
Rare Plant Survey Report

SANTA MARGARITA QUARRY, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a special-status plant survey conducted within the proposed Santa Margarita Quarry Extension Project Reclamation Plan Amendment (RPA) Area (Figure 1) in San Luis Obispo County, California. Three floristic-level surveys that coincide with peak blooming periods of the 20 special-status plant species determined to have potential to occur in the site will be conducted by WRA botanists. The first survey was conducted on March 19 to 21, 2012, with negative findings. Two additional surveys are planned for May and August 2012. Previous special-status plant surveys were conducted at the site in 2008 with negative findings.

1.1 RPA Description

The RPA Area is comprised of 126.1 acres of an active quarry pit, associated processing facilities, and surrounding undeveloped land. Within the RPA Area, the RPA Footprint is comprised of 94.5 acres, and represents the extent of current and proposed project ground disturbance (Figure 2). The undeveloped land surrounding the existing quarry pit and facilities contains mixed chaparral, oak woodland, and riparian habitats, including a portion of the Salinas River. Land use surrounding the RPA Area is mixed rural residential and open space. Elevations within the RPA Area range from approximately 1,050 feet at the highest ridgetop to 880 feet at the bottom of the existing quarry pit.

1.2 Brief Project Description

The proposed project is the modification of an existing Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and RPA for an extension of the existing quarry operations into approximately 38.4 acres of undisturbed slopes to the west of the existing quarry pit (Figure 2). Extension of the quarry operations will occur in four discrete phases. No change in production capability or intensity is proposed beyond currently permitted levels. Reclamation of the RPA Footprint will occur mining operations at the quarry cease.

1.3 Existing Conditions

Biological Communities

Biological communities within the RPA Area (Figure 3) were mapped by WRA in preparation of a Biological Resources Assessment Report (WRA 2012a). Biological communities within the RPA Footprint include chaparral, oak woodland, ephemeral streams, non-native annual grassland and disturbed areas including the active quarry pit and operational water holding features. Additional biological communities within the larger RPA Area include riparian woodland and perennial stream. The Biological Resources Assessment Report describes these communities in detail.

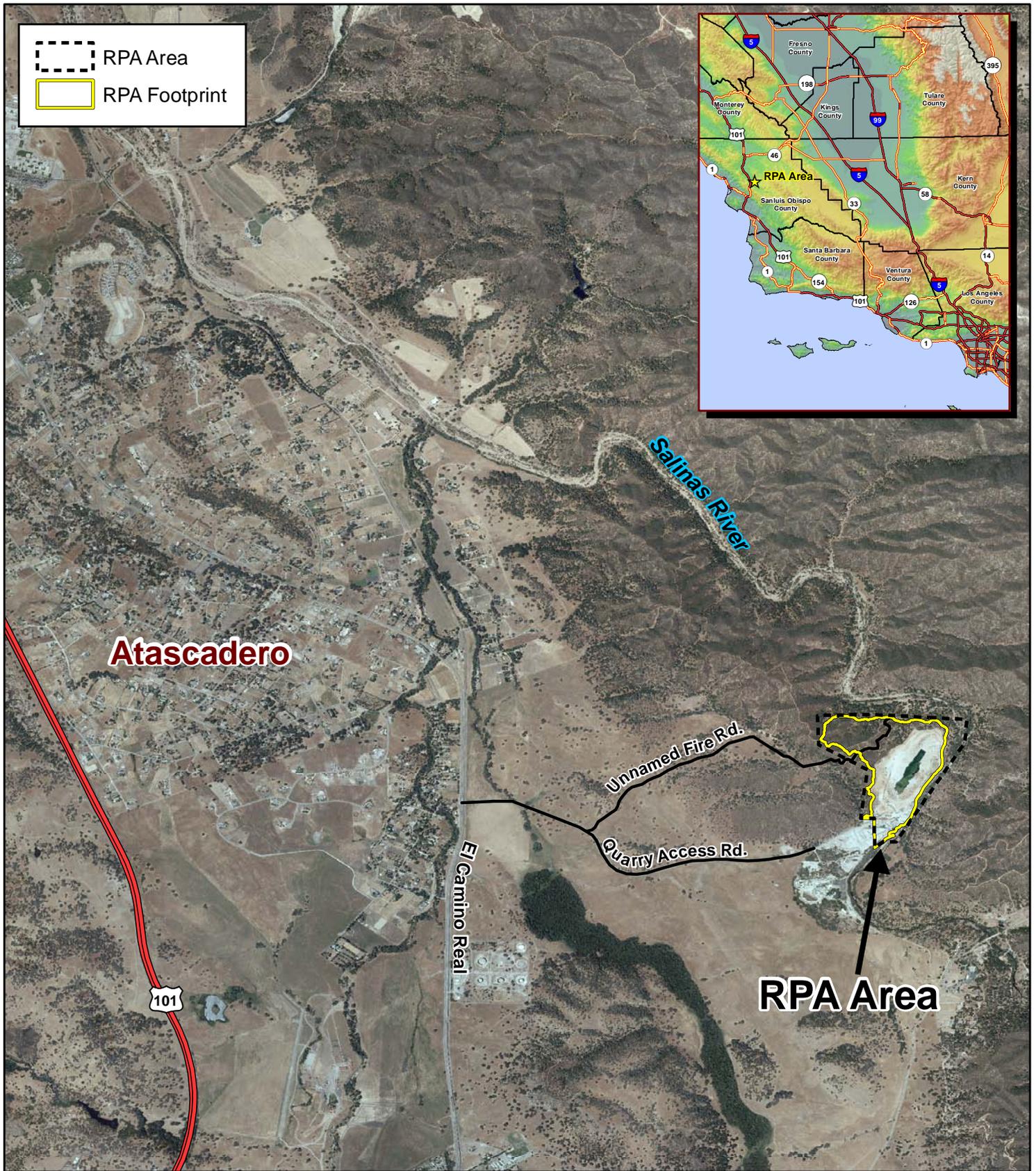
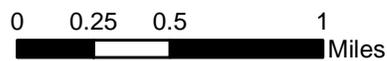


Figure 1. RPA Location Map

Santa Margarita Quarry
 San Luis Obispo County, California



Date: April 2012
 Aerial: 2010 NAIP
 Map By: Michael Rochelle

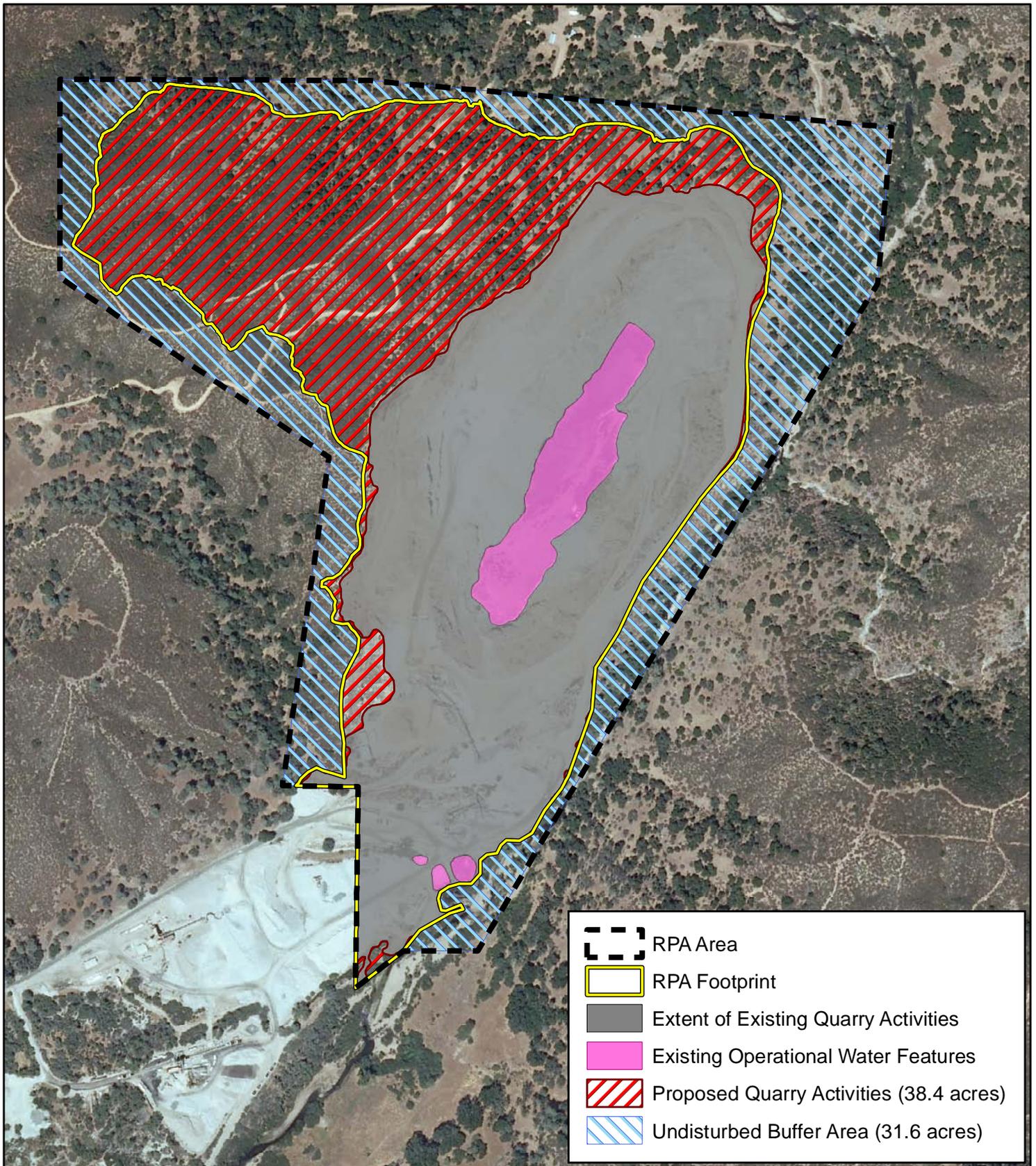


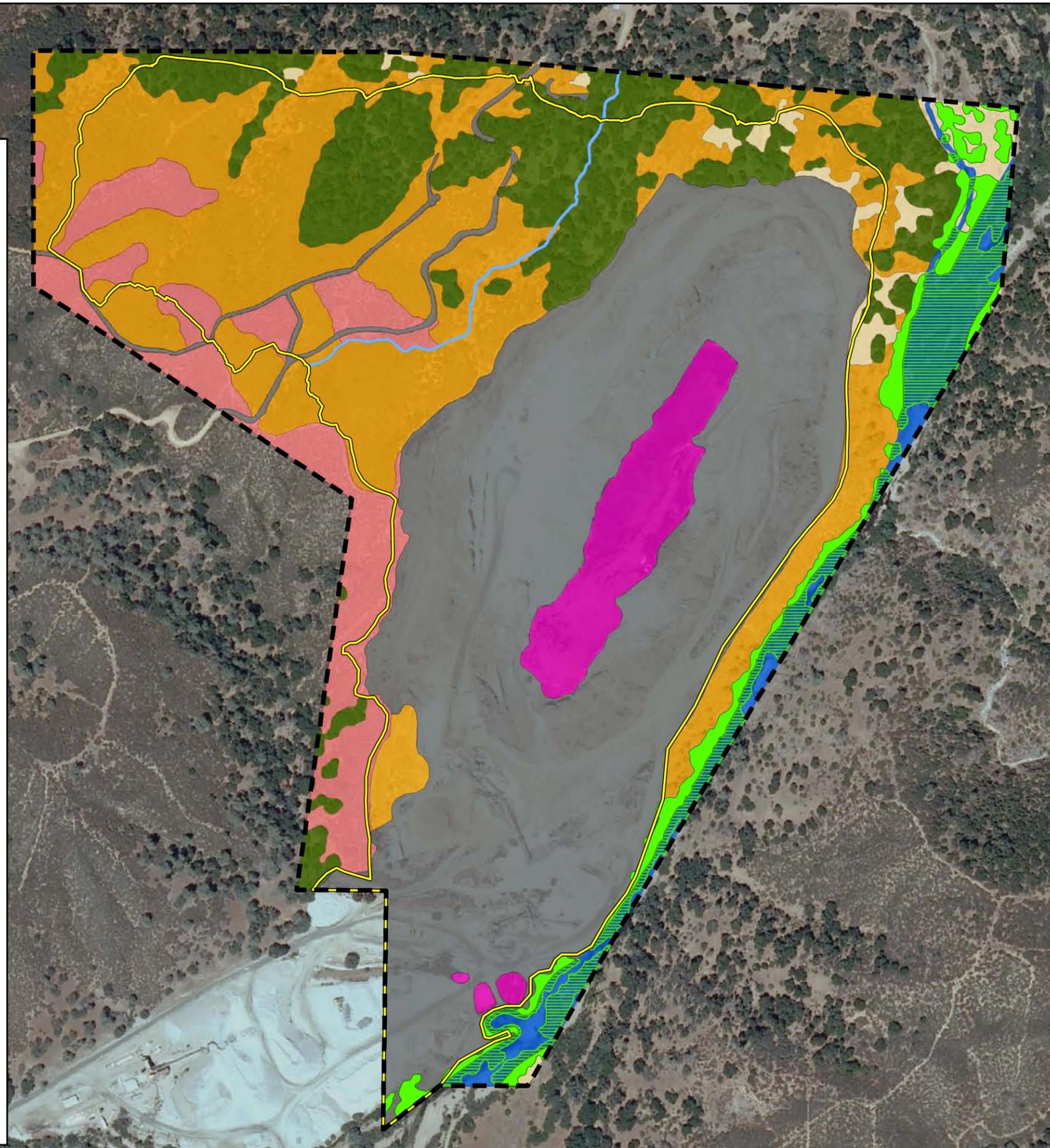
Figure 2. Existing Quarry Activities, Proposed Quarry Activities, and Undisturbed Buffer Area

Santa Margarita Quarry
San Luis Obispo County, California

0 200 400 800
Feet



Date: April 2012
Aerial: 2010 NAIP
Map By: Michael Rochelle



-  RPA Area (126.1 acres)
-  RPA Footprint (94.5 acres)
- Sensitive Biological Communities**
- Coast Live Oak Woodland:
 - 17.3 acres within RPA Area
 - 11.2 acres within RPA Footprint
- Ephemeral Stream:
 - 0.09 acre within RPA Area
 - 0.08 acre within RPA Footprint
- Perennial Stream:
 - 1.5 acres within RPA Area
 - 0 acres within RPA Footprint
- Perennial Stream/Riparian Woodland:
 - 4.2 acres within RPA Area
 - 0 acres within RPA Footprint
- Riparian Woodland:
 - 2.9 acres within RPA Area
 - 0.3 acre within RPA Footprint
- Non-sensitive Biological Communities**
- Chamise Chaparral:
 - 10.0 acres within RPA Area
 - 4.2 acres within RPA Footprint
- Disturbed:
 - 52.3 acres within RPA Area
 - 51.5 acres within RPA Footprint
- Northern Mixed Chaparral:
 - 30.1 acres within RPA Area
 - 21.1 acres within RPA Footprint
- Non-native Annual Grassland:
 - 2.2 acres within RPA Area
 - 0.6 acre within RPA Footprint
- Operational Water Feature:
 - 5.5 acres within RPA Area
 - 5.5 acres within RPA Footprint

Figure 3.

Biological Communities
within the RPA Area



Soils

The Soil Survey of San Luis Obispo County, Paso Robles Area, California (USDA 1983) indicates that the RPA Area contains five mapped soil units: Cieneba-Andregg complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes; Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes; Metz Loamy Sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Xerofluvents – Riverwash Association; and Pits. These soil types are described in detail below and are shown in Figure 4.

Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes. The Cieneba series includes very sandy soils typically found in mountainous areas. The parent material is residuum weathered from granitic rock, and the depth to a restrictive feature (paralithic bedrock) is typically 12 to 20 inches. This soil type is somewhat excessively drained, and the capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is high. The typical depth to the water table is more than 80 inches, and the frequency of ponding is listed as “none.” The typical soil profile includes coarse sandy loam from zero to 15 inches, followed by weathered bedrock from 15 to 19 inches.

Cieneba-Andregg complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes. This soil complex is described as being composed of 35 percent Cieneba soils, 25 percent Andregg soils, and 35 percent minor components. Cieneba soils are described above. Andregg soils are also found in mountainous areas and are composed of residuum weathered from granitic rock. This soil type is well-drained. The depth to a water table is typically more than 80 inches, and the depth to a restrictive feature (paralithic bedrock) is 20 to 40 inches. The frequency of ponding is listed as “none.” A typical soil profile includes coarse sandy loam from 0 to 23 inches, followed by weathered bedrock from 23 to 27 inches. Minor components included in Cieneba-Andregg complex include Vista coarse sandy loam, Sesame sandy loam, Shimmon loam, Hanford gravelly sandy loam, Metz loamy sand, and Tujunga fine sand.

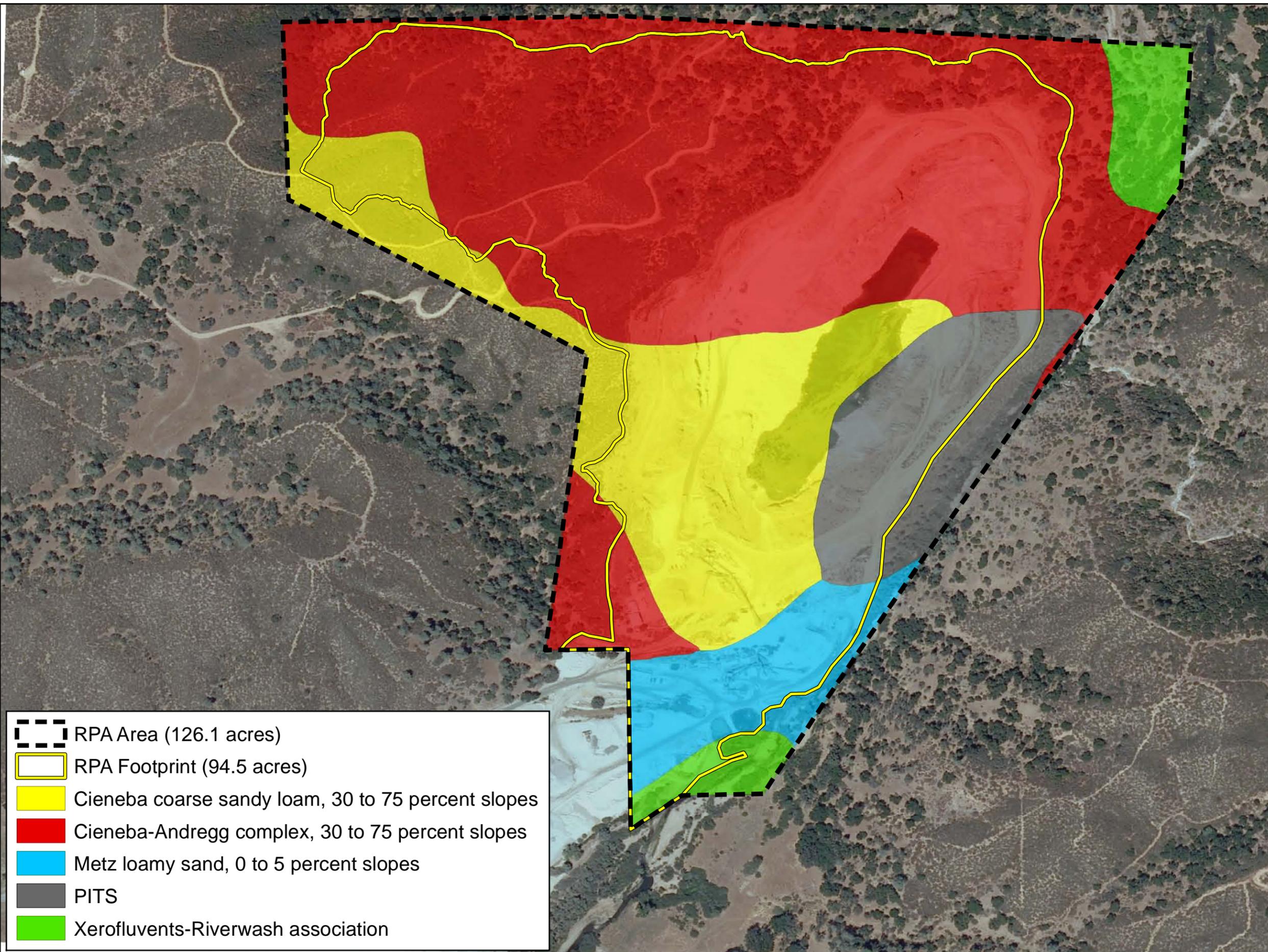
Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes. The Metz series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvial material from mixed, but dominantly sedimentary rocks. Metz soils occur in floodplains and alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent.

Xerofluvents – Riverwash Association. This association consists of 50 percent xerofluvents, 30 percent riverwash and 20 percent minor components. Xerofluvents occur in floodplains and are formed from alluvium derived from mixed rock types. A typical profile is sand from zero to 10 inches, stratified sand to loam from 10 to 30 inches, and stratified gravelly sand to gravel from 30 to 60 inches. Riverwash consists of barren alluvial areas of unstabilized sand, silt, clay, or gravel reworked frequently by stream activity. It occurs in drainageways, and is formed from alluvium derived from mixed rock types. A typical profile is sand from zero to 6 inches and stratified coarse sand to sandy loam from 6 to 60 inches.

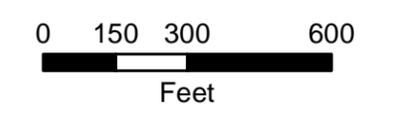
Pit. This mapping unit consists of areas large enough to map where excavations have been made and where the original soil has been removed. Excavations in this area have been principally for aggregate rock material.

Santa Margarita Quarry
 San Luis Obispo County,
 California

Figure 4.
 Soils Mapped
 within the RPA Area



-  RPA Area (126.1 acres)
-  RPA Footprint (94.5 acres)
-  Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes
-  Cieneba-Andregg complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes
-  Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  PITS
-  Xerofluvents-Riverwash association



Date: March 2012
 Map by: Michael Rochelle
 Image: 2010 NAIP

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Background Data

Potential occurrence of special-status species in the RPA Area was evaluated by first determining which special-status species occur in the vicinity of the RPA Area through a literature and database search. Database searches for known occurrences of special-status species focused on the Santa Margarita 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle (USGS 1993) and the eight surrounding USGS quadrangles. The following sources were reviewed to determine which special-status plant species have been documented to occur in the vicinity of the RPA Area:

- California Natural Diversity Database records (CNDDDB) (CDFG 2012)
- USFWS quadrangle species lists (USFWS 2012)
- CNPS Electronic Inventory records (CNPS 2012)

Appendix A presents the evaluation of potential for occurrence of each special-status plant species known to occur in the vicinity of the RPA Area with their habitat requirements, potential for occurrence, and rationale for the determination.

2.2 Field Survey

Field surveys were conducted on March 19 to 21, 2012. Two additional surveys are planned for May and August, 2012. The surveys corresponded to peak blooming periods for observing and accurately identifying rare plant species with potential to occur within the RPA Area. The field surveys were conducted by botanists who have experience with the rare plant species that have potential to occur in the area. The surveys followed the protocol for plant surveys described by Nelson (1987). This protocol complies with recommended resource agency guidelines (CNPS 2001, CDFG 2000, USFWS 1996).

Plants were primarily identified using The Jepson Manual Second Edition (Baldwin et al 2012) for field visits conducted in 2012, to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity. Some plants were cross referenced and identified using The Jepson Manual (Hickman 1993) as some agencies and jurisdictions may base rarity on older names. Names given in this report follow The Jepson Manual II (Baldwin et al 2012), with synonyms from Hickman (1993) noted in brackets.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Background Data Search Results

Based upon a review of the resources and databases given in Section 3.2.1, 67 special status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the RPA Area. Based upon their general habitat requirements, the RPA Footprint has the potential to support 20 of these species. Appendix A, Table 1 summarizes the potential for occurrence within the RPA Footprint for each special status plant species occurring in the vicinity of the RPA Area. Special status plant species with a high or moderate potential to occur in the RPA Footprint are discussed in Section

3.1.1 below.

The RPA Area, exclusive of the RPA Footprint, has the potential to support an additional four special status plant species. Appendix A, Table 2 lists only those species that are unlikely or have no potential to occur within the RPA Footprint itself, but have a high or moderate potential to occur in habitats adjacent to the RPA Footprint, specifically those associated with wetland habitats found in and directly adjacent to the Salinas River. These species are discussed in Section 3.1.2 below.

No special status plant species were observed in the RPA Area during the assessment site visits. Twenty special status plant species have a moderate potential to occur in the RPA Footprint. An additional four species have a moderate potential to occur in the RPA Area, exclusive of the RPA Footprint, specifically in habitats directly associated with the Salinas River. The remaining 43 special status plant species documented to occur in the vicinity of the RPA Area are unlikely or have no potential to occur. Figure 5 displays CNDDDB occurrences of special-status plants within five miles of the RPA Area.

3.1.1 *Special-status plant species with potential to occur in the RPA Footprint*

Hoover's bent grass (*Agrostis hooveri*). **CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential.** Hoover's bent grass is a perennial graminoid in the grass family (Poaceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral and woodland habitats, as well as in open grasslands in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 6 to 610 meters. It blooms between April and July. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

San Luis mariposa lily (*Calochortus obispoensis*). **CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential.** San Luis mariposa lily is a perennial herb (bulb) in the lily family (Liliaceae) that occurs in the understory of and openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats, as well as in open grasslands in San Luis Obispo County at elevations from 75 to 730 meters. It often occurs on serpentine soils. It blooms between May and July. The chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species, however the lack of serpentine soils may reduce the potential for occurrence.

La Panza mariposa lily (*Calochortus simulans*). **CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential.** San Luis Obispo mariposa lily is a perennial herb (bulb) in the lily family (Liliaceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral, woodland, and forest habitats, as well as in open grasslands in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 395 to 1,100 meters. It blooms between April and May. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Dwarf calycadenia (*Calycadenia villosa*). **CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential.** Dwarf calycadenia is an annual herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral and woodland habitats, as well as in open grasslands, meadows, and seeps along the central coast of California at elevations from 240 to 1,350 meters. It blooms between May and October. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

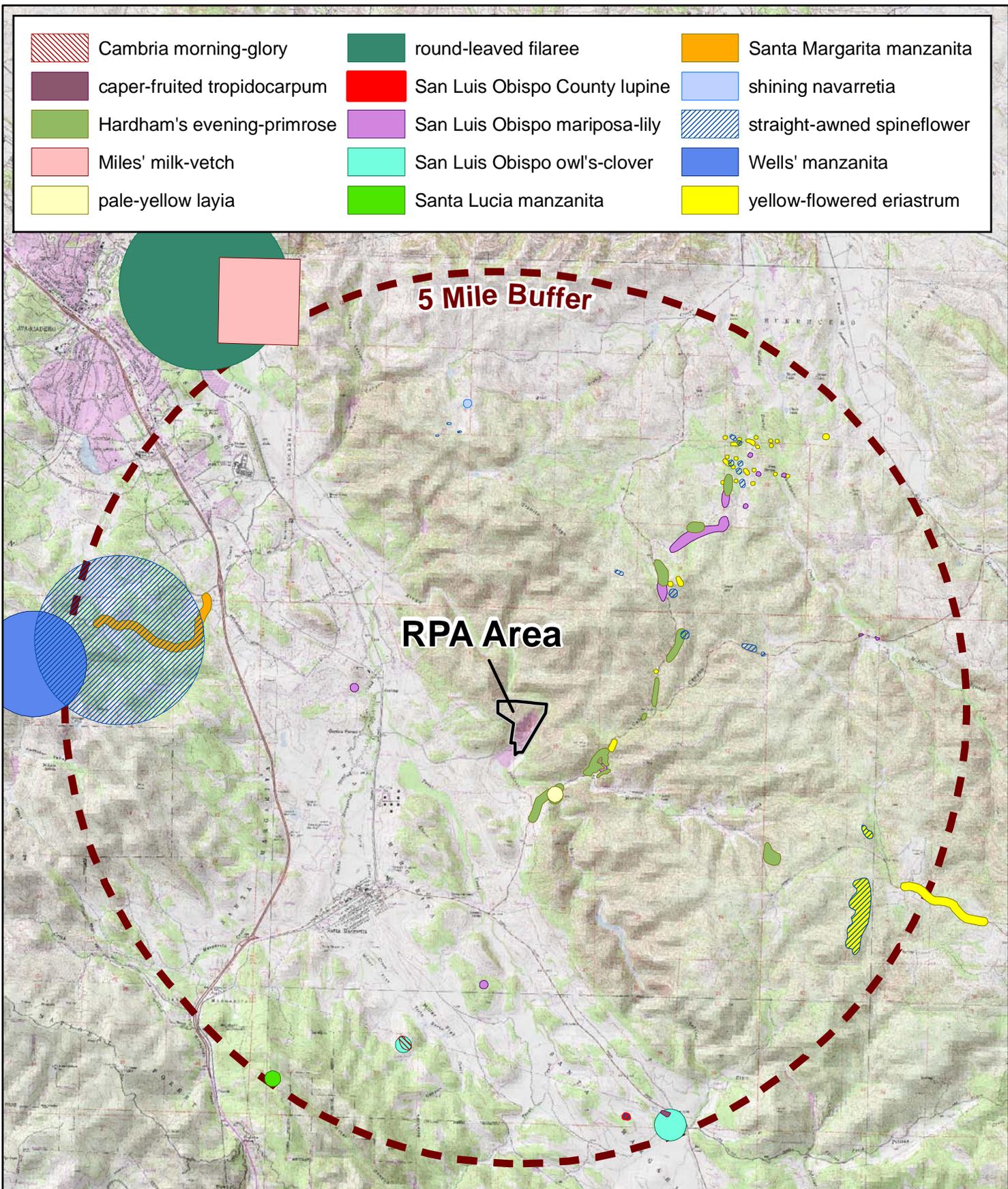


Figure 5. CNDDDB Occurrences of Special-status Plants within Five Miles of the RPA Area

Santa Margarita Quarry
San Luis Obispo County, California



Date: April 2012
Basemap: USGS Topo Quad
Map By: Michael Rochelle

Hardham's evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis hardhamiae*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Hardham's evening primrose is an annual herb in the evening primrose family (Onagraceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral and woodland habitats in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 140 to 610 meters. It blooms between April and May. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

San Luis Obispo sedge (*Carex obispoensis*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. San Luis Obispo sedge is a perennial herb (rhizomatous) in the sedge family (Cyperaceae) that occurs in the understory of forest, chaparral and scrub habitats, as well as in open grasslands and coastal prairies in Monterey, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 10 to 790 meters. It blooms between April and June. The chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Purple amole (*Chlorogalum purpureum* var. *purpureum*). Federally Threatened, CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Purple amole is a perennial herb (bulb) in the century plant family (Agavaceae) that occurs in the understory of woodland habitats as well as in open grasslands in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties on gravelly or clay substrates at elevations from 205 to 350 meters. It blooms between April and June. The woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Strait awned spineflower (*Chorizanthe rectispina*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Strait awned spineflower is an annual herb in the knotweed family (Polygonaceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub habitats in Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 85 to 1,035 meters. It blooms between April and July. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Pismo clarkia (*Clarkia speciosa* ssp. *immaculata*). Federal Endangered, State Rare, CNPS List 1B. Moderate Potential. Pismo clarkia is an annual herb in the willowherb family (Onagraceae) that occurs on sandy soils in openings in chaparral and woodland and in grasslands in San Luis Obispo County from 25 to 185 meters. Although it is known from more maritime-influenced portions of the County, chaparral, woodland and grassland habitats with sandy soils in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Yellow-flowered eriastrum (*Eriastrum luteum*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Yellow-flowered eriastrum is an annual herb in the phlox family (Polemoniaceae) that occurs in the understory of forest, chaparral, and woodland habitats in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 290 to 1,000 meters. It blooms between May and June. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Ojai fritillary (*Fritillaria ojaiensis*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Ojai fritillary is a perennial herb (bulb) in the lily family (Liliaceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral and forest habitats in Sonoma, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 300 to 998 meters. It blooms between March and May. The chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Pale-yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Pale-yellow layia is an annual herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in the understory of woodland habitats as well as in open grasslands along the central coast of California at elevations from 300 to 1,705 meters. It blooms between March and June. The woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Jones' layia (*Layia jonesii*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Jones' layia is an annual herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral habitats as well as in open grasslands San Luis Obispo County at elevations from 5 to 400 meters. It blooms between March and May. The chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

San Luis Obispo County lupine (*Lupinus ludovicianus*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. San Luis Obispo County lupine is a perennial herb in the pea family (Fabaceae) that occurs in the understory of chaparral and woodland habitats in San Luis Obispo County at elevations from 50 to 525 meters. It blooms between April and July. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Carmel Valley bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus palmeri* var. *involucratus*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Carmel Valley bush-mallow is a deciduous shrub in the mallow family (Malvaceae) that occurs in woodland, chaparral, and scrub habitats in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 30 to 1,100 meters. It blooms between May and August, sometimes as late as October. The woodland and chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Santa Lucia bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus palmeri* var. *palmeri*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Santa Lucia bush-mallow is a deciduous shrub in the mallow family (Malvaceae) that occurs in chaparral habitats in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties at elevations from 60 to 360 meters. It blooms between May and July. The chaparral habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate potential. Shining navarretia is an annual herb in the phlox family (Polemoniaceae) that occurs in the understory of woodland habitats as well as in open grasslands and vernal pools in central California at elevations from 76 to 1000 meters. It blooms between May and July. The woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Hooked popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys uncinatus*). CNPS List 1B. High potential. Hooked popcornflower is an annual herb in the borage family (Boraginaceae) that occurs on sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland from 300 to 600 meters. It blooms from April to May. Openings in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats within the RPA Area provide suitable habitat for this species.

White rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*). CNPS List 2. Moderate potential. White rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in the understory of woodland, chaparral, and scrub habitats along the southern California coast at elevations from 0 to 2,100 meters. It blooms between August and November. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*). CNPS List 2. Moderate potential. Rayless ragwort is an annual herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in the understory of woodland, chaparral and scrub habitats throughout California at elevations from 15 to 800 meters. It blooms between January and April. The chaparral and woodland habitats in the RPA Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.

3.1.2 *Additional special-status plant species with potential to occur in the RPA Area*

The RPA Area, exclusive of the RPA Footprint, has the potential to support an additional four special status plant species. Appendix B, Table 2 lists only those species that are unlikely or have no potential to occur within the RPA Footprint itself, but have a high or moderate potential to occur in habitats adjacent to the RPA Footprint, specifically those associated with habitats found in and directly adjacent to the Salinas River. These species are discussed below.

Marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*). Federal Endangered, State Endangered, CNPS List 1B. Moderate Potential. Marsh sandwort is a perennial herb in the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) that occurs on sandy soils in wetland habitats in Los Angeles and San Luis Obispo County from 3 to 170 meters. It blooms from May to August. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA Area, especially on river margins and backwaters.

Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate Potential. Santa Lucia dwarf rush is an annual herb in the rush family (Juncaceae) that occurs in vernal pools, meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, great basin scrub, wet meadow habitats, and streamsides from 300 to 2,040 meters. It blooms from April to June. Wetland habitat along the Salinas River may provide suitable habitat for this species.

Gambel's watercress (*Nasturtium gambelii*). Federal Endangered, State Endangered, CNPS List 1B. Moderate Potential. Gambel's watercress is a perennial rhizomatous herb in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) that occurs in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps from 5 to 330 meters in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Diego and San Luis Obispo counties. It blooms from April to October. Wetland habitat along the Salinas River may provide suitable habitat for this species.

San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*). CNPS List 1B. Moderate Potential. San Bernardino aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in mesic habitats from 2 to 2,040 meters, throughout cismontane southern California, north to Kern and San Luis Obispo counties. It blooms from July to November. Wetland habitat along the Salinas River may provide suitable habitat for this species.

3.2 **Field Survey Results**

No special-status plant species were observed in the RPA Area during the surveys conducted on March 19 to 21, 2012. Plant species were observed within the RPA Area are listed in Appendix C. Two additional surveys are planned for May and August, 2012. These field visits coincide with peak blooming periods for all special-status plant species with potential to occur in the RPA Area. Results of the May and August surveys will be appended to this report when surveys are complete.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Of the 67 special-status plant species known to occur in the vicinity of the RPA Area, 20 species were determined to have a high or moderate potential to occur in the RPA Area. Most of the species found in the background literature review occur in habitats not present in the RPA Area, or on unique soils types such as serpentine which do not occur in the RPA Area. No special-status plant species were observed in the RPA Area during the surveys conducted on March 19 to 21, 2012 or during prior surveys in 2008. Two additional surveys are planned for May and August, 2012. These field visits coincide with peak blooming periods for all special-status plant species with potential to occur in the RPA Area. Results of the May and August surveys will be appended to this report when surveys are complete.

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Appendix A – Potential for Special-status Plant Species to Occur in the RPA Area

Appendix A. Table 1. Potential for Special Status Plant Species to Occur in the RPA Area. List compiled from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Natural Diversity Database (2012), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Lists, and California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2012) Electronic Inventory search of the Santa Margarita, Creston, Shedd Canyon, Wilson Corner, Santa Margarita Lake, Lopez Mountain, San Luis Obispo, Atascadero and Templeton USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|--|---|--|
| Hoover's bent grass <i>Agrostis hooveri</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; usually on sandy soil. Blooms Apr-Jul. 6-610m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Arroyo de la Cruz manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos cruzensis</i> | List 1B | Broadleafed upland forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy. Blooms Dec-Mar. 60-310m. | Unlikely. Although suitable woodland and chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area, the only <i>Arctostaphylos</i> species observed during Jan. 30-31 site visit was <i>A glauca</i> . | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Santa Lucia manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos luciana</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/shale. Blooms Feb-Mar. 350-850m. | Unlikely. Although suitable woodland and chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area, the only <i>Arctostaphylos</i> species observed during Jan. 30-31 site visit was <i>A glauca</i> . No shale substrates exist in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------|---|---|--|
| Morro manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos morroensis</i> | FT, List 1B | Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal dunes (pre-Flandrian), coastal scrub/sandy loam. Blooms Dec-Mar. 5-205m. | No Potential. Species was not observed during site assessment which coincided with the species' blooming period. The RPA Area lacks suitable maritime chaparral habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Pecho manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos pechoensis</i> | List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub/siliceous shale. Blooms Nov-Mar. 125-850m. | Unlikely. Although suitable chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area, the only <i>Arctostaphylos</i> species observed during Jan. 30-31 site visit was <i>A glauca</i> . No shale substrates exist in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Santa Margarita manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> | List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland on shale substrates. Blooms Dec-Mar. 170-1100m. | Unlikely. Although suitable woodland and chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area, the only <i>Arctostaphylos</i> species observed during Jan. 30-31 site visit was <i>A glauca</i> . No shale substrates exist in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Wells' manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos wellsii</i> | List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral/sandstone. Blooms Dec-May. 30-400m. | Unlikely. Although suitable chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area, the only <i>Arctostaphylos</i> species observed during Jan. 30-31 site visit was <i>A glauca</i> . No sandstone substrates exist in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps on sandy soils, openings. Blooms May-Aug. 3-170m. | No Potential. The RPA Footprint lacks suitable bog, fen, or marsh habitat. However, suitable habitat may be present along the Salinas River margins or backwaters. | See Appendix A. Table 2. |
| Miles' milk-vetch <i>Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus</i> | List 1B | Coastal scrub (clay). Blooms Mar-Jun. 20-90m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable coastal scrub habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i> | List 1B | Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/clay. Blooms Mar-May. 15-1200m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable clay soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|--|---|--|
| San Luis mariposa lily <i>Calochortus obispoensis</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/often serpentinite. Blooms May-Jul. 75-730m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| La Panza mariposa lily <i>Calochortus simulans</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland/sandy, often granitic, sometimes serpentinite. Blooms Apr-May. 395-1100m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the RPA Area. Suitable chaparral and woodland habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Dwarf calycadenia <i>Calycadenia villosa</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/rocky, fine soils. Blooms May-Oct. 240-1350m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Hardham's evening-primrose <i>Camissoniopsis [Camissonia] hardhamiae</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland/sandy, decomposed carbonate, disturbed or burned areas. Blooms Apr-May. 140-610m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the RPA Area. Suitable chaparral and woodland habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-----------------|--|---|--|
| San Luis Obispo sedge <i>Carex obispoensis</i> | List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/often serpentinite seeps, sometimes gabbro. Blooms Apr-Jun. 10-790m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Obispo Indian paintbrush <i>Castilleja densiflora ssp. obispoensis</i> | List 1B | Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/sometimes serpentinite. Blooms Mar-May. 10-400m. | Unlikely. Suitable seep habitat was not observed in the RPA Footprint. No serpentine substrates are present in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| California jewel-flower <i>Caulanthus californicus</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland/sandy. Blooms Feb-May. 70-1000m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable scrub, Pinon and juniper woodland, and sandy grassland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Lemmon's jewelflower <i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i> [<i>C. coulteri</i> var. <i>lemmonii</i>] | List 1B | Pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Blooms Mar-May. 80-1220m. | Unlikely. Most known occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the RPA Area are historic. Additionally, the RPA Area lacks commonly associated species reported in CNDDDB occurrence records. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-----------------|--|---|--|
| Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> | List 1B | Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline). Blooms May-Oct (Nov). 1-230m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable alkaline grassland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Pappose tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i> | List 1B | Coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernal mesic, often alkaline sites. Blooms May-Nov. 2-420m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable habitat for this species. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Dwarf soaproot <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> | List 1B | Chaparral (serpentinite). Blooms May-Aug. 305-1000m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentinite soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Purple amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i> | FT, List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/gravelly, clay. Blooms Apr-Jun. 205-350m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present in the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Comata Canyon amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i> | FT, SR, List 1B | Cismontane woodland (serpentinite). Blooms Apr-May. 600-630m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine cismontane woodland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Salt marsh bird's beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> [<i>Cordylanthus</i> <i>maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>] | FE, SE, List 1B | Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Blooms May- Oct. 0-30m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable dune, marsh, and swamp habitats. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Brewer's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe breweri</i> | List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/serpentine, rocky or gravelly. Blooms Apr-Aug. 45-800m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine wooded or scrub habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Straight awned spineflower <i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Blooms Apr-Jul. 85- 1035m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of site. Suitable chaparral and woodland habitat may be present within RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Chorro Creek bog thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/serpentine seeps, drainages. Blooms Feb-Jul (Aug- Sep). 35-380m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Cuesta Ridge thistle <i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>lucianum</i> | List 1B | Chaparral. Openings; on serpentine. Often on steep rocky slopes and along disturbed roadsides. Blooms Apr-Jun. 500-750m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|--------------------|---|--|--|
| La Graciosa thistle <i>Cirsium scariosum</i> var. <i>loncholepis</i> [<i>C. loncholepis</i>] | FT, SE, List 1B | Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (brackish), valley and foothill grassland/mesic, sandy. Blooms May-Aug. 4-220m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Pismo clarkia <i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>immaculata</i> [<i>C. s. var. immaculata</i>] | FE, SR, List 1B | Chaparral (margins, openings), cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/sandy. Blooms May-Jul. 25-185m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral, woodland and grasslands on sandy soils exist within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> | List 1B | Chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes. Blooms Apr-May. 0-200m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable coastal and maritime habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Luis Obispo serpentine dudleya <i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>bettinae</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/serpentinite, rocky. Blooms May-Jul. 20-180m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Luis Obispo dudleya <i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>murina</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/serpentinite. Blooms May-Jun. 90-440m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentinite soils and outcrops. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> | List 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/rocky, often on clay or serpentinite. Blooms Apr-Jun. 5-450m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable clay or serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Kern mallow <i>Eremalche parryi</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i> [<i>E. kernensis</i>] | FE, List 1B | Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. On dry, open, sandy to clayey soils; usually within saltbush scrub; often at edge of balds. Blooms Mar-May. 70-1000m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable chenopod scrub or alkaline grassland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Yellow-flowered eriastrum <i>Eriastrum luteum</i> | List 1B | Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland/sandy or gravelly. Blooms May-Jun. 290-1000m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of site. Suitable chaparral and woodland habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Indian Knob mountainbalm <i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub /sandstone. Blooms Mar-Jun. 80-270m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable maritime chaparral habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Hoover's button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> | List 1B | Vernal pools. Blooms in July. 3-45m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable vernal pool habitats. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|---|---|--|
| Ojai fritillary <i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> | List 1B | Broadleaved upland forest (mesic), chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest/rocky. Blooms Mar-May. 300-998m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable forest and chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Benito fritillary <i>Fritillaria viridea</i> | List 1B | Chaparral (serpentine). Blooms Mar-May. 200-1525m. | Unlikely. Most known occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the RPA Area are associated with serpentine soils. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Francisco gumplant <i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> [<i>G. h. var. maritima</i>] | List 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; on sandy or serpentine soils. Blooms Jun-Sep. 15-400m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable coastal scrub or grassland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i> | List 1B | Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly. Blooms Feb-Jul (Sep). 70-810m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable maritime chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i> | List 1B | Vernal pools, meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, great basin scrub. Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats, and streamsides. Blooms Apr-Jul. 300-2040m. | Unlikely. The RPA Footprint lacks suitable wetland habitat, however suitable habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA Area. | See Appendix A Table 2. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|--------------------|--|---|--|
| Beach layia <i>Layia carnosa</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Coastal dunes, coastal scrub (sandy). Blooms Mar-Jul. 0-60m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable dune and coastal scrub habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Pale-yellow layia <i>Layia heterotricha</i> | List 1B | Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland/alkaline or clay. Blooms Mar-Jun. 300-1705m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of site. Suitable woodland habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Jones' layia <i>Layia jonesii</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland/clay or serpentinite. Blooms Mar-May. 5-400m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Luis Obispo County lupine <i>Lupinus ludovicianus</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, on sandstone or sandy soils. Blooms Apr-Jul. 50-525m. | Moderate Potential. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of project site. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Nipomo Mesa lupine <i>Lupinus nipomensis</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Coastal dunes. Blooms Dec-May. 10-50m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable coastal dune habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Carmel Valley bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutus</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Blooms May-Aug (Oct). 30-1100m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Santa Lucia bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> | List 1B | Chaparral (rocky). Blooms May-Jul. 60-360m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Palmer's monardella <i>Monardella palmeri</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland/serpentine. Blooms Jun-Aug. 200-800m. | Unlikely. Most known occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the RPA Area are associated with serpentine soils. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soils. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Joaquin woolly-threads <i>Monolopia [Lembertia,</i> <i>Eatonella] congdonii</i> | FE, List 1B | Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland (sandy). Blooms Feb-May. 60-800m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Gambel's watercress <i>Nasturtium [Rorippa,</i> <i>Cardamine] gambelii</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). Blooms Apr-Sep. 5-330m. | Unlikely. The RPA Footprint lacks suitable freshwater or brackish marsh habitat, however suitable habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA Area. | See Appendix A Table 2. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-----------------|--|---|--|
| Spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> | FT, List 1B | Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), playas, vernal pools. Blooms Apr-Jun. 30-1300m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable scrub, swamp, playa, and vernal pool habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Shining navarretia <i>Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians</i> | List 1B | Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Blooms May-Jul. 90-1000m. | Moderate Potential. Species occurrence within 5 miles of RPA Area. Suitable woodland and grassland habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| California orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Vernal pools. Blooms Apr-Aug. 15-660m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable vernal pool habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Hooked popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i> | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sandstone outcrops and canyon sides; often in burned or disturbed areas. Blooms Apr-May. 300-820m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral and cismontane habitat is present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| White rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> | List 2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland/sandy, gravelly. Blooms (Jul) Aug-Nov (Dec). 0-2100m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable chaparral and woodland habitats may be present within RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------|---|--|--|
| Adobe sanicle <i>Sanicula maritima</i> | SR, List 1B | Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/clay, serpentinite. Blooms Feb-May. 30-240m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable clay or serpentine soils. Additionally, the RPA Area is above this species' elevation range. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Rayless ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i> | List 2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sometimes alkaline. Blooms Jan-Apr. 15-800m. | Moderate Potential. This species was not observed during the site assessment Jan 30-31, 2008, however, suitable chaparral habitat may be present within the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Cuesta Pass checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>anomala</i> | SR, List 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral/serpentinite. Blooms May-Jun. 600-800m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soil. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Parish's checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> | SR, List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Blooms Jun-Aug. 1000-2135m. | Unlikely. RPA Area is below species' elevation range and the nearest CNDDDB occurrence is over five miles from the RPA Area. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Most beautiful jewel-flower <i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>glandulosus</i> [<i>S. albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>] | List 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/serpentinite. Blooms (Mar) Apr-Sep (Oct). 94-1000m. | Unlikely. The RPA Area lacks suitable serpentine soil. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|
| California seablite <i>Suaeda californica</i> | FE, List 1B | Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Blooms Jul-Oct. 0-15m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable coastal salt marsh or swamp habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> | List 1B | Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs. Blooms Jul-Nov. 2-2040m. | Unlikely. The RPA Footprint lacks suitable habitat, however suitable habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA Area. | See Appendix A Table 2. |
| Saline clover <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> [<i>T. depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>] | List 1B | Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), vernal pools. Blooms Apr-Jun. 0-300m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable mesic alkaline grassland and swamp habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |
| Caper-fruited tropidocarpum <i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i> | List 1B | Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills). Blooms Mar-Apr. 1-455m. | No Potential. The RPA Area lacks suitable alkaline grassland habitat. | Appropriately-timed floristic survey conducted; species not observed in the RPA Area. No further action recommended. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|

*** Key to status codes:**

- FE Federal Endangered
- FT Federal Threatened
- SE State Endangered
- ST State Threatened
- SR State Rare
- List 1A CNPS List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California
- List 1B CNPS List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
- List 2 CNPS List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Appendix A. Table 2. Potential for Special Status Plant Species to Occur in the RPA Area, Excluding the RPA Footprint. This list includes only those species that are unlikely or have no potential to occur within the RPA Footprint itself, but have a high or moderate potential to occur in habitats adjacent to the RPA Footprint, specifically those associated with habitats found in the Salinas River.

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps on sandy soils, openings. Blooms May-Aug. 3-170m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA, especially on river margins and backwaters. | An appropriately-timed floristic survey should be conducted during the blooming period of this species. |
| Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i> | List 1B | Vernal pools, meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, great basin scrub. Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats, and streamsides. Blooms Apr-Jul. 300-2040m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA, especially on river margins and backwaters. | An appropriately-timed floristic survey should be conducted during the blooming period of this species. |
| Gambel's watercress <i>Nasturtium [Rorippa, Cardamine] gambelii</i> | FE, SE, List 1B | Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). Blooms April-October. 5-330m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA, especially on river margins and backwaters. | An appropriately-timed floristic survey should be conducted during the blooming period of this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|--|---|---|
| San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> | List 1B | Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs. Blooms Jul-Nov. 2-2040m. | Moderate Potential. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat may be present along the Salinas River within the RPA, especially on river margins and backwaters. | An appropriately-timed floristic survey should be conducted during the blooming period of this species. |

* Key to status codes:

FE Federal Endangered

SE State Endangered

List 1B CNPS List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

Appendix B – Representative Photographs



Appendix B. Representative Photographs

Top: Chamise chaparral in the foreground, coast live oak woodland and northern mixed chaparral on the facing slope, and disturbed areas beyond the ridge.

Bottom: Coast live oak woodland habitat.
Photographs taken January 31, 2008





Appendix B. Representative Photographs

Top: Chamise chaparral habitat.

Bottom: Northern mixed chaparral habitat.



Photographs taken January 31, 2008

Appendix C – Plant Species Observed in the RPA Area

Appendix C. Plant species observed in the RPA Area

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Adoxaceae [Caprifoliaceae] | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i> [S. <i>mexicana</i>] | blue elderberry | FAC | native | evergreen shrub |
| Agavaceae [Liliaceae] | <i>Hesperoyucca</i> [<i>Yucca</i>] <i>whipplei</i> | chaparral yucca | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Anacardiaceae | <i>Rhus aromatica</i> [R. <i>trilobata</i>] | skunkbrush | NI | native | deciduous shrub |
| Anacardiaceae | <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | poison oak | NL | native | deciduous shrub |
| Apiaceae | <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> | bur chervil | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i> | wild parsley | NL | native | annual herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Bowlesia incana</i> | hoary bowlesia | FACU | native | annual herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Conium maculatum</i> | poison hemlock | FACW | non-native | perennial herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i> | purple sanicle | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> | Pacific sanicle | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Tauschia hartwegii</i> | Hartweg's tauschia | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Apiaceae | <i>Torilis arvensis</i> | hedge parsley | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Apocynaceae [Asclepiadaceae] | <i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i> | Kotolo milkweed | FAC | native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Achyrachaena mollis</i> | blow wives | NL | native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Acourtia microcephala</i> | sacapellote | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia californica</i> | California sage scrub | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> | mugwort | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> | wild tarragon | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> | coyotebrush | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Asteraceae | <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> | mulefat | FACW | native | evergreen shrub |
| Asteraceae | <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> | Italian thistle | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> | tocalote | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | yellow starthistle | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>occidentale</i> | cobwebby thistle | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> | artichoke thistle | NL | non-native | perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> | golden yarrow | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Asteraceae | <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> | telegraph weed | | | |
| Asteraceae | <i>Micropus californicus</i> | slender cottonweed | NL | native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Pseudognaphalium</i> [<i>Gnaphalium</i>] <i>californicum</i> | ladies' tobacco | NL | native | annual or perennial herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Pseudognaphalium</i> [<i>Gnaphalium</i>] <i>luteoalbum</i> | Jersey cudweed | FACW- | non-native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Senecio flaccidus</i> | chaparral ragwort | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Asteraceae | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | old man of the spring | NI* | native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Stephanomeria elata</i> | Santa Barbara wire lettuce | NL | native | annual herb |
| Asteraceae | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | common dandelion | FACU | non-native | perennial herb |

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Boraginaceae | <i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> [<i>A. menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>] | common fiddleneck | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae | <i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> var. <i>tessellata</i> | desert fiddleneck | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae | <i>Cryptantha microstachys</i> | Tejon cryptantha | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae | <i>Cryptantha muricata</i> | prickly cryptantha | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae | <i>Cryptantha nemaclada</i> | Colusa cryptantha | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae] | <i>Eriodictyon traskiae</i> | Pacific yerba santa | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae] | <i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i> | common eucrypta | NL | native | annual herb |
| Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae] | <i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> var. <i>cicutaria</i> | caterpillar phacelia | NL | native | annual herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> | yellow rocket | FACW | non-native | perennial herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | shepherd's purse | FAC | non-native | annual herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Erysimum capitatum</i> | western wallflower | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> | short pod mustard | NL | non-native | perennial herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> [<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>] | watercress | OBL | native | perennial herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> | fringe pod | NL | native | annual herb |
| Brassicaceae | <i>Thysanocarpus radians</i> | showy fringe pod | NL | native | annual herb |
| Caprifoliaceae | <i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> [<i>S. hesperius</i>] | creeping snowberry | NL | native | deciduous shrub |
| Convolvulaceae | <i>Calystegia longipes</i> | Piute morning glory | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Convolvulaceae [Cuscutaceae] | <i>Cuscuta californica</i> var. <i>californica</i> | chapparal dodder | NL | native | annual herb (parasitic) |
| Crassulaceae | <i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i> ssp. <i>pulverulenta</i> | chalk dudleya | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Cucurbitaceae | <i>Marah fabacea</i> [<i>M. fabaceus</i>] | manroot | NL | native | perennial vine |
| Cyperaceae | <i>Carex nudata</i> | torrent sedge | FACW | native | perennial graminoid |
| Cyperaceae | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | slough sedge | OBL | native | perennial graminoid |
| Cyperaceae | <i>Carex</i> sp. | sedge | - | - | - |
| Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | bracken fern | FACU | native | fern |
| Dryopteridaceae | <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | western swordfern | NL | native | fern |
| Ericaceae | <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> | big-berry manzanita | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Ericaceae | <i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i> | white leaf manzanita | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Fabaceae | <i>Acmispon</i> [<i>Lotus</i>] <i>strigosus</i> | strigose lotus | NL | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Acmispon glaber</i> [<i>Lotus scoparius</i>] | deer vetch | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> | western indigo bush | FAC | native | deciduous shrub |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> var. <i>vestitus</i> | pacific pea | NL | native | perennial herb |

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> | miniature lupine | NL | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus concinnus</i> | elegant lupine | NL | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> | stinging lupine | NL | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus truncatus</i> | blunt leaved lupine | NL | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | bur clover | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Pickeringia montana</i> | chaparral pea | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Fabaceae | <i>Rupertia physodes</i> | California tea | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>depauperatum</i> | dwarf sack clover | FAC | native | annual herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i> | coast clover | FACW | native | perennial herb |
| Fabaceae | <i>Vicia villosa</i> | hairy vetch | NL | non-native | annual herb or vine |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | coast live oak | NL | native | evergreen tree |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> | scrub oak | NL | native | evergreen tree |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | blue oak | NL | native | deciduous tree |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>durata</i> | leather oak | NL | native | evergreen shrub or tree |
| Garryaceae | <i>Garrya elliptica</i> | coast silktassel | NL | native | evergreen shrub or tree |
| Geraniaceae | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | redstem filaree | NL | non-native | annual herb |
| Grossulariaceae | <i>Ribes malvaceum</i> | chaparral currant | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Grossulariaceae | <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> | redflower currant | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Grossulariaceae | <i>Ribes speciosum</i> | fuschia-flowered gooseberry | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Isoetaceae | <i>Isoetes orcuttii</i> | Orcutt's quillwort | OBL | native | fern (aquatic) |
| Lamiaceae | <i>Salvia apiana</i> | white sage | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Lamiaceae | <i>Salvia columbariae</i> | chia sage | NL | native | annual herb |
| Lamiaceae | <i>Salvia mellifera</i> | black sage | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Lamiaceae | <i>Trichostema lanatum</i> | wooly bluecurls | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Lauraceae | <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | California bay | FAC | native | evergreen tree |
| Liliaceae | <i>Calochortus albus</i> | white globe lily | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Malvaceae | <i>Malacothamnus</i> sp. | bush mallow | - | - | evergreen shrub |
| Montiaceae [Portulacaceae] | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> | redmaids | FACU* | native | annual herb |
| Montiaceae [Portulacaceae] | <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>mexicana</i> | miner's lettuce | FAC | native | annual herb |
| Myrsinaceae [Primulaceae] | <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | scarlet pimpernel | FAC | non-native | annual herb |
| Onagraceae | <i>Camissoniopsis</i> [<i>Camissonia</i>] <i>intermedia</i> | no common name | NL | native | annual herb |
| Onagraceae | <i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>speciosa</i> | redspot clarkia | NL | native | annual herb |
| Onagraceae | <i>Clarkia unguiculata</i> | elegant clarkia | NL | native | annual herb |
| Onagraceae | <i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> | annual willowherb | UPL | native | annual herb |
| Onagraceae | <i>Epilobium canum</i> | California fuchsia | NL | native | perennial herb |

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Orobanchaceae | <i>Orobanche bulbosa</i> | chaparral broomrape | NL | native | perennial herb (parasitic) |
| Orobanchaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Pedicularis densiflora</i> | Indian warrior | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Oxalidaceae | <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Bermuda buttercup | NL | non-native | perennial herb |
| Paeoniaceae | <i>Paeonia californica</i> | California peony | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Papaveraceae | <i>Dendromecon rigida</i> | bush poppy | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Papaveraceae | <i>Ehrendorferia [Dicentra] chrysantha</i> | golden eardrops | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Papaveraceae | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California poppy | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Papaveraceae | <i>Platystemon californicus</i> | creamcups | NL | native | annual herb |
| Phrymaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> | sticky monkeyflower | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Phrymaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Mimulus fremontii</i> | Fremont's monkeyflower | NL | native | annual herb |
| Phrymaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Mimulus guttatus</i> | seep monkeyflower | OBL | native | annual or perennial rhizomatous herb |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> | foothill pine | NL | native | evergreen tree |
| Plantaginaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Antirrhinum multiflorum</i> | chaparral snapdragon | NL | native | annual or perennial herb |
| Plantaginaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Collinsia heterophylla</i> | purple Chinese houses | NL | native | annual herb |
| Plantaginaceae [Scrophulariaceae] | <i>Keckiella cordifolia</i> | heartleaf keckiella | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Plantanaceae | <i>Platanus racemosa</i> | western sycamore | FACW | native | deciduous tree |
| Poaceae | <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> | silver hairgrass | NL | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Avena barbara</i> | slender wild oat | NL | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | ripgut brome | NL | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | soft chess | FACU | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Bromus madritensis</i> | foxtail chess | NI | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | hedgehog dogtail | NL | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Elymus glaucus</i> | blue wildrye | FACU | native | perennial graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Festuca [Vulpia] microstachys</i> | small fescue | NL | native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Festuca [Vulpia] myuros</i> | rattail fescue | FACU | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Festuca perennis [Lolium multiflorum]</i> | Italian ryegrass | FAC | non-native | annual or biennial graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | foxtail barley | NI | non-native | annual graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Melica imperfecta</i> | smallflower melic | NL | native | perennial graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Melica torreyana</i> | Torrey's melic | NL | native | perennial graminoid |
| Poaceae | <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> | deergrass | FACW | native | perennial graminoid |

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Poaceae | <i>Stipa</i> [<i>Nassella</i>] <i>pulchra</i> | purple needlegrass | NL | native | perennial graminoid |
| Polemoniaceae | <i>Leptosiphon</i> [<i>Linanthus</i>] <i>parviflorus</i> | variable linanthus | NL | native | annual herb |
| Polemoniaceae | <i>Linanthus californicus</i> [<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>] | California linanthus | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Polemoniaceae | <i>Navarretia atractyloides</i> | hollyleaf navarretia | NL | native | annual herb |
| Polemoniaceae | <i>Navarretia squarrosa</i> | skunkweed | NL | native | annual herb |
| Polygonaceae | <i>Chorizanthe biloba</i> var. <i>biloba</i> | two lobed spineflower | NL | native | annual herb |
| Polygonaceae | <i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> | longstem buckwheat | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Polygonaceae | <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> | California buckwheat | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | southern maiden hair fern | FACW | native | fern |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> | California maiden hair fern | NL | native | fern |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> | coffee fern | NL | native | fern |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Pellaea mucronata</i> | birdfoot fern | NL | native | fern |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> | goldback fern | NL | native | fern |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Clematis lasiantha</i> | chaparral clematis | NL | native | perennial herb or vine |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i> | Parry's larkspur | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Enemion</i> [<i>Isopyrum</i>] <i>occidentale</i> | western false rue anemone | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> var. <i>polycarpum</i> [<i>T. polycarpum</i>] | Fendler's meadow rue | FACU | native | perennial herb |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> var. <i>cuneatus</i> | buckbrush | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> | chaparral whitethorn | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> | hairy ceanothus | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Frangula</i> [<i>Rhamnus</i>] <i>californica</i> | coffeeberry | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> | redberry | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rosaceae | <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> | chamise | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rosaceae | <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i> | birch-leaf mountain mahogany | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rosaceae | <i>Drymocallis</i> [<i>Potentilla</i>] <i>glandulosa</i> | no common name | FAC | native | perennial herb |
| Rosaceae | <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> | toyon | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rosaceae | <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | bitter cherry | NL | native | deciduous shrub or tree |
| Rosaceae | <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> | holly-leaf cherry | NL | native | evergreen shrub |
| Rosaceae | <i>Rubus ursinus</i> | California blackberry | FACW | native | deciduous to evergreen shrub |
| Rubiaceae | <i>Galium andrewsii</i> ssp. <i>andrewsii</i> | phlox-leaved bedstraw | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Rubiaceae | <i>Galium aparine</i> | common bedstraw | FACU | native | annual herb |
| Rubiaceae | <i>Galium californicum</i> | California bedstraw | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Rubiaceae | <i>Galium porrigens</i> | climbing bedstraw | NL | native | evergreen vine or shrub |
| Salicaceae | <i>Populus fremontii</i> | Fremont's cottonwood | FACW | native | deciduous tree |
| Salicaceae | <i>Salix exigua</i> | sandbar willow | OBL | native | deciduous shrub |
| Salicaceae | <i>Salix laevigata</i> | red willow | FACW | native | deciduous tree |

| FAMILY | SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | INDICATOR STATUS** | ORIGIN | FORM |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------|---|
| Salicaceae | <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> | arroyo willow | FACW | native | deciduous tree |
| Saxifragaceae | <i>Micranthes [Saxifraga] californica</i> | no common name | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Solanaceae | <i>Solanum xanti</i> | chaparral nightshade | NL | native | perennial herb or subshrub |
| Themidaceae [Liliaceae] | <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> | blue dicks | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Urticaceae | <i>Parietaria hespera</i> | pellitory | NL | native | annual herb |
| Verbenaceae | <i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> | vervain | FAC | native | perennial herb |
| Violaceae | <i>Viola pedunculata</i> | johnny jump-up | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Violaceae | <i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i> | goosefoot violet | NL | native | perennial herb |
| Viscaceae | <i>Phoradendron serotinum</i> | mistletoe | NL | native | evergreen shrub (parasitic on <i>Populus</i>) |

*Plants were primarily identified using *The Jepson Manual Second Edition* (B.G. Baldwin et al 2012), to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity. Some plants were cross referenced and identified using *The Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993) as some agencies and jurisdictions may base rarity on older names. Names given follow B.G. Baldwin et al (2012), with synonyms from Hickman (1993) noted in brackets.

**wetland indicator status from Reed (1988)