



October 5, 2015

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VIA EMAIL
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Subject: Quarterly Status Report for the Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Kwan:

This status report addresses site conditions for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' (LACDPW's) 2014 *Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project* (OWHRMP). The OWHRMP describes the creation of 5.5 acres of oak woodland habitat and 2.5 acres of sage scrub habitat as compensation for impacts associated with the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Sediment Removal Project. The creation of oak woodland and sage scrub habitat is required by Mitigation Measures BIO-D and BIO-E in the LACDPW's 2009 *Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project Final Environmental Impact Report* and by the Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement, No. 1600-2008-0173-R5), which was granted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in 2009. The mitigation program includes a seven- to ten-year maintenance and monitoring period that began after the completion of mitigation installation which occurred in December 2014.

The locations of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Sediment Placement Sites (SPS) are shown in Exhibits 1, 2, and 3. As detailed in the OWHRMP, final grading of the Lower SPS included the placement of approximately 30 feet of sediment (over the pre-existing condition) and the subsequent creation of dual, spiraling drainage channels to a relocated standpipe. The drainage design is intended to optimize retention and percolation of on-site precipitation and off-site inflows (from the eastern slopes). Final grading was completed by Quest Construction (for LACDPW) in October 2012.

The LACDPW retained BonTerra Psomas to prepare the OWHRMP document in 2009 (including the performance of reference site surveys); to participate in community outreach efforts related to the OWHRMP; to provide biological monitoring and documentation services; and to implement the mitigation program. The reference site surveys were performed in existing oak woodland and sage scrub habitat areas on the Santa Anita Dam site for purpose of developing mitigation performance criteria. BonTerra Psomas retained the following sub-contractors/vendors: (1) S&S Seeds, Inc. (S&S) to collect site-specific native seeds (including oak acorns) and cuttings (cactus) in the Santa Anita Dam/Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed (started in 2011); (2) El Nativo Growers (ENG) and Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG) to collect (ferns and rare oak propagules) and to propagate native container plants (started in 2012); (3) Cornerstone Studios, Inc. (Landscape Architect) to prepare irrigation

plans and photo simulations for the mitigation site (2013); and (4) Nakae & Associates, Inc. (Nakae) to perform mitigation site preparation, installation, and long-term maintenance tasks. Site photographs are provided in Attachment A.

SEED AND CUTTINGS COLLECTION

BonTerra Psomas (Biological Monitor) and S&S started local seed collection tasks in June 2011. Seed collection in 2011 was limited to the LACDPW's Santa Anita Dam property; however, the LACDPW secured access in 2012 to off-site open space areas in the Cities of Arcadia and Monrovia for more extensive seed collection. BonTerra Psomas/S&S collected cuttings (pads) of Vasey's prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia x vaseyi*) from the Middle SPS on the Santa Anita Dam site in June 2013. The cactus pads were selected from a minimum of ten separate cactus patches and were delivered to ENG for propagation on the same day they were collected. BonTerra Psomas Biologists have also collected small quantities of native seeds and rooted cuttings on the Santa Anita Dam property during native seed scouting activities. Most of the collected seed was applied to the mitigation site via hydroseeding or hand broadcasting. A small portion of the collected seed material was used for container plant propagation. BonTerra Psomas/RSABG collected local seed (rare oaks) and cuttings (fern species) in October and November 2013. RSABG propagated the ferns and rare oaks for installation in fall 2014, and it continues to propagate ferns and other native plant species for installation in fall 2015 and beyond. Fern 'stock plants' (a minimum of ten individual plants each, of four different species) have been established in the RSABG nursery; these plants will be used for ongoing future rhizome cutting collection for vegetative propagation of four-inch container plants. More than 90 native plant species (seed and/or cuttings) have been collected in the Sub-watershed for the OWHRMP. The seed species and quantities installed to date on the mitigation site are listed in Attachment B of this document. Seed and cutting collection for the mitigation program will continue in 2015 and throughout the long-term maintenance period.

MITIGATION SITE PREPARATION

BonTerra Psomas and Nakae (a licensed landscape contractor that specializes in habitat restoration) started mitigation site preparation tasks in September 2013. The mitigation site (Exhibit 3) includes oak woodland habitat establishment on the deck portion of the Lower SPS, and sage scrub establishment in slope areas on the Lower SPS. Site preparation included the following tasks:

1. Preliminary flagging of existing native plants (especially 'volunteer' oak seedlings) to be protected on the mitigation site and in adjacent weed-abatement buffer areas.
2. The installation of erosion-control measures, including fully biodegradable fiber rolls on the slopes of the Lower SPS (i.e., the sage scrub site) and fiber rolls and sandbags (temporary check dams) in the dual drainages of the plateau area (oak woodland site).
3. The initial treatment (via Aquamaster™ herbicide) and/or removal of non-native plants from the mitigation site and adjacent buffer weed-abatement areas (including the slope that was manufactured by a development located adjacent to the Lower SPS).
4. The distribution and incorporation into the top two feet of topsoil (via heavy machinery) of a large volume of mulched native vegetation resulting from January 2011 construction activities at the Middle SPS.
5. The placement (in excavated pits) of a total of 14 artificial snags on the oak woodland site, consisting of large oak and sycamore trunks that were salvaged with a portion of the root tissue attached (for stability upon installation) during January 2011 construction activities.
6. The placement of several tons of conserved coarse woody debris (predominantly oak, but also sycamore) on the oak woodland site, which was salvaged in January 2011.

7. The placement of many tons of boulders, rocks, and cobble on the oak woodland site, which were salvaged during sediment removal operations at Santa Anita Dam.
8. The installation of a temporary irrigation system, including overhead spray components (site-wide) and individual bubblers for each oak planting location.
9. The installation of temporary water tanks for wildlife ('drinkers') adjacent to the Middle SPS.
10. The construction of a temporary eight-foot-high perimeter fence (wood posts and smooth wire) to exclude large mammals (only) to reduce herbivory during the initial oak establishment phase.
11. The installation of interpretive signage on the site, explaining the goals of the OWHRMP. The mitigation site preparation tasks listed above were completed in January 2014, with the exception of the signage which was installed in June 2014.

Protective wire cages were installed around approximately 50 'volunteer' (naturally occurring) coast live oak seedlings (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*) in the weed-abatement buffer area to reduce herbivory impacts.

Irrigation system installation included the construction of a new water meter by the City of Arcadia Public Works Services Department (PWSD) near the intersection of Highland Oaks Drive and East Woodland Avenue. Nakae installed a new gate valve in the same box as the PWSD meter, and a new backflow preventer device (caged) was installed in the same general location. Water is delivered to the Lower SPS via a four-inch mainline that extends north from the point of connection along the alignment of the Santa Anita Wash box channel.

MITIGATION SITE INSTALLATION – PHASE I (PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS)

BonTerra Psomas/Nakae performed mitigation site installation tasks (native plant and seed materials) in January/February 2014. The Phase I installation included the following tasks: (1) planting coast live oak acorns (ten per planting hole), installing protective caging and shade cloth at each oak location, and placing conserved oak leaf mulch at each oak planting site; (2) installing native container plants (4,963 total plants, including 358 coast live oak planting locations); and (3) installing native seed mixes (hydroseeding and hand-broadcasting) totaling approximately 135 pounds and including 78 different seeded plant species.

The Biological Monitor marked the container planting locations using color-coded wire flags for each plant species, and also flagged the various seed mix application areas in the field. The planting/seeding area layouts roughly follow the conceptual planting plans provided in the OWHRMP; in addition, designated polygons were flagged and planted with cactus and herbaceous species (which will be maintained on a long-term basis free of other shrub species) to improve vegetative diversity. Initial container plant installation was completed in January 2014, and Phase I seed mix installation was completed in early February 2014 (a small number of additional Phase I container plants were installed on the site in March/April 2014, as these species became available from the nursery).

MITIGATION SITE INSTALLATION – PHASE II (PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS)

Nakae installed a total of 1,973 additional container plants and approximately 25 pounds of additional native seed of numerous plant species (all locally obtained) on the 8.0-acre mitigation site in December 2014, in coordination with the Biological Monitor. The Phase II container plants included ferns and rare oaks propagated by RSABG, including Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), San Gabriel oak (*Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*), and four species of native ferns (e.g., coffee cliff-brake [*Pellaea andromedifolia*]). Most of the Phase II container materials for fall planting were propagated by El Nativo Growers and included a variety of native shrubs, herbs, vines, and

succulent species, most of which did not previously occur on the mitigation site (e.g., chaparral virgin's bower [*Clematis lasiantha*], giant wild rye [*Elymus condensatus*], and California coffeeberry [*Frangula californica* ssp. *californica*]). Additional native seed species (three total) installed in fall 2014 included stinging lupine (*Lupinus hirsutissimus*), wild heliotrope phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), and wild Canterbury bells (*Phacelia minor*), which all bloomed/seeded over much of the oak woodland mitigation site in spring 2015. A total of 81 native seed species and 40 native container plant/cutting species were installed on the site in 2014. A summary of all native container plants and seed mix species and quantities installed to-date is provided in Attachment B.

MITIGATION MAINTENANCE

The mitigation site and adjacent buffer weed-abatement areas are essentially weed free at this stage, as non-native plant species are promptly treated and removed when observed during regular maintenance activities. Weeds are removed prior to seed production/dispersal to avoid re-infestation of the site. Herbicide use is minimized in favor of hand pulling of weeds whenever possible.

There is no significant erosion on the site, and there has been no problematic trespassing or trash deposition in the vicinity. Nakae is maintaining the concrete down-drains and V-ditches to ensure they are clear of sediment and debris in order to facilitate the County's ongoing inspection of the Lower SPS' integrity. Supplemental irrigation (bubblers only) is currently being applied to the oak woodland (SPS deck) mitigation site approximately every two to three weeks, depending on weather conditions. Overhead irrigation has not been applied to the sage scrub planting areas (SPS slopes) since June 9, 2015, or to the oak woodland site since July 9, 2015. The frequency of irrigation will continue to be decreased, and all watering may be halted with the onset of the 2015–2016 rainy season.

The Biological Monitor periodically coordinates with a representative of the San Gabriel Valley Vector Control District (SGVVCD) to discuss ongoing, potential mosquito vector issues associated with the drainage channels on the site. The SGVVCD typically performs vector control via the application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BTi), a bacterial/biological control material. SGVVCD applied a volatile mineral oil to control more mature mosquito larvae following a few past inspections (to maintain compliance with public health and safety codes); however, since project initiation, the LACDPW/BonTerra Psomas have requested that SGVVCD use only BTi on the site (rather than other materials, to the extent practicable) to minimize adverse impacts on mitigation habitat (e.g., arthropod species diversity and abundance).

Nakae performed additional exotic plant species removal on the slopes to the east of the mitigation site in October 2014. The LACDPW obtained rights-of-entry from several private landowners to allow access for removal of numerous invasive Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) and other non-native, perennial plant species. The east slope exotic vegetation removal was coordinated with the Biological Monitor to ensure that biological resources were not adversely impacted during these activities. The removal of these invasive plants from areas adjacent to the mitigation site will improve long-term mitigation site performance by eliminating a significant source of weed seeds that would otherwise infest the site on an ongoing basis.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLANTING AND SEEDING – 2015/2016

The Biological Monitor monitored/coordinated the collection and propagation of supplemental seed and plant materials with RSABG and S&S in 2015, including field collections from open space areas in the cities of Monrovia and Sierra Madre (LACDPW secured access to Sierra Madre open space areas for seed/plant collection in 2014). It is anticipated that supplemental planting and seeding will occur in November/December 2015, and a summary of these materials is provided in Tables 1 and 2. Supplemental seeding of oak acorns (*Quercus* spp.) will occur in portions of the oak woodland site in fall

2015 to provide added contingency plants (as needed) toward compliance with mitigation performance criteria.

**TABLE 1
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTAINER PLANTS (FALL 2015)**

Plant Species ^a	Container Size	Quantity (Approx.)
<i>Aspidotis californica</i> ^b	4" pot	7
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i> ^b	4" pot	33
<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i>	3" x 6" tree-band	39
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	1-gal	7
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	4" pot	125
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	4" pot	61
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	4" pot	90
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> ^b	4" pot	12
<i>Ribes californicum</i> ^b	3" x 6" tree-band	29
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	4" pot	112
<i>Stipa lepida</i> ^b	2" liner	300
Total		815

^a All container plant species were propagated from cuttings collected in the Santa Anita Wash/Rio Hondo Sub-watershed.
^b Plant species that does not yet occur on the OWHRMP site, as of September 2015.

**TABLE 2
SUPPLEMENTAL SEED SPECIES (FALL 2015)**

Plant Species ^a	Pounds (Approx.)	
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	1.00	
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	1.00	
<i>Eulobus californicus</i>	0.82	
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	1.00	
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	3.41	
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	2.22	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	0.50	
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	3.00	
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	3.00	
<i>Quercus</i> spp. (acorns; pounds/species to be determined)	–	
<i>Stipa lepida</i> ^b	0.06	
Total		16.01

^a All seed species were collected in the Santa Anita Wash/Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed.
^b Plant species that does not yet occur on the OWHRMP site, as of September 2015.

MITIGATION PERFORMANCE

As of September 2015, the mitigation site already supports an excellent diversity of plant and animal species and is developing vegetation structure/cover. A total of 121 native plant species have been observed on the site, including trees, shrubs, sub-shrubs, vines, succulents, herbs, grasses, ferns, spike-moss, and emergent plant species. Oak tree seedling survival currently exceeds 100 percent (compared to the quantities specified in the OWHRMP) due to supplemental Phase II planting of oaks and additional germination of volunteer oaks on the site. Many of the oak saplings now exceed six to eight feet in height. As the growing branch tips of these larger oaks rise above deer browsing height, Nakae is removing the upper four feet of caging to enable the trees to assume a natural, spreading form. The lower two feet of caging is being left in place as a longer-term rodent deterrent.

Beneficial decay processes, including the growth of fungi (several species), have been observed in the coarse woody debris assemblages. These decay processes naturally occur in woodland habitats as a part of biological resource nutrient cycles. It is important to note that, without the installation of the salvaged woody material, such processes would not otherwise occur on the mitigation site for many years.

Wildlife species—including southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*)—have been observed using the two drinker tanks that were installed just northeast of the Lower SPS to provide a water source for wildlife. Three different species of birds were observed nesting on the mitigation site in 2014 (killdeer [*Charadrius vociferus*], common yellowthroat [*Geothlypis trichas*], and acorn woodpecker [*Melanerpes formicivorus*]) and three bird species (acorn woodpecker [2015 nesting confirmed], western bluebird [*Sialia mexicana*], and rock wren [*Salpinctes obsoletus*]) exhibited nesting behaviors on the site in March 2015. The acorn woodpeckers nested on the site far earlier than expected to occur during the seven-year to ten-year maintenance and monitoring period. The Biological Monitor will continue to note wildlife species observed on the site and ensure that maintenance activities do not adversely sensitive biological resources. California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), rock wrens, native reptiles (including striped racer [*Coluber lateralis*], a snake species), and other wildlife species are increasingly colonizing the created boulder and woody debris piles. A total of 88 native vertebrate wildlife species (79 native bird species) have been observed on the site, in addition to numerous native invertebrate species (e.g., butterflies, beetles, bees, dragonflies) since project initiation in September 2013. The compendia of all native plant and wildlife species observed on the site are provided in Attachments C and D, respectively.

Phase II installation was completed in December 2014, and the seven-year to ten-year mitigation maintenance clock began on January 1, 2015. The Biological Monitor will continue to perform regular qualitative inspections of the mitigation site through spring 2016, at which time the first quantitative survey of the mitigation site will be conducted. The quantitative survey will include the performance of vegetation quadrats and transects; the evaluation of all oak trees on the site by a Certified Arborist; site photographs from established photo stations; and other performance analyses. The first annual monitoring report will be prepared subsequent to the spring 2016 first annual quantitative survey.

Ms. Belinda Kwan

Page 7

October 5, 2015

Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

Please call Richard Lewis at (626) 351-2000 with any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

BonTerra Psomas



Melissa A. Howe

Vice President, Resource Management



Richard B. Lewis, III

Senior Project Manager

Enclosures: Exhibit 1 – Project Vicinity
 Exhibit 2 – Sediment Placement Site Locations
 Exhibit 3 – Mitigation Site Location (Lower Sediment Placement Site)
 Attachment A – Site Photographs
 Attachment B – Installed Native Plant and Seed Materials
 Attachment C – Plant Compendium (September 2013 through September 2015)
 Attachment D – Wildlife Compendium (September 2013 through September 2015)

cc: Pat Wood, (PWood@dpw.lacounty.gov)
 Joan Kelly, BonTerra Psomas



On-Site Mitigation
 Reference Site

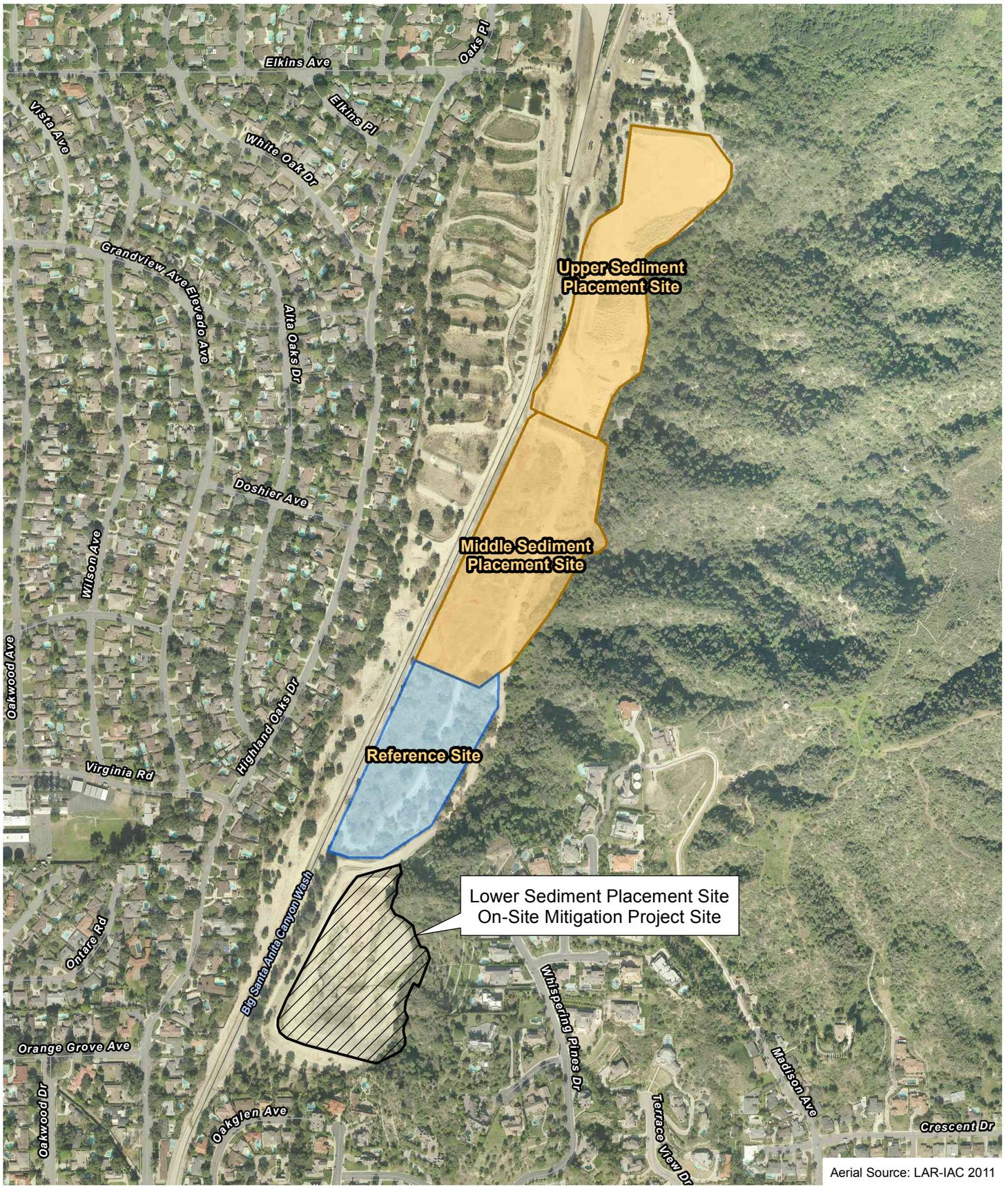
Project Vicinity

Exhibit 1

Quarterly Status Report
 Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project



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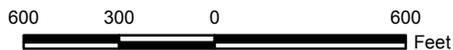
Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2011

Sediment Placement Site Locations

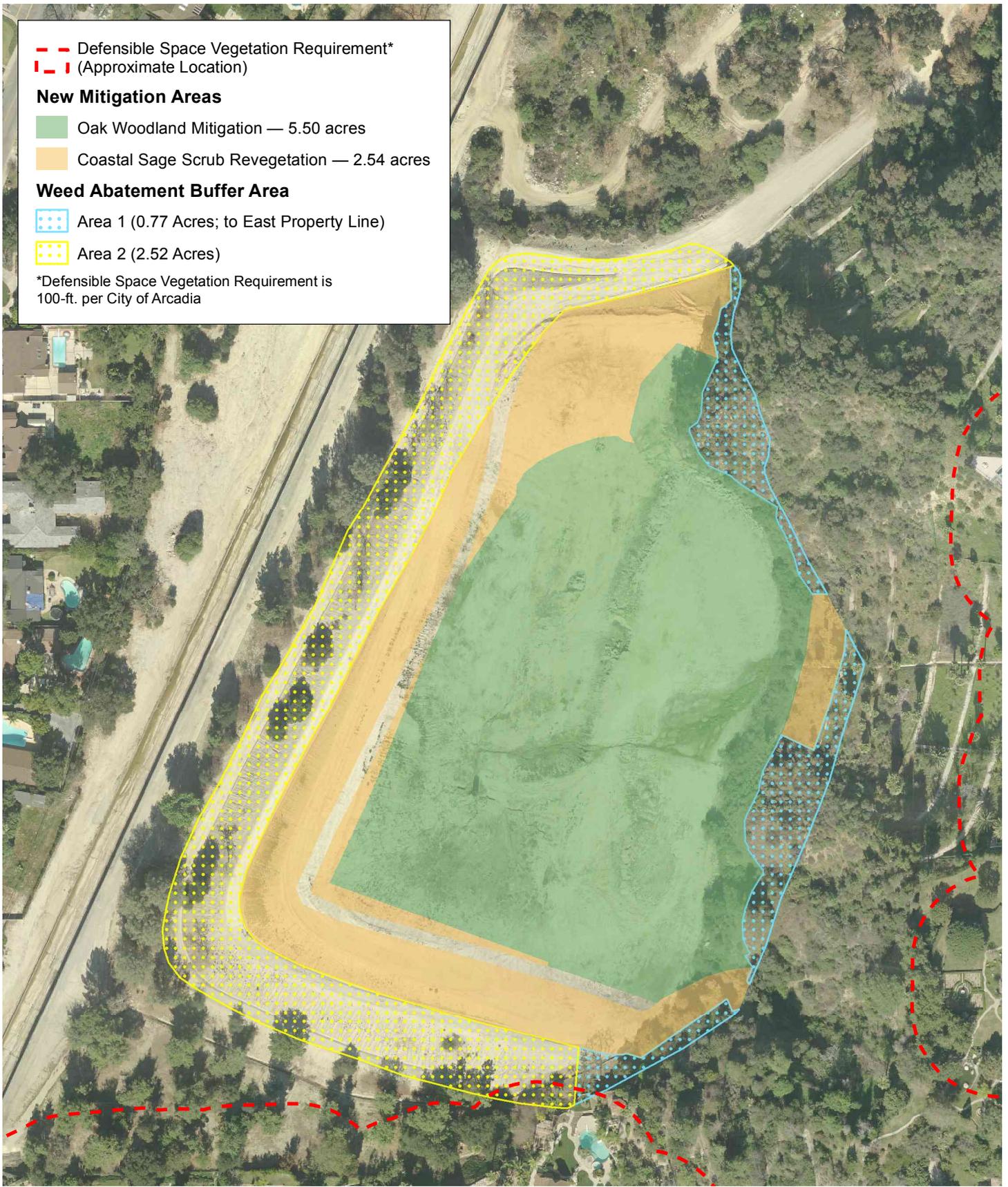
Exhibit 2

Quarterly Status Report

Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project



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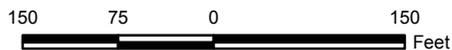


Mitigation Site Location (Lower Sediment Placement Site)

Exhibit 3

Quarterly Status Report

Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project



ATTACHMENT A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



September 2015. The habitat creation site supports diverse vegetative cover and naturalistic assemblages of placed boulders and coarse woody debris.



September 2015. Portions of the oak woodland and sage scrub planting areas include only succulent or herbaceous species such as cactus, yucca, and wildflowers, to provide contrasting habitat composition/structure.



August 2015. A small number of volunteer riparian trees (western sycamore and willows) have been preserved in the drainages on the site, to provide habitat diversity.



September 2015. Oaks planted outside the enclosure fence have temporary individual wire mesh cages, with shade cloth to provide protection from hot afternoon sun.



September 2015. Robust growth of a planted coast live oak tree amid placed coarse woody debris and a diverse understory of native shrubs and herbaceous plants. Two large, placed natural snags are in the background.



September 2015. The Restoration Contractor is carefully removing the caging from coast live oak saplings that have grown above deer-browsing height.

Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

Exhibit 4



September 2015. Placed piles of salvaged native brush provide valuable cover for wildlife and improve moisture retention/percolation.



June 2015. Golden woolly sunflower, a native perennial herb, is growing among placed boulders. Each native plant species on the site offers unique value (e.g., fruits/seeds/nectar/cover) for wildlife species (e.g., including birds, insects).



July 2015. Flowers of cardinal catchfly, which is a native perennial herb that was established on the site via seeding. Several of the native plant species on the site were introduced via trace amounts of seed collected in nearby natural areas.



May 2015. A coast live oak seedling in the voluntary weed abatement buffer area.



September 2015. There is increasing coverage of volunteer native plants in the buffer areas, resulting from the assertive removal of weeds. It is anticipated that, with ongoing maintenance, good ancillary habitat conditions will develop in the buffer areas.



September 2015. Some east- and north-facing portions of the placed boulder assemblages have been kept free of vegetation, awaiting the installation of plant species that prefer shady locations (e.g., lance-leaved dudleya, a native succulent plant) in fall 2015.

Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

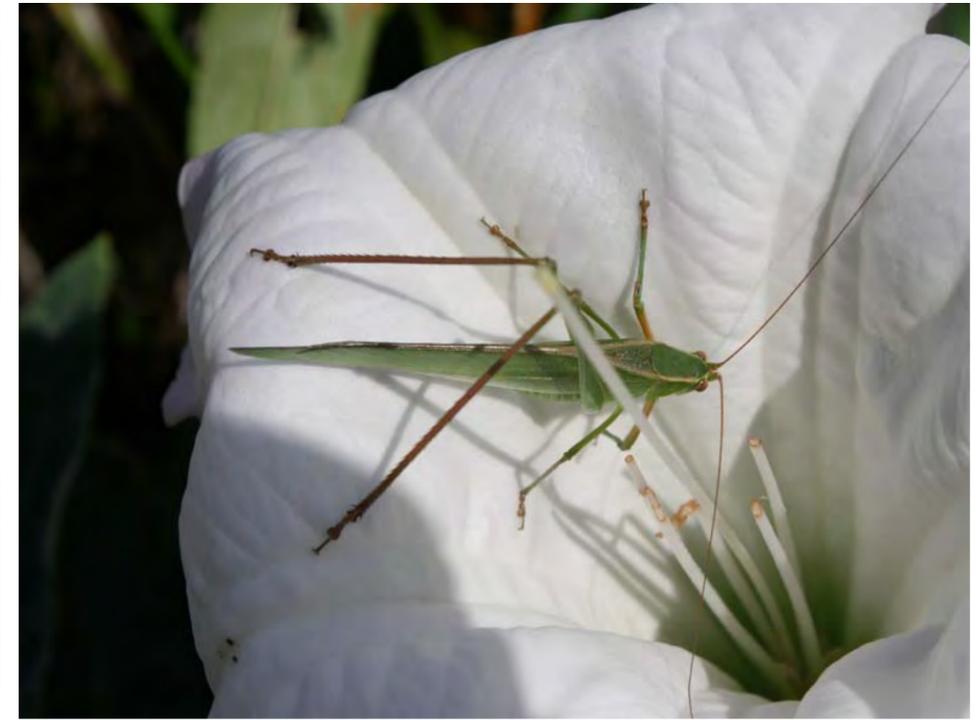
Exhibit 5



August 2015. A duskywing butterfly on Douglas' threadleaf ragwort (a late seasonal bloomer), a flowering shrub established from seeding on the site.



August 2015. A blue mud wasp on the site. An increasing abundance and diversity of insects (pollinators, predators, larvae, etc.) are colonizing the habitat area.



May 2015. A bush katydid on a large jimsonweed flower.



June 2015. A California ground squirrel hiding in a placed boulder assemblage. A variety of birds, reptiles, and small mammals use these habitat features on the site.



May 2015. A female phainopepla perched in woody debris that was placed upright in one of the boulder assemblages for wildlife value.



July 2015. A Cooper's hawk perched on the temporary, 8-foot-high, deer enclosure fence. The wildlife-friendly fence is constructed of wood posts and smooth (non-barbed) wire to avoid injuries to wildlife.

Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project



September 2013. A west-facing slope in the sage scrub planting area, prior to native plant and seed mix installation.



October 2012. The eastern slope sage scrub planting area, prior to the removal of invasive fan palms and other non-native vegetation.



May 2013. The deck of the Lower Sediment Placement Site (the oak woodland mitigation site) prior to project implementation.



September 2015. Irrigation of the sage scrub planting areas (slopes) was discontinued on June 9, 2015. The diverse planted/seeded vegetation exhibits the normal seasonal browning/desiccation of a natural sage scrub habitat.



September 2015. The eastern slope sage scrub planting area with excellent coverage of planted and seeded native vegetation.



September 2015. The oak woodland mitigation site, nine months following the completion of mitigation installation.

Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program — Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

Exhibit 7

Bonterra
PSOMAS

ATTACHMENT B
INSTALLED NATIVE PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS

ATTACHMENT B-1
CONTAINER PLANT SPECIES INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014–DECEMBER 2014)

**CONTAINER PLANTS AND CUTTINGS INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – DECEMBER 2014)**

Container Plants and Cuttings Species ^a		Container Plants and Cuttings Quantities		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Phase I (Jan/Feb 2014)	Phase II (Dec 2014)	Total
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	deerweed	400	0	400
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i> (cuttings)	sacapellote	0	10	10
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	1,050	0	1,050
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> (cuttings)	mugwort	10	0	10
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	0	100	100
<i>Asclepias californica</i> (cuttings)	California milkweed	0	10	10
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> ^b	narrow-leaf milkweed	0	0	0
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	whitebark ceanothus	0	75	75
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	birchleaf mountain mahogany	0	50	50
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	chaparral virgin's bower	0	200	200
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	coastal woodfern	0	5	5
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	giant wildrye	0	80	80
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	California buckwheat	750	0	750
<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California coffeeberry	0	100	100
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	150	100	250
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	55	0	55
<i>Juncus textilis</i> (cuttings)	basket rush	10	0	10
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	heartleaf bush penstemon	0	271	271
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	Johnston's honeysuckle	0	20	20
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	40	0	40
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	coast range onion grass	150	125	275
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	bush monkeyflower	425	0	425
<i>Opuntia x vaseyi</i>	Vasey's prickly pear	200	100	300
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> (cuttings)	coffee cliff-brake	5	0	5
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee cliff-brake	0	20	20
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	bird's-foot cliff-brake	0	5	5
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	showy beardtongue	75	5	80
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	0	20	20
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly leaf cherry	0	50	50
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	460	0	460
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i> ^c	coast live oak	358	0	358
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i> ^d	coast live oak	0	24	24
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	0	57	57
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	0	25	25
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry	0	31	31
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> (cuttings)	skunk bush	10	0	10
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	55	0	55
<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i>	little graceful golden currant	100	275	375
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> (cuttings)	California blackberry	10	0	10
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	250	150	400

**CONTAINER PLANTS AND CUTTINGS INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – DECEMBER 2014)**

Container Plants and Cuttings Species ^a		Container Plants and Cuttings Quantities		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Phase I (Jan/Feb 2014)	Phase II (Dec 2014)	Total
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	400	0	400
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	0	55	55
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	bushy spike-moss	0	10	10
<i>Stipa lepida</i> ^e	foothill needle grass	0	0	0
Total (40 Native Container Plant/Cuttings Species)		4,963	1,973	6,936
<p>^a Additional container plant and cuttings species will be propagated and installed in 2015/2016.</p> <p>^b Seed for this species has yet to be obtained in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed for propagation.</p> <p>^c Initial oak planting locations established via direct sown acorns/seedlings.</p> <p>^d Supplemental planting of oaks in "T4" (deep 1-gallon) size.</p> <p>^e Seed for this species was obtained in May 2015 for container plant propagation (fall 2015 installation).</p>				

ATTACHMENT B-2
NATIVE SEED SPECIES COLLECTED/INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014–DECEMBER 2014)

NATIVE SEED SPECIES COLLECTED/INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014–DECEMBER 2014)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds Collected	Seed Quantities				Total Pounds Installed
			Sage Scrub Seed Mixes/Aspect		Hand Seeding		
			South/West (2.0 acres)	North (0.54 acres)	Oak Woodland	Sage Scrub	
Initial/Conceptual OWRMP Seed Species (11 Total) Collected by S&S Seeds in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-watershed and Used for Initial Hydroseeding and Hand Seeding in January 2014 and December 2014							
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	deerweed	43.82	12.00	2.00	8.00	2.40	24.40
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	81.78	8.00	2.00	—	—	10.00
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i>	hairy sun cups	0.20	—	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	California buckwheat	81.95	20.00	5.00	—	—	25.00
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	42.34	1.00	—	—	2.00	3.00
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	bush monkey flower	19.88	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	5.50
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia	0.56	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.56
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	ladies' tobacco	5.54	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.34	5.34
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	16.92	—	—	1.92	—	1.92
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	13.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	3.00
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	6.07	—	—	1.00	0.50	1.50
Other Seed Species (22 Total) Collected To-Date by S&S Seeds in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-watershed (applied in 2014)							
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	1.86	—	—	1.86	—	1.86
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	8.64	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn	0.52	0.20	0.10	—	—	0.30
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain-mahogany	4.92	1.00	0.50	—	—	1.50
<i>Chaenactis glabruiscula</i> var. <i>glabruiscula</i>	yellow pincushion	0.92	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.47	0.92
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	purple clarkia	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.20
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	chaparral clematis	4.30	0.80	0.20	1.00	—	2.00
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed	0.56	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.56
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	5.78	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale broom	14.56	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> (2014 collection)	stinging lupine	8.49	—	—	8.49	—	8.49
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i>	great marsh evening primrose	0.04	—	—	0.04	—	0.04
<i>Phacelia distans</i> (2014 collection)	common phacelia	0.96	—	—	0.96	—	0.96
<i>Phacelia minor</i> (2014 collection)	wild Canterbury-bell	6.15	—	—	6.15	—	6.15
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia	2.40	—	—	2.40	—	2.40
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf cherry	9.20	—	—	4.00	—	4.00
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	cottonbattling plant	3.20	1.00	0.20	1.00	1.00	3.20
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry	2.64	—	—	1.89	0.50	2.39
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	7.35	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	white nightshade	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedgenettle	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	0.01
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel bay	4.44	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
Total (33 Native Seed Species)		399.36	47.26	14.51	53.14	9.51	124.42

**NATIVE SEED SPECIES COLLECTED/INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014–DECEMBER 2014)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds Collected	Seed Quantities				Total Pounds Installed
			Sage Scrub Seed Mixes/Aspect		Hand Seeding		
			South/West (2.0 acres)	North (0.54 acres)	Oak Woodland	Sage Scrub	
Seed Species (64 Total) Collected To-Date by BonTerra Psomas in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-watershed (Small quantities, <1.0 lb. collected, per species)							
<p><i>Acer macrophyllum</i> (big leaf maple), <i>Acourtia microcephala</i> (sacapellote), <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i> (chamise), <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> (white alder), <i>Amorpha californica</i> (California false indigo), <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> (bigberry manzanita), <i>Brickellia californica</i> (California brickellbush), <i>Brickellia nevinii</i> (Nevin's brickellia), <i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> (whitebark ceanothus), <i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> (hairy ceanothus), <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i> (birch-leaf mountain-mahogany), <i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>californicum</i> (California thistle), <i>Clematis lasiantha</i> (chaparral clematis), <i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> (common sandaster), <i>Datura wrightii</i> (Jimson weed), <i>Delphinium cardinale</i> (scarlet larkspur), <i>Dudleya lanceolata</i> (lance-leaf dudleya), <i>Elymus condensatus</i> (giant wild rye), <i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i> (California fuchsia), <i>Ericameria parishii</i> (Parish's goldenbush), <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> (thick-leaf yerba santa), <i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i> (longstem buckwheat), <i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> ssp. <i>confertiflorum</i> (golden woolly sunflower), <i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> (California coffeeberry), <i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i> (narrow leaved bedstraw), <i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i> (saw-toothed goldenbush), <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (chaparral yucca), <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (toyon), <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> (telegraph weed), <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> (oceanspray), <i>Juncus rugulosus</i> (wrinkled rush), <i>Juncus textilis</i> (basket rush), <i>Keckiella cordifolia</i> (heart-leaved keckiella), <i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> (chaparral sweet pea), <i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i> (scale broom), <i>Linanthus californicus</i> (prickly phlox), <i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i> (southern honeysuckle), <i>Lupinus concinnus</i> (bajada lupine), <i>Lupinus longifolius</i> (pauma lupine), <i>Lupinus truncatus</i> (blunt leaved lupine), <i>Marah macrocarpus</i> (wild cucumber), <i>Melica imperfecta</i> (California melic), <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (hairy bush monkeyflower), <i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> (wishbone bush), <i>Paeonia californica</i> (California peony), <i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i> (showy penstemon), <i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> (caterpillar phacelia), <i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> (branching phacelia), <i>Pseudognaphalium bioletti</i> (bi-color everlasting), <i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> (California everlasting), <i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i> (hairy everlasting), <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i> (coast live oak), <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> (canyon live oak), <i>Rhus ovata</i> (sugar bush), <i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i> (golden currant), <i>Salvia apiana</i> (white sage), <i>Solidago velutina</i> (California goldenrod), <i>Salvia mellifera</i> (black sage), <i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (Douglas' threadleaf ragwort), <i>Silene laciniata</i> (cardinal catchfly), <i>Stephanomeria cichoriacea</i> (silver rock-lettuce), <i>Stipa coronata</i> (giant needlegrass), <i>Symphoricarpos</i> cf. <i>mollis</i> (creeping snowberry), <i>Umbellularia californica</i> (California laurel bay).</p>							
Cuttings Species (4 Total) and Rare Oak Acorns (2 Species) Collected To-Date by Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden or S&S Seeds in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed (for Container Plant Propagation)							
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern	Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee fern	Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	Bird's-foot cliff-brake	Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Container plant propagation (only).					
OWHRMP: Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project; FM: Field Material - 2015 (Quantity of Cleaned Seed to be Determined; Container Plant Propagation Only; Fall 2015)							

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

Plant Species (121 Total Native Species)		Special Status	Wetland Rank
Scientific Name	Common Name		
LYCOPHYTES			
SELAGINELLACEAE - SPIKE-MOSS FAMILY			
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	bushy spike-moss		
FERNS			
DRYOPTERIDACEAE - WOOD FERN FAMILY			
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	coastal woodfern		
POLYPODIACEAE - POLYPODY FAMILY			
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody		
PTERIDACEAE - BRAKE FAMILY			
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee cliff-brake		
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	bird's-foot cliff-brake		
CERATOPHYLLALES			
CERATOPHYLLACEAE - HORNWORT FAMILY			
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	vascular hortwort		OBL
EUDICOTS			
ADOXACEAE - MUSKROOT FAMILY			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry		FAC
ANACARDIACEAE - SUMAC FAMILY			
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac		
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	skunk bush		FACU
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush		
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	western poison oak		FACU
APOCYNACEAE - DOGBANE FAMILY			
<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed		
ASTERACEAE - SUNFLOWER FAMILY			
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote		
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush		
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas' sagebrush		FAC
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush		
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat		FAC
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush		FACU
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i>	yellow pincushion		
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	cobwebby thistle		
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	common sand aster		
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	fascicled tarplant		FACU
<i>Ericameria parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's goldenbush		
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed		FACU
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	golden woolly sunflower		
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual sunflower		FACU
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed		
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>fastigiata</i>	upright sessileflower false goldenaster		

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

Plant Species (121 Total Native Species)		Special Status	Wetland Rank
Scientific Name	Common Name		
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i>	common goldfields		
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	California scale-broom		FACU
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	cliff desert dandelion		
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i>	bi-color everlasting		
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting		
<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i>	hairy everlasting		FACU
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	cotton batting everlasting		FAC
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas' threadleaf ragwort		
BORAGINACEAE - BORAGE FAMILY			
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	common cryptantha		
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	thickleaf yerba santa		
<i>Eriodictyon parryi</i>	poodle-dog bush		
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia		
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	wild heliotrope phacelia		OBL
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	wild canterbury bells		
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia		FACU
CACTACEAE - CACTUS FAMILY			
<i>Opuntia xvaseyi</i>	vasey's prickly pear		
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear		
CAPRIFOLIACEAE - HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY			
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	Johnston's honeysuckle		
CARYOPHYLLACEAE - PINK FAMILY			
<i>Silene laciniata</i>	cardinal catchfly		
CONVOLVULACEAE - MORNING-GLORY FAMILY			
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	coast morning-glory		
CUCURBITACEAE - GOURD FAMILY			
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	large fruit wild cucumber		
FABACEAE - LEGUME FAMILY			
<i>Acmispon brachycarpus</i>	short fruit lotus		
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	deerweed		
<i>Acmispon maritimus</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	coastal lotus		
<i>Acmispon strigosus</i>	strigose lotus		
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i>	bajada lupine		
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	stinging lupine		
<i>Lupinus longifolius</i>	long leaf lupine		
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	arroyo lupine		
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>	cut leaf lupine		
FAGACEAE - OAK FAMILY			
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak		
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	CRPR 4.2	
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	CRPR 4.2	

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

Plant Species (121 Total Native Species)		Special Status	Wetland Rank
Scientific Name	Common Name		
GROSSULARIACEAE - GOOSEBERRY FAMILY			
<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i>	little graceful golden currant		FAC
LAMIACEAE - MINT FAMILY			
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage		
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia		
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage		
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedgenettle		
LOASACEAE - BLAZING STAR FAMILY			
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	smooth stem blazing star		
LYTHRACEAE - LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY			
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	valley redstem		OBL
NYCTAGINACEAE - FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY			
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	coastal wishbone plant		
ONAGRACEAE - EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY			
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i>	hairy suncup		
<i>Clarkia dudleyana</i>	Dudley's clarkia		
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	purple clarkia		
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	tall annual willowherb		
<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i>	California fuchsia		
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb		FACW
<i>Eulobus californicus</i>	false-mustard		
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i>	great marsh evening primrose		FACW
OXALIDACEAE - OXALIS FAMILY			
<i>Oxalis californica</i>	California wood-sorrel		
PAPAVERACEAE - POPPY FAMILY			
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy		
PHRYMACEAE - LOPSEED FAMILY			
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	hairy bush monkeyflower		FACU
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	scarlet monkeyflower		FACW
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	seep monkeyflower		OBL
PLANTAGINACEAE - PLANTAIN FAMILY			
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	heartleaf bush penstemon		
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	showy beardtongue		
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>subviscosus</i>	glandular showy beardtongue		
PLATANACEAE - SYCAMORE FAMILY			
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore		FAC
POLEMONIACEAE - PHLOX FAMILY			
<i>Linanthus californicus</i>	prickly phlox		
POLYGONACEAE - BUCKWHEAT FAMILY			
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	longstem buckwheat		
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	leafy California buckwheat		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	willow smartweed		FACW

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

Plant Species (121 Total Native Species)		Special Status	Wetland Rank
Scientific Name	Common Name		
RANUNCULACEAE - BUTTERCUP FAMILY			
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	chaparral virgin's bower		
RHAMNACEAE - BUCKTHORN FAMILY			
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	whitebark ceanothus		
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	hairy ceanothus		
<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California coffeeberry		
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry		
ROSACEAE - ROSE FAMILY			
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain mahogany		
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon		
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly leaf cherry		
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry		FAC
RUBIACEAE - COFFEE FAMILY			
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	narrow leaved bedstraw		
SALICACEAE - WILLOW FAMILY			
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood		FAC
<i>Salix exigua</i>	sand bar willow		FACW
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow		FACW
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow		FACW
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow		FACW
SOLANACEAE - NIGHTSHADE FAMILY			
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Wright's jimsonweed		
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	white nightshade		FACU
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade		FAC
URTICACEAE - NETTLE FAMILY			
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	hoary stinging nettle		FAC
VERBENACEAE - VERVAIN FAMILY			
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	western vervain		FAC
MONOCOTS			
AGAVACEAE - AGAVE FAMILY			
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca		
CYPERACEAE - SEDGE FAMILY			
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge		FACW
JUNCACEAE - RUSH FAMILY			
<i>Juncus rugulosus</i>	wrinkled rush		OBL
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	basket rush		FACW
<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	iris leaved rush		OBL
POACEAE - GRASS FAMILY			
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	giant wildrye		FACU
<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	Pacific fescue		
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i>	bearded sprangletop		
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	coast range onion grass		
<i>Stipa coronata</i>	crested needle grass		

NATIVE PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

Plant Species (121 Total Native Species)		Special Status	Wetland Rank		
Scientific Name	Common Name				
TYPHACEAE - CATTAIL FAMILY					
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	southern cattail		OBL		
<p>USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank; Cal-IPC: California Invasive Plant Council</p> <p>LEGEND: * = Non-native species cf. = appears similar to, species cannot be confirmed 100% due to phenological condition</p> <p>Special Status:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Federal (USFWS): FE = Endangered FT = Threatened </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> State (CDFW): SE = Endangered ST = Threatened SR = Rare </td> </tr> </table> <p>CRPR – California Rare Plant Rank 1A. Presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere 1B. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere 2A. Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere 2B. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3. Plants about which we need more information - a review list 4. Plants of limited distribution - a watch list</p> <p>Threat Code Extensions None Plants lacking any threat information .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat) .3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)</p> <p>Special status designations updated on 12/21/2014</p>				Federal (USFWS): FE = Endangered FT = Threatened	State (CDFW): SE = Endangered ST = Threatened SR = Rare
Federal (USFWS): FE = Endangered FT = Threatened	State (CDFW): SE = Endangered ST = Threatened SR = Rare				

ATTACHMENT D

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013–SEPTEMBER 2015)

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2015)

Species (Vertebrates): 88 Total Native Species		Special Status	2013	2014	2015
AMPHIBIANS					
AMPHIBIA – AMPHIBIANS					
<i>HYLIDAE – TREEFROGS</i>					
<i>Pseudacris hypochondriaca</i>	Baja California treefrog				X
REPTILES					
LEPIDOSAURIA – LIZARDS AND SNAKES					
<i>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE – SPINY LIZARDS</i>					
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard		X	X	X
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard		X	X	X
<i>TEIIDAE – WHIPTAIL LIZARDS</i>					
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris</i>	tiger whiptail		X	X	X
<i>COLUBRIDAE – COLUBRID SNAKES</i>					
<i>Coluber lateralis</i>	striped racer			X	X
<i>VIPERIDAE – VIPERS AND PITVIPERS</i>					
<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>	western rattlesnake				X
BIRDS					
AVES – BIRDS					
<i>ANATIDAE – SWAN, GOOSE, AND DUCK FAMILY</i>					
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose				X
<i>ODONTOPHORIDAE – NEW WORLD QUAIL FAMILY</i>					
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail			X	X
<i>ARDEIDAE – HERONS</i>					
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron				X
<i>CATHARTIDAE – NEW WORLD VULTURES</i>					
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture			X	X
<i>ACCIPITRIDAE – HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES</i>					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk		X	X	X
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk		X	X	X
<i>CHARADRIIDAE – PLOVERS</i>					
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer		X	X ^a	X
<i>COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES</i>					
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	band-tailed pigeon				X
<i>Streptopelia decaocto*</i>	Eurasian collared-dove				X
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove		X	X	X
<i>APODIDAE – SWIFTS</i>					
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift			X	X
<i>TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRDS</i>					
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	black-chinned hummingbird				X
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird		X	X	X
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird				X
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird				X
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird		X	X	X
<i>Selasphorus sp.</i>	Allen's/rufous hummingbird			X	X

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Species (Vertebrates): 88 Total Native Species		Special Status	2013	2014	2015
PICIDAE – WOODPECKERS					
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's woodpecker		X	X	
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker			X ^a	X ^a
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker				X
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	downy woodpecker				X
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker			X	X
FALCONIDAE – FALCONS					
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel			X	X
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin			X	
PSITTACIDAE – PARROTS					
<i>Amazona viridigenalis*</i>	red-crowned parrot				X
TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS					
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	western wood-pewee				X
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher				X
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher				X
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe		X	X	X
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe			X	X
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher			X	X
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird			X	X
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird			X	X
VIREONIDAE – VIREOS					
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	warbling vireo				X
CORVIDAE – JAYS AND CROWS					
<i>Apelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay		X	X	X
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow				X
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven		X	X	X
HIRUNDINIDAE – SWALLOWS					
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow			X	X
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow				X
AEGITHALIDAE – BUSHTITS					
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit		X	X	X
TROGLODYTIDAE – WRENS					
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	rock wren			X	X
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	canyon wren			X	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren		X	X	X
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren		X	X	X
POLIOPTILIDAE – GNATCATCHERS AND GNATWRENS					
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher			X	
REGULIDAE – KINGLETS					
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet			X	X
SYLVIIDAE – SYLVIID WARBLERS					
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit			X	X
TURDIDAE – THRUSHES AND ROBINS					
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird			X	X
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush				X

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<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin			X	X
MIMIDAE – THRASHERS					
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird		X	X	X
STURNIDAE – STARLINGS					
<i>Sturnus vulgaris*</i>	European starling				X
MOTACILLIDAE – PIPITS					
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American pipit		X		
BOMBYCILLIDAE – WAXWINGS					
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	cedar waxwing				X
PTILOGONATIDAE – SILKY-FLYCATCHERS					
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla			X	
PARULIDAE – WOOD-WARBLEDERS					
<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler				X
<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's warbler				X
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat		X	X ^a	
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler				X
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler		X	X	X
<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	hermit warbler				X
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler				X
EMBERIZIDAE – SPARROWS					
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee		X	X	X
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	rufous-crowned sparrow			X	
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee		X	X	X
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	lark sparrow				X
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow		X	X	X
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow			X	
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow		X	X	X
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco				X
CARDINALIDAE – CARDINALS, GROSBEAKS, AND ALLIES					
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	western tanager				X
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	black-headed grosbeak			X	
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	blue grosbeak				X
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	lazuli bunting				X
ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS					
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark			X	
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird				X
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole			X	X
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole			X	X
FRINGILLIDAE – FINCHES					
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch		X	X	X
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	pine siskin				X
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch		X	X	X
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch				X
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American goldfinch			X	X

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Species (Vertebrates): 88 Total Native Species		Special Status	2013	2014	2015
PASSERIDAE – OLD WORLD SPARROWS					
<i>Passer domesticus</i> *	house sparrow				X
ESTRILDIDAE – WAXBILLS AND MANNIKINS					
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> *	nutmeg mannikin		X	X	
MAMMALS					
MAMMALIA – MAMMALS					
SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS					
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel			X	X
URSIDAE – BEARS					
<i>Ursus americanus</i> *	black bear			X	
CERVIDAE – DEER					
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	southern mule deer		X	X	X
*Introduced Species					
^a Species observed nesting on the site					