2	9.50			
TOTAL	40	11.13			

<u>Key</u>:

CLO = Coast Live Oak	GP = Ghost Pine
BLK = Black Oak	BAY = California Bay
MAD = Pacific Madrone	VO = Valley Oak
BLU = Blue Oak	OWO = Oregon White Oak
DF = Douglas Fir	BUC = California Buckeye

GPS waypoint for each tree is indicated on the vegetation map provided in Figure 2.

## APPENDIX D

### WETLAND DELINEATION DATA FORMS FOR SAMPLE POINTS 1 through 6

Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-01
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: 36	8 28.389'N Long: -122 27.686'W Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loam 5-30% slopes	NWI classification: na
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	sar? Yes 🗶 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pre-	oblematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing	sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?         Yes         No           Hydric Soil Present?         Yes         No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes X No

#### VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Wpt. 130

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL_EACW_ or EAC: 2 (A)
2			
e			Total Number of Dominant
3			Species Across All Strata: (B)
4			Percent of Dominant Species
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)		= Total Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
1			Prevalence Index worksheet:
2.			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
3			OBL species x 1 =
4			FACW species x 2 =
6			FAC species x 3 =
w		= Total Counc	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft_)		- 1008100481	LIPL species x 5 =
1. Juncus balticus	70	X FACW	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Carex serratodens	- 30	X FACW	
3			Prevalence Index = B/A =
4			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
6			✓ Dominance Test is >50%
6			Prevalence Index is \$3.01
7			Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
P.			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
0	100	- Total Course	<ul> <li>Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation<sup>1</sup> (Explain)</li> </ul>
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )		= Total Cover	
1			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
2			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
-		= Total Cover	Hydrophytic
		- 1000 0040	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % Cove	r of Biotic C	rust	Present? Yes X No
Remarks:			
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US Army Corps of Engineers

SOIL

Sampling	Point	WSP-01

SOIL								Sampling Point WSP-01
Profile Des	cription: (Describe	to the dep	th needed to docu	ument the	indicator	or confirm	n the absence	of indicators.)
Depth (inches)	Color (moint)	P/	Color (moint)	tox Feature	38 Turne <sup>1</sup>	1 002	Tastura	Remerke
(inches)	Color (moist)	72	Color (moist)		Type	LOC	Texture	Remarks
12	5Y/2.5/1	100	5YR/4/6	5	RM	_PL	loam	loamy mucky mineral
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=C	Concentration, D=Dep	eletion, RM	Reduced Matrix, C	CS=Covere	d or Coate	ed Sand G	irains. <sup>2</sup> Lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless oth	erwise no	ted.)		Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histoso	ol (A1)		Sandy Re	dox (S5)			1 cm l	Muck (A9) (LRR C)
Histic E	Epipedon (A2)		Stripped N	Aatrix (S6)			2 cm l	Muck (A10) (LRR B)
Black H	fistic (A3)		X Loamy Mu	ucky Miner	al (F1)		Reduc	ed Vertic (F18)
Hydrog	en Sulfide (A4)	~	Loamy Gk	eyed Matri	x (F2)		Red P	(Evolution in Demonstrat)
Straune	In Layers (A5) (LRR	C)	Depleted I	matrix (F3) rk Surface	(EG)		Other	(Explain in Remarks)
Deplete	ed Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted I	Dark Surfa	(F0) ce (E7)			
Thick D	ark Surface (A12)	~ (111)	Redox De	pressions	(F8)		3Indicators	of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy	Mucky Mineral (S1)		Vernal Po	ols (F9)	,		wetland	hydrology must be present,
Sandy	Gleyed Matrix (S4)						unless o	tisturbed or problematic.
Restrictive	Layer (if present):							
Type:								
Depth (ir	nches):						Hydric Soi	Present? Yes X No
Remarks:								
HYDROLO	DGY							
Wetland H	vdrology Indicators	:						
Primary Ind	icators (minimum of o	one require	d: check all that ap	olvi			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface	a Water (A1)	2110211030401102	Salt Crus	et/B11)			<u>00000</u>	Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine)
High W	ater Table (A2)		Biotic Cr	ust (B12)				Setiment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
X Saturat	ion (A3)		Aquatic	nvertebrat	es (B13)			Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
Water	Marks (B1) (Nonriver	(ine)	Hydroge	n Sulfide C	dor (C1)			Drainage Patterns (B10)
Sedime	ant Deposits (B2) (No	nriverine)	Oxidized	Rhizosob	eres along	Living Ro	ots (C3)	nv-Season Water Table (C2)
Drift De	eposits (B3) (Nonrive	rine)	Presence	e of Reduc	ed Iron (C	4)		Cravfish Burrows (C8)
X Surface	e Soil Cracks (B6)	,	Recent In	ron Reduc	tion in Tille	d Soils (Cl	6) 5	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Inunda	tion Visible on Aerial	Imagery (B	<ol> <li>Thin Muc</li> </ol>	k Surface	(C7)		·s	Shallow Aguitard (D3)
Water-	Stained Leaves (B9)	5.71	Other (E	xplain in R	emarks)		F	AC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Obse	rvations:			-				
Surface Wa	iter Present?	'es	No Depth (i	inches):				
Water Table	e Present?	es.	No Depth (i	inches):		_		
Saturation F	Present?	AS X	No Depth (i	inches):		Wet	land Hydrolog	v Present? Yes X No
(includes ca	apillary fringe)			nancoj			inina rigarorog	
Describe R	ecorded Data (stream	n gauge, m	onitoring well, aeria	l photos, p	revious ins	spections),	if available:	
Google E	Earth							
Remarks:								

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Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-02
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: 3	8 28.397'W Long: -122 27.687'W Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loarn 5-30% slopes	NWI classification: na
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	sar? Yes 🗶 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	y disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🗶 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pr	oblematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing	g sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?     Yes No       Hydric Soil Present?     Yes No       Wetland Hydrology Present?     Yes No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes NoX

100	nt	131	
N.	pt.	131	

#### VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species
1			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)
2			Total Number of Device of
3			Species Across All Strate: 3 (B)
4			
·		- Total Course	Percent of Dominant Species
Sanlino/Shnih Stratum (Plot size: )		= Total Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
4			Prevalence Index worksheet:
			Total Ø. Course of Multiply but
Z			Total % Cover or: Multiply by:
3			OBL species x 1 =
4			FACW species x 2 =
5			FAC species x 3 =
		= Total Cover	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft )			UPL species x 5 =
1. Hemizonia congesta	40	<u>    X                                </u>	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Bromus hordeaceus	20	X FACU	(0)
3. Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	25	X FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
4 Eestuca perennis	15	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
s			Dominance Test is >50%
5			Prevalence Index is <3.01
D			Membeleoiosi Adostations <sup>1</sup> (Desuide supportion
7			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
	100	= Total Cover	robientalis rijaropityte vagatalisti (Explainty
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1			Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
2			be present, unless distanced of problematic.
		= Total Cover	Hydrophytic
N Days Converting Units Stratum	- Chine - Chine	-	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % Cove	F OF BIODC C	rust	Present? Tes No X
Remarks:			

US Army Corps of Engineers

SOIL	Sampling Point: WSP-02
Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or c	onfirm the absence of indicators.)
Deoth Matrix Bedox Features	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(inches) Color (moist) % Color (moist) % Type <sup>1</sup> L	oc <sup>2</sup> Texture Remarks
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated St	and Grains. <sup>2</sup> Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5)	1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
Histic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6)	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	Reduced Vertic (F18)
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleved Matrix (F2)	Red Parent Material (TF2)
Stratified Lavers (A5) (LRR C) Depleted Matrix (F3)	Other (Explain in Remarks)
1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) Redox Dark Surface (F6)	,
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Redox Depressions (F8)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Vernal Pools (F9)	wetland hydrology must be present,
Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):	
Type:	
Depth (inches):	Hudris Soil Present? Var No
Deput (niches).	Hydric doll Fresent? Tes No
Remarks:	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface Water (A1) Salt Crust (B11)	Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
High Water Table (A2) Biotic Caust (B12)	Sediment Deposite (B2) (Riverine)
Saturation (A2) Aquatic Invertebrater (B12)	Drift Desseite (B2) (Pivesine)
Material (KG) / Manchendras (C10)	Drainage Patterns (P40)
Hydrogen Sumoe Odor (C1)	Drainage Patientis (B10)
Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Livin	ng Roots (C3) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Sc	bils (C6) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Ves No Depth (inches):	
Patronica Descarto Vac No. Depth (inches):	Wetland Hudrology Present? Yes No.
Saturation Present? Tes No Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Tes No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspect	tions), if available:
Google Earth	
Domarke:	
i von norma	

US Army Corps of Engineers

Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-03
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): _none Slope (%): _5
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: _3	38 28.412'N Long: -122 27.412'W Datum: WGS84
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loam 5-30% slopes	NWI classification:B
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of y	year? Yes 🗶 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significant	ly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🗶 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally p	roblematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showin	g sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?     Yes No       Hydric Soil Present?     Yes No       Wetland Hydrology Present?     Yes No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No

#### VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Remarks: Wpt. 165

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:) 1)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
3			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B)
4Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)		= Total Cover	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
1.	_		Prevalence Index worksheet:
2.			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
3.			OBL species x 1 =
4.			FACW species x 2 =
5.			FAC species x 3 =
-		= Total Cover	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft )		1000 00101	UPL species x 5 =
1. Juncus balticus	70	X FACW	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Carex serratodens		XFACW	
3			Prevalence Index = B/A =
4			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5.			★ Dominance Test is >50%
6.			Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
7			<ul> <li>Morphological Adaptations<sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)</li> </ul>
8	100	= Total Cover	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
<u>vrodov vine stratum</u> (mot size:)      1      2.			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
		= Total Cover	Hydrophytic Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % Cove	r of Biotic C	rust	Present? Yes X No
Remarks:			•
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SOIL

Sampling	Point	WSP-03

SOIL								Sampling Point: WSP-03
Profile Des	cription: (Describe	to the dep	oth needed to docu	ument the	indicator	or confirr	m the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Red	lox Feature	8		-	
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)	%_	Type.	Loc	Texture	Remarks
12	5Y/2.5/1	100	5YR/4/6		_RM_	_PL	loam	loamy mucky mineral
				_				
Tune: C=(	Concentration D=Dec	lation RM	-Reduced Matrix (		d or Contr	ad Sand G	inaine aniere	ention: PI = Pare Lining M=Matrix
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless oth	erwise not	ted.)	30 3810 3	Indicators	s for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histose	(A1)		Sandy Re	dox (S5)			1 cm	Muck (A9) (LRR C)
Histic E	Epipedon (A2)		Stripped N	Aatrix (S6)			2 cm	Muck (A10) (LRR B)
Black h	listic (A3)		Loamy Mu	cky Minera	al (F1)		Reduc	ced Vertic (F18)
Hydrog	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gk	eyed Matrix	(F2)		Red P	Parent Material (TF2)
Stratifie	d Layers (A5) (LRR	C)	Depleted	Matrix (F3)			Other	(Explain in Remarks)
1 cm M	luck (A9) (LRR D)		Redox Da	rk Surface	(F6)			
Deplete	ed Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted I	Dark Surfa	ce (F7)			
Thick E	ark Surface (A12)		Redox De	pressions	(F8)		Indicators	s of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy	Mucky Mineral (S1)		Vernal Po	ols (F9)			wetland	hydrology must be present,
Sandy	Gleyed Matrix (S4)						uniess o	disturbed or problematic.
Tuner	cayer (il present).							
Denth (i)							Mundaila Basi	
Depth (i	ncnes):						Hydric Sol	Present? Yes <u>No</u> No
rvaniarka.								
IYDROLO	DGY							
Wetland H	ydrology Indicators:							
Primary Ind	licators (minimum of o	ne require	d; check all that ap	(vlq			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface	e Water (A1)		Salt Crus	st (B11)			1	Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
High W	ater Table (A2)		Biotic Cr	ust (B12)				Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
X Satural	tion (A3)		Aquatic I	nvertebrati	ts (B13)		[	Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
Water	Marks (B1) (Nonriver	ine)	Hydroge	n Sulfide O	dor (C1)			Drainage Patterns (B10)
Sedime	ant Deposits (B2) (No	nriverine)	Oxidized	Rhizosphe	ares along	Living Ro	ots (C3)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Drift De	eposits (B3) (Nonrive	rine)	Presence	e of Reduc	ed Iron (C	4)		Crayfish Burrows (C8)
X Surface	e Soil Cracks (B6)		Recent In	ron Reduct	ion in Tille	d Soils (O	6) _ 5	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Inunda	tion Visible on Aerial	Imagery (B	<ol> <li>Thin Muc</li> </ol>	k Surface	(C7)			Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Water-	Stained Leaves (B9)		Other (E	xplain in R	emarks)		F	AC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Obse	rvations:				-			
Surface Wa	iter Present? Y	'es	No Depth (i	nches):				
Water Table	e Present? Y	'es	No Depth (i	nches):				
Saturation I	Present? Y	A8 X	No Depth (i	oches):		Wet	land Hydrolog	v Present? Yes X No
(includes ca	apillary fringe)						and rijaroroj	
Describe R	ecorded Data (stream	gauge, m	onitoring well, aeria	l photos, p	revious ins	spections),	, if available:	
Google I	Earth							
Remarks:								

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Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18				
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-04				
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W				
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): _none Stope (%): _5				
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: 3	8 28.407'W Long: -122 27.412'W Datum: WGS 84				
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loam 5-30% slopes	NWI classification:				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes 🔀 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)					
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	Is the Sampled Area				
Wetland Hydrology Present? Ves No	within a wetland? Yes No X				

#### VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Remarks: Wpt. 166

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species
1			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)
2			
3			Total Number of Dominant
			Species Across All Strata:(B)
4			Percent of Dominant Species
		= Total Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1			Prevalence Index worksheet:
2			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
3			OBL species x 1 =
4			FACW species x 2 =
ч Е			FAC energies x3 =
u		- Tatal Cause	EACIL enorine x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft )		= Total Cover	
1. Hemizonia concesta	00	X NI	UPL species X 5 =
Achilles selle felluse			Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Achillea millefolium	10	FACU	Desusiones Index - DIA -
3			Prevalence index = brA =
4			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5			Dominance Test is >50%
6			Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
7.			Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
R			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
0	100	- Total Course	<ul> <li>Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation<sup>1</sup> (Explain)</li> </ul>
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:	100	= Total Cover	
<u>vrodvý vrile stratelil</u> (Pist size:)			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of buriric soil and watland burirology must
1			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2			
		= Total Cover	Hydrophytic
% Bare Ground in Horb Stratum % Course	of Biotic C	nuct	Present? Ves No V
	of biolic C	iuai	
Remarks:			

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SOIL	Sampling Point:
Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or	r confirm the absence of indicators.)
Depth Matrix Redox Features	
(inches) Color (moist) % Color (moist) % Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup> Texture Remarks
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated	Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup> Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5)	1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
Histic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6)	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	Reduced Vertic (F18)
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Red Parent Material (TF2)
Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) Depleted Matrix (F3)	Other (Explain in Remarks)
1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Verhal Pools (F9)	wetano nyorology must be present,
Sandy Sieyed Maink (54) Restrictive Lever (if present):	unites disturbed or problematic.
Tune:	
Parth (inchas):	Muddie Soli Deseard 2 Mars No.
Depth (inches):	Hydric Soil Present? Tes No
Remarks:	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required: check all that ponly)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface Mater (A1) Solid Court (P11)	Water Moder (P1) (Pluesing)
San Crust (B11)	water marks (b1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposite (B2) (Riverine)
High Water Table (A2) Biolic Crust (B12)	Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
Aquatic Invertebrates (613)	Dirit Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
Hydrogen Sulide Odor (C1)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
Sedment Deposits (62) (Noninverne) Oxidzed Rhzospheres along D	Confet Purseus (C2)
Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Presence of Reduced from (C4)	Craynsh Burrows (Cd)
Surface Soil Cracks (BD) Recent from Reduction in Titled -	Solis (Co) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Inundation Visible on Aenai Imagery (B7) Thin Muck Sunace (C7)	Shallow Adultard (D3)
vvater-Stained Leaves (B9) Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAG-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	-
Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	-
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No
(includes capitary mnge) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspir	ections), if available:
Google Earth	second is a second the
Demarke:	
rvonioi na,	

US Army Corps of Engineers

Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-05
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):5
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: _36	28.430'N Long: -122.27.377'W Datum: WGS84
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loam 5-30% slopes	NWI classification: na
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	ar? Yes 🗶 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pro	oblematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing	sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?         Yes         No           Hydric Soil Present?         Yes         No           Wetland Hydrology Present?         Yes         No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes X No

#### VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Remarks: Wpt. 208

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species
1			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
2			
			Total Number of Dominant
3			Species Across All Strata: (B)
4			Percent of Dominant Species
		= Total Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1			Prevalence Index worksheet:
2			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
3			OBL species x 1 =
4.			FACW species x 2 =
5			FAC species x 3 =
		= Total Cover	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft )			UPL species x 5 =
1. Juncus balticus	50	X FACW	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Stachys albens	50	X OBL	
3.			Prevalence Index = B/A =
4.			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5			✗ Dominance Test is >50%
6			Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
7.			Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
8			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
w	100	= Total Count	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )		- 1000 00401	
1			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
2			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
-		= Total Couer	Hydrophytic
		- Total Gova	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % Cov	er of Biotic C	rust	Present? Yes X No
Remarks:			
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SOIL

Sampling Point:	WSP-05
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	to the depth needed	to document the	indicator (	or confirm	n the absence	of indicators.)
Deoth Matrix	to the departmented	Redox Feature	s	, comm		of marcator a.p
(inches) Color (moist)	% Color (n	noist)%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
12 <u>5Y/2.5/1</u>	100 5YR/4/6	5	RM	PL	loam	loamy mucky mineral
Type: C=Concentration. D=Dec	olation, RM=Reduced N	Astrix, CS=Covere	d or Coate	d Sand G	rains. <sup>2</sup> Lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix,
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applic	cable to all LRRs, unk	ess otherwise not	ed.)	0.0810.0	Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol (A1)	Sa	ndy Redox (S5)			1 cm M	Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<ul> <li>Histic Epipedon (A2)</li> </ul>	T Str	ipped Matrix (S6)			2 cm M	Muck (A10) (LRR B)
Black Histic (A3)	X Lo	amy Mucky Minera	I (F1)		Reduced Vertic (F18)	
<ul> <li>Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)</li> </ul>	Lo	amy Gleyed Matrix	: (F2)		Red P	arent Material (TF2)
Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR	C) De	pleted Matrix (F3)	(E.e.)		Other	(Explain in Remarks)
<ul> <li>1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)</li> <li>Depleted Below Deck Surface</li> </ul>	NG	dox Dark Surface	(F6)			
<ul> <li>Depleted Below Dark Surface Thick Dark Surface (A12)</li> </ul>	De (A11) De	pieted Dank Suriat	28 (F7) E8\		<sup>3</sup> Indicatore	of hydrophytic uppetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Ne	rmal Poole (E9)	-0)		wetland	bytrology must be present
Sandy Gleved Matrix (S4)	_ **	mar roota (ro)			unless d	listurbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):						norm and at providence.
Type:						
Depth (inches):					Hydric Soil	Present? Yes X No
Remarke:						
rvaniarka.						
roannai na.						
r vysti i nati iva -						
IYDROLOGY						
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators	c					
YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of (	: one required; check all	that apply)			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all	that apply) all Crust (B11)			<u>Seco</u>	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) ( <b>Riverine</b> )
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required: check all S B	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12)			<u>Seco</u> V	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Jediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) X Saturation (A3)	: one required; check all S B A	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate	ss (B13)		<u>Seco</u> S S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Jorift Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B A rine) H	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate Vafrogen Suffice O	es (B13) dor (C1)		<u>Seco</u> S C C	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Jrainage Patterns (B10)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B rine)H onriverine)C	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe	rs (B13) dor (C1) res along	Living Ro	<u>Seco</u> S C C ots (C3) C	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Trainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of ( Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonrivel Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonrivel Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonrivel	: one required; check all S B A rine)H panriverine)O prine)P	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduce	is (B13) dor (C1) ires along ed Iron (C4	Living Ro	<u>Seco</u> V S C C ots (C3) C	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) ediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) zavfish Burrows (C8)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of a Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B2) (Non Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	: one required: check all S B mine)A prine)C erine)P R	that apply) alt Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct ecent Iron Reduct	s (B13) dor (C1) res along i d Iron (C4	Living Ro	Seco V S C C ots (C3) C 5) S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) ediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Seeson Water Table (C2) Zrayfish Burrows (C8) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9
YDROLOGY  Wetland Hydrology Indicators  Primary Indicators (minimum of 4  Surface Water (A1)  High Water Table (A2)  Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B2) (No Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial	: one required: check all S B mine)A prine)C erine)P Imagery (87)T	that apply) alt Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduce becent Iron Reduce hin Muck Surface (	es (B13) dor (C1) res along l ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7)	Living Ro ) I Soils (O	Seco V S C C C C C C S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Drayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 Shallow Aquitard (D3)
IYDROLOGY  Wetland Hydrology Indicators  Primary Indicators (minimum of 4  Surface Water (A1)  High Water Table (A2)  Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B2) (No Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	: one required: check all B A rine) H prine) C erine) P Imagery (B7) T	that apply) alt Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O xidigen Sulfide O xidigen Sulfide O xidigen Reduct ecent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re	es (B13) dor (C1) res along l ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7) imarks)	Living Ro ) I Soils (O	Seco V S C C C C S S S S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Bediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Drayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) (AC-Neutral Test (D5)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of a Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B2) (No Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations:	: one required: check all S B A rine)C erine)C erine)P Imagery (B7)T	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct resent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface I ther (Explain in Re	es (B13) dor (C1) res along l ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7) imarks)	Living Ro ) I Soils (O	Seco V S C C C C C C S S S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) ediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Seeson Water Table (C2) Zrayfish Burrows (C8) sturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) shallow Aquitard (D3)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of 4 Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: Surface Water Present?	: one required: check all S B A rine)H prine)C errine)P Imagery (B7)T YesNo1	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct resent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface I ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches):	es (B13) dor (C1) res along ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7) imarks)	Living Ro ) J Soils (O	Seco V S C C C C S S S F	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Jediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Seeson Water Table (C2) Zrayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) (AC-Neutral Test (D5)
IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of 4 Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B2) (No Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present?	: one required: check all B A rine) H prine) O erine) P Imagery (B7) T Imagery (B7) T Yes No I	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct lecent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches):	es (B13) dor (C1) res along l ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7) imarks)	Living Ro ) J Soils (O	Seco 	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drit Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Drayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) (AC-Neutral Test (D5)
IVDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of 4 Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) (Nonriver Sediment Deposits (B3) (Nonriver Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present?	: one required: check all S B rrine)H parriverine)O errine)R Imagery (B7)T O YesNoI YesNoI	that apply) alt Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct decent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches):	es (B13) dor (C1) res along l ad Iron (C4 on in Tilleo (C7) imarks)	Living Ro ) I Soils (O	Saco V S C C C C C S S S F	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Draylage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Craylish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) y Present? Yes X No
IVDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators         Primary Indicators (minimum of /         Surface Water (A1)         High Water Table (A2)         Saturation (A3)         Water Marks (B1) (Nonrivel         Sediment Deposits (B2) (No         Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonrivel         Surface Soil Cracks (B6)         Inundation Visible on Aerial         Water-Stained Leaves (B9)         Field Observations:         Surface Water Present?         Water Table Present?         Water Table Recorded Data (stream	: <u>one required: check all</u> <u>S</u> <u>B</u> <u>A</u> rine)C errine)C errine)R Imagery (B7)T <u>C</u> YesNo1 YesNo1 n gauge, monitoring we	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate lydrogen Suffide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct lecent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): I, aerial photos, pr	es (B13) dor (C1) res along i di ron (C4 don in Tilleo (C7) amarks) evious ins	Living Ro ) J Soils (C – – – – – – – – – – –	Sacon     Sacon     S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Zayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) SAC-Neutral Test (D5) Mage Patterns (D5)
IVDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators:         Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B rine) prriverine) erine) P Imagery (B7) T Yes No 1 Yes No 1 rine No	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sutifide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct tecent Iron Reducti hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): I, aerial photos, pr	ts (B13) dor (C1) res along d fron (C4 ion in Tilled (C7) smarks) revious ins	Living Ro ) I Soils (C  pections),	Secon     Secon     Secon     S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Zayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) py Present? Yes X No
IYDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators:         Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B rine) A nriverine) O erine) P Imagery (B7) T O Yes No I Yes No I rine suge, monitoring we	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sulfide O xidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduct tecent Iron Reduct hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): II, aerial photos, pr	es (B13) dor (C1) res along i ed Iron (C4 ion in Tilleo (C7) imarks) evious ins	Living Ro ) I Soils (C   	Secon V S C C C C C C δ) S S F land Hydrolog	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Seeson Water Table (C2) Trayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) Market Pattern State (D5)
HYDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators:         Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required: check all S B Arine) H parriverine) O erine) P Imagery (B7) T Imagery (B7) T Yes No I Yes No I n gauge, monitoring we	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduce tecent Iron Reducti hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): II, aerial photos, pr	is (B13) dor (C1) res along i ed Iron (C4 ion in Tilled (C7) imarks) evious ins	Living Ro ) I Soils (C   wet	Secon     Secon     Secon     S	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Bediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Trayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) Market Pattern (D5)
IYDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators:         Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B rine) H parriverine) O erine) P imagery (B7) T Imagery (B7) T Yes No I Yes No I n gauge, monitoring we	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduce lecent Iron Reducti hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): II, aerial photos, pr	s (B13) dor (C1) res along i d Iron (C4 con in Tilled (C7) marks)	Living Ro ) I Soils (C   wet	Secon V S C C C C C C δ) S S F land Hydrolog	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Drayfish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) (AC-Neutral Test (D5) Market Patter (D5)
IVDROLOGY         Wetland Hydrology Indicators:         Primary Indicators (minimum of ( 	: one required; check all S B rine) H parriverine) O erine) P imagery (B7) T Magery (B7) T Yes No I Yes No I ragauge, monitoring we	that apply) all Crust (B11) iotic Crust (B12) quatic Invertebrate ydrogen Sulfide O ixidized Rhizosphe resence of Reduce lecent Iron Reducti hin Muck Surface ( ther (Explain in Re Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): II, aerial photos, pr	es (B13) dor (C1) res along i ed Iron (C4 ion in Tilled (C7) marks)	Living Ro ) I Soils (C   pections),	Secon V S C C C C C C C δ) S S F land Hydrolog	ndary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater Marks (B1) (Riverine) Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Taylish Burrows (C8) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Shallow Aquitard (D3) (AC-Neutral Test (D5) ay Present? Yes No

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Project/Site: Komes Ranch	City/County: Napa Co. Sampling Date: 8/14/18					
Applicant/Owner: Komes Ranch	State: CA Sampling Point: WSP-06					
Investigator(s): Steve Zalusky	Section, Township, Range: Sec. 7 T7N R5W					
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slope	Local relief (concave, convex, none): _none Slope (%): _5_					
Subregion (LRR): LRRC Lat: _3	38 28.425'W Long: -122 27.370'W Datum: WGS84					
Soil Map Unit Name: Montara clay loam 5-30% slopes	NWI classification: na					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes 🗶 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)						
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No						
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)						
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.						
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	- Is the Sampled Area					
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	within a Wetland? Yes No X					
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No						
Remarks:						
Wpt. 209						

#### VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	% Cover	Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species
1			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)
2			Total Number of Demissrat
3.			Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)
4			
		- Total Course	Percent of Dominant Species
Saplino/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: )		= Lotal Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
4			Prevalence Index worksheet:
			Total 0. Course of Multiply by
Z			Total % Cover or: Multiply by:
3			OBL species x 1 =
4			FACW species x 2 =
5			FAC species x 3 =
		= Total Cover	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 100 sq ft )		_	UPL species x 5 =
1. Hemizonia congesta	80	XNI	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	20	X FACU	
3	20		Prevalence Index = B/A =
4			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4			Dominance Test is >50%
5			Dominance rear is >30%
6			Prevalence Index is \$3.0
7			<ul> <li>Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a concerning sheet)</li> </ul>
8			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
	100	= Total Cover	<ul> <li>Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain)</li> </ul>
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)		-	
1			Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
2			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
		= Total Cover	Hydrophytic
		- 10181 00481	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum % Cover	r of Biotic C	rust	Present? Yes NoX
Remarks:			

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SOIL	Sampling Point: <u>WSP-06</u>				
Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicat	or or confirm the absence of indicators.)				
Depth Matrix Redox Features					
(inches) Color (moist) % Color (moist) % Type	Loc <sup>2</sup> Texture Remarks				
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Co	ated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup> Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.				
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :				
Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5)	1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)				
Histic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6)	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)				
Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	Reduced Vertic (F18)				
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Red Parent Material (TF2)				
Stratined Layers (AS) (LRR C) Depleted Matrix (F3)	Other (Explain in Remarks)				
Denleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Denleted Dark Surface (F6)					
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Redox Depressions (F8)	3 Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and				
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Vernal Pools (F9)	wetland hydrology must be present,				
Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	unless disturbed or problematic.				
Restrictive Layer (if present):					
Type:					
Depth (inches):	Hydric Soil Present? Yes No				
Remarks:					
HYDROLOGY					
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:					
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)				
Surface Water (A1) Salt Crust (B11)	Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)				
High Water Table (A2) Biotic Crust (B12)	Sectiment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)				
Saturation (A3) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)				
Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) Hydrogen Suffice Odor (C1	) Drainage Patterns (B10)				
Sadiment Denositis (82) (Montverine) Oxidized Rhizoshares along Living Roots (C3) Dru-Saason Water Table (C2)					
Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) Presence of Reduced Iron	(C4) Cravfish Burrows (C8)				
Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Recent Iron Reduction in T	illed Soils (C6) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)				
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)				
Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Other (Explain in Remarks)	EAC-Neutral Test (D5)				
Field Observations:					
Surface Water Present? Ver No. Depth (inches):					
Weter Table Present? Yes No Dept (Inches).	—				
water Table Present? Yes No Depth (Incres):	—				
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No				
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous	inspections), if available:				
Google Earth	······································				
Remarks:					

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