

BOWLAND & ASSOCIATES
Biological Consulting Services
PMB-205, 2674 East Main Street, Suite D
Ventura, CA 93003-2830
805-652-0577 fax 652-0576

February 19, 2003

Ms. Ann M. Johnston
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Subject: Results of Focused Plant Surveys of Lyons Canyon, Valencia vicinity, California

Dear Ms. Johnston:

This letter report contains the findings of focused plant surveys on the approximate ± 360 -acre site known as Lyons Canyon. The project site is located in the Santa Clarita Valley in an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County. The site is generally located west of Interstate 5 and The Old Road, south of Pico Canyon Road and north of Calgrove Blvd. Undeveloped open space lies to the west of the site. The Ed Davis Park in Towsley Canyon, an undeveloped public open space, is south of the site. Residential development borders the northern portion of the site off Sagecrest Circle, and The Old Road forms the eastern boundary.

The project site is located in the western Transverse Ranges Geologic Province, on the northeast flank of the Santa Susana Mountains. Site topography is generally hilly, ranging from very steep terrain to gently sloping and nearly level areas. The site is traversed by ephemeral drainages, with one main drainage running through Lyons Canyon. Current land uses of the project site include abandoned sets related to the movie and/or television industry, and undeveloped open space. One main road runs through the site along Lyons Canyon, with other lesser roads extending into other portions of the site.

The predominant soils on the project site include Castaic Balcom, Castaic Saugus, Hanford, Millsholm, Saugus, Yolo and Zamora associations, which are silty clay loams, sandy loams, rocky loams, or rocky sandy loams. The project site is located on the southern portion of the Newhall, and the northern portion of the Oat Mountain U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps.

Botanic communities present include non-native annual grassland, chaparral, sage scrub, coast live oak woodland, black walnut woodland, and riparian (including willow scrub and mule fat scrub). Ruderal and disturbed areas contain landscape species of trees and shrubs.

METHODS

A literature search was conducted to determine the presence of previously identified special status species of flora and plant communities reported as occurring in the project vicinity.¹ The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) computer data base was searched for the Newhall, Oat Mountain, Simi Valley, Mint Canyon, San Fernando, and Val Verde USGS quadrangles.

Field surveys were conducted on June 3, 4 & 5 and July 30, 2003 by Jacqueline Bowland Worden and Trish Munro of Bowland & Associates. All areas of the project site containing habitats potentially suitable for special status plant species were surveyed using meandering transects. Particular attention was paid to openings in dense cover, or other micro-habitats where species of special interest could occur within otherwise less than suitable habitats.

Plant species observed during the surveys are included in Appendix A. A brief field check was conducted on December 15, 2003 by Ms. Worden to determine the areal extent and the effects of the October 2003 wildfires.

Plant species were identified in the field or collected for future identification. Plants were identified using keys in Hickman (1993), Munz (1974), or Abrams (1923). Taxonomy follows Hickman (1993) for scientific and common names, or current taxonomic references (e.g., scientific journals).

Field surveys were focused on determining the presence of special status species and communities. Surveys were timed to optimize identification of the largest number of species, as well as to coincide with the flowering period of sensitive species. Table 1 lists these plants, along with their listing status and blooming period. Plants in **bold face type** in Table 1 were found on-site during 2003 surveys.

¹ "Special Status Species and Habitats" include those listed as threatened or endangered by the state and/or federal governments, those designated by the California Department of Fish & Game, and those listed by other conservation organizations, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Listing by non-governmental organizations may infer no legal protection, but may make a species "rare" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Table 1. Special-status Plants

Species	Status		
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	—	List 1B
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	List 1B
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> Thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	List 1B
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa lily	—	—	List 4
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i> Club-haired mariposa lily	—	—	List 4
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender mariposa lily	—	—	List 1B
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	—	—	List 1B
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Peirson's morning-glory	—	—	List 4
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC	SE	List 1B
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	—	SR	List 1B
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	List 1B
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> Many-stemmed dudleya	—	—	List 1B
<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i> Round-leaved filaree	—	—	List 2
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	—	—	List 4
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	—	—	List 1A
<i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California black walnut	—	—	List 4
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush mallow	FC	—	List 1B
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Spreading navarretia	FT	—	List 1B
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	List 1B
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> Short-joint beavertail	—	—	List 1B
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	FE	SE	List 1B
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Rayless ragwort	—	—	List 2

Legend: FE = federal endangered; FT = federal threatened; FC = federal species of concern; SE = state endangered; SR = state rare; CNPS List 1A = plants presumed extinct in California; List 1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 = plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; List 4 = plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

FINDINGS

The spring and summer field surveys were conducted during optimal climatic conditions for the identification of botanic resources. Although early June can be hot and dry, the weather of spring 2003 had been unusually cool, with morning fog extending over the project site and moderating daytime highs. These conditions resulted in the late blooming of many species, including the two special interest species found on the site.

The majority of the project site was burned during the October 2003 wildfires that swept the area. The December 15, 2003 field check found that grasses and other forbs had begun to resprout. It was too early to determine if the oaks and other large trees would survive.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

Two of the sixteen special status plants listed on Table 1 were found during the 2003 field surveys. Table 2 provides the GPS locations of these plants. All sixteen plants are discussed below.

Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*): Braunton's milk-vetch appears to be a substrate endemic on calcic soils and carbonate substrates (e.g., limestone, dolomite), although it has been found on gravelly sites. It generally occurs in openings in chaparral or in disturbed areas. This species frequently occurs on recently disturbed areas, such as after fires or on road cuts and graded areas. This milk-vetch has a low potential to occur on the project site due to lack of suitable habitat (substrate). Although Braunton's milk-vetch is not expected to occur on-site, habitat changes resulting from the fall 2003 wildfires could favor occurrence of this plant. Not found during June 2003 surveys.

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevini*): This barberry is found in localized occurrences in sandy gravelly places along the margins of dry washes, and on coarse soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub and cismontane woodland. It typically occurs on alluvial or sedimentary-based substrates. Suitable habitats are present on-site and this species could occur, although it is a conspicuous species and was not found during June 2003 field surveys. This species has been reported historically in project vicinity.

Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*): This brodiaea occurs in mesic places including vernal pools and on moist clay soils, and therefore has a low potential to occur on the project site due to lack of suitable substrate (heavy clay soils) and lack of mesic habitats. Not found during the 2003 surveys.

Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*): Likely to occur in suitable habitat (chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands). Not found onsite during June 2003 surveys; known to occur in vicinity.

Club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*): Likely to occur in suitable habitat (chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands), and the variety is known to occur in the vicinity. Not found onsite during June 2003 surveys.

Slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*): Found onsite during June 2003 surveys in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland understory.

Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*): Found onsite during June 2003 surveys in chaparral.

Peirson's morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*): Peirson's morning-glory is likely to occur on the project site, as suitable chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grassland habitat is present and the species is known to occur in project vicinity. Not found during June 2003 field surveys.

San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*): This spineflower is generally found on sandy soils in or adjacent to coastal sage scrub, and appears to occur on recently disturbed areas, such as along road cuts or on landslides. This variety was considered extinct until populations were found recently on the Newhall Ranch in Los Angeles County and on the Ahmanson Ranch in Ventura County. (The Newhall Ranch is located north of the project site.) An effort is currently underway to request federal listing of this variety as either threatened or endangered. It has a low potential to occur on-site due to limited suitable habitat. Not found during 2003 site surveys.

Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*): Santa Susana tarplant is a sandstone endemic that occurs in openings, disturbed areas and rocky areas in chaparral and coastal scrub. Its distribution appears to be related to the occurrence of Santa Susana Sandstone rock formations. This species has a low potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (substrate), and the site is outside of the species' geographic range. Not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*): This annual herb occurs in on alluvial benches directly above flood-scoured sandy washes, on nearly barren soil or in association with alluvial scrub. It may also occur within open coastal sage scrub/alluvial scrub vegetation containing cactus and yucca. It has been found recently in the vicinity of Newhall Ranch. Slender-horned spineflower has a low potential to occur on the project site due to limited suitable habitat, and it was not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*): Suitable habitat (clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, grassland) is present on-site; however, many-stemmed dudleya is unlikely to occur due to lack of clay soils. Not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*): Round-leaved filaree occurs on clay soils within cismontane woodlands and grasslands. Suitable grassland and openings in shrubland habitats are present on-site and this species could occur. Not found during 2003 field surveys.

Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*): Suitable habitat (clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, grassland) is present on-site; however, this species is unlikely to occur due to lack of clay soils. It is known to occur in the region; however, it was not found during the 2003 surveys.

Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*): Los Angeles sunflower historically occurred in wetland communities including freshwater marshes and coastal salt marshes, wet meadows and other continuously wet places, such as along the margin of riparian areas. No suitable habitat is present on the project site, and this subspecies is not likely to occur on-site; it was not found during the 2003 field surveys. However, it is known to occur in the region and was identified on the Newhall Ranch in 2002.

Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*): Walnut trees were found throughout the project site, typically occurring in monotypic woodlands on mesic slopes. These walnut woodlands were particularly abundant on the southern half of the property. The presence of walnut trees indicates high soil moisture content, and can indicate the presence of ground water or springs. Because walnuts can be very deep-rooted, the source of the water could be at depth.

Davidson' bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*): This bush mallow typically occurs in riparian habitats and occasionally in wetlands. It is an erect evergreen shrub that can reach heights up to eight feet, and is usually conspicuous when present. Suitable habitat is potentially present on-site and this species could occur, but was not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*): Spreading navarretia occurs in mesic shadscale scrub and wetland habitats, such as vernal pools, freshwater marshes, and other shallow water habitats. This species is unlikely to occur on the project site due to lack of suitable habitat. Not found during 2003 field surveys.

California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia californica*): California Orcutt grass is an annual herb that grows exclusively in vernal pools. No such habitat is present on-site, and this species is not likely to occur; it was not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*): This small beavertail cactus occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, desert washes, and riparian woodlands at elevations ranging from 3000-6000 feet. Small areas containing suitable habitat are present on the project site, however, the site is below the typical elevation range for this variety. No beavertail cactus was found during the 2003 field surveys.

Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*): Lyon's pentachaeta occurs on heavy soils, often derived from volcanic rocks, in opening grasslands and shrublands. Lyon's pentachaeta is frequently found along roadways or other recently disturbed areas, such as after fires or grading. Its distribution appears to be limited to areas with a coastal climatic influence. Suitable habitat does not appear to be present on-site, and this species is unlikely to occur. Not found during 2003 surveys.

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*): Rayless ragwort is a substrate endemic found on drying alkaline flats in cismontane woodlands and coastal scrub communities below \pm 1300 feet. It is easily confused with the common weed, groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*). Suitable habitat (alkaline flats) does not appear to be present on-site, and rayless ragwort is unlikely to occur. Not found during the 2003 field surveys.

Table 2. GPS Locations of Special Status Species
 (Garmin 72; NAD 27)

	North coordinate	West coordinate	Approximate Elevation (in feet)
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender mariposa lily			
6 plants, mostly in seed; one in flower:	34.36579	118.57098	1400
2 plants; in flower	34.36242	118.55736	1364
4 plants; in flower	34.36229	118.55768	1353
2 plants; seed pods only.	34.36653	118.55860	1346
12 plants; in flower & seed.	34.36710	118.56273	1380
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily			
2 plants; in flower & bud; no seed pods.	34.36195	118.55742	1368
At least 12 plants within \pm 100 feet of this location; in flower, bud and seed.	34.36806	118.56174	—
At least 15 plants within \pm 100 feet of this location; in flower, bud and seed.	34.36806	118.56241	1330

SPECIAL STATUS COMMUNITIES

Three special status communities were found on the project site: southern California black walnut woodland, southern willow scrub, and mule fat scrub. These plant communities are considered sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Southern Willow Scrub and mulefat scrub (riparian communities) are areas indicative of the presence of water, and therefore potentially under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the CDFG under Section 1600 et sec of the California Code.

Southern California Black Walnut Woodland: Numerous dense southern California black walnut woodlands occur throughout the project site, particularly in the southern half. Comprised nearly exclusively of southern California black walnut trees (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), this community is considered sensitive due to regional loss of habitat. It is important to note that although individual walnut trees are not considered a sensitive species, CDFG requires higher replacement ratios for walnuts than for other riparian species (typically 10 to one).

Southern Willow Scrub and Mulefat Scrub: Several areas of southern willow scrub and mulefat scrub are present in the central portion of the project site, associated with Lyons Canyon drainage

and drainages that flow into the Lyons Canyon drainage. Dominant species present include arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), with black walnut. These riparian and wetland communities are considered sensitive based on high wildlife values and regional loss of habitat.

Native Grasslands: Areas dominated by native perennial bunchgrasses occur sporadically throughout the site. Species that dominate these communities include pure and/or mixed stands of purple needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*), foothill slender needlegrass (*Nassella lepida*), blue rye (*Leymus glauca*), and alkali rye (*Leymus triticoides*). Wildflowers were found in association with these grasslands; including large colonies of clarkias (*Clarkia cylindrical*; *C. epilobiodes*; *C. purpurea*) and impressive stands of butterfly mariposa lily (*Calochortus venustus*).

RECOMMENDATIONS

A spring field survey is recommended to check the project site for the presence of species known to flourish after wildfires. Such species, known as "fire followers" may include unusual species not typically found and special status species. Fires cause a change in microclimate and result in the release of certain nutrients from the soil; fire followers emerge when these conditions occur. Special status plant species could occur on-site after the fire, due to the factors described above as well as the removal of competition from other plants. Additionally, the disturbance caused by fire-fighting activities or erosion after wildfires may release seeds from dormancy and thus enhances the growth of seeds held in the soil over many years. Special status plant species known to occur after fires and/or disturbance include Braunton's milk-vetch, mariposa lilies, Peirson's morning glory, San Fernando Valley spineflower, Santa Susana tarplant, Davidson's bush mallow, and Lyon's pentachaeta.

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
BOWLAND & ASSOCIATES

Jacqueline Bowland Worden
Consulting Biologist

Enclosure: Appendix A, Flora List

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APPENDIX A

**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PROJECT SITE
DURING JUNE & AUGUST 2003 FIELD SURVEYS**

APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE LYONS CANYON PROJECT SITE
Found during June and August 2003

<u>Family</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar bush
	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw bush
	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac
	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison-oak
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)	<i>Bowlesia incana</i>	Bowlesia
	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Rattlesnake weed
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Sweet fennel
	<i>Sanicula sp.</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaved milkweed
	<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian milkweed
Asteraceae (Compositae)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	White yarrow
	<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	Sacapellote
	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
	<i>Ancistrocarphus filagineus</i>	Woolly fish hooks
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort
	<i>Artemisia dracunculoides</i>	Tarragon
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Beggar's ticks
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Common rabbit brush
	<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	Cobweb thistle
	<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California thistle
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed
	<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	Blessed thistle
	<i>Encelia californica</i>	California encelia
	<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>pachylepis</i>	Goldenbush
	<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	Pine bush
	<i>Erigeron foliosus</i>	Fleabane aster
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow
	<i>Filago californica</i>	California filago
	<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California cudweed
	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Common cudweed
	<i>Gnaphalium microcephalum</i>	White everlasting
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	Sawtooth goldenbush	

Asteraceae (continued)

<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Cretan hedypnois
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Slender sunflower
<i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i>	Slender tarweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>	Hairy golden aster
<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Willow lettuce
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filag.</i>	California aster
<i>Madia elegans</i>	Common madia
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Sticky madia
<i>Malacothrix clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's malacothrix
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	Cliff aster
<i>Micropus californicus</i>	Slender cottonweed
<i>Microseris douglasii</i>	Douglas' microseris
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i>	Slender woolly-heads
<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California chicory
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> ssp. <i>douglasii</i>	Shrubby butterweed
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Silver puffs

Boraginaceae

<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	Fiddleneck; rancher's fireweed
<i>Cryptantha</i> species	Cryptantha
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Common cryptantha
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i>	Prickly cryptantha
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Heliotrope
<i>Pectocarya penicillata</i>	Winged pectocarya
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Popcorn flower

Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepard's purse
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Short-podded mustard
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial peppergrass
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tumbling mustard
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
<i>Thysanocarpus laciniatus</i>	Narrow-leaved lace pod

Caprifoliaceae

<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue elderberry

Caryophyllaceae

<i>Silene gallica</i>	Windmill pink
<i>Spargula arvensis</i>	Stickwort; starwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed

Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> <i>Atriplex rosea</i> <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Chenopodium californicum</i> <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Fourwing saltbush Tumbling oracle Australian saltbush White goosefoot California goosefoot Chenopod species Tumbleweed
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Island morning glory Bindweed
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula connata</i> <i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Pygmy-weed Live forever
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> <i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	Calabazilla Wild cucumber
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.	Cypress (planted)
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	California dodder
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge
Ericaceae	<i>Arcostaphylos glauca</i>	Manzanita
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i> <i>Croton californicus</i> <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> <i>Euphorbia pephus</i> <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Spurge; rattlesnake weed California croton Dove weed; turkey mullein Petty spurge Castor bean
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	<i>Amporpha californica</i> <i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> var. <i>phoxus</i> <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> <i>Lotus micranthus</i> <i>Lotus purshianus</i> var. <i>purshianus</i> <i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i> <i>Lotus strigosus</i> <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> <i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> <i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> <i>Lupinus succulentus</i> <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> <i>Melilotus albus</i> <i>Melilotus indicus</i> <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> <i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	False indigo Locoweed Wild sweet pea Birdfoot trefoil --- Spanish clover Deerweed Strigose clover Annual lupine; miniature lupine Stinging lupine --- Succulent lupine Burclover White sweetclover Sourclover Yellow sweetclover ---

Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> <i>Quercus john-tuckeri</i> <i>Quercus lobata</i>	Coast live oak Tucker's oak Valley Oak
Ferns	<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> <i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Coffee fern Goldenback fern
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i> <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red filaree Filaree
Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i>	Golden current
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> <i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> <i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> <i>Phacelia distans</i> <i>Phacelia imbricata</i> <i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> <i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Whipering bells Thick-leaf yerba santa Common eucrypta Caterpillar phacelia Wild heliotrope Rock phacelia Rambling phacelia Tansy phacelia
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed grass
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans californicum</i>	So. Calif. black walnut
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Salvia apaina</i> <i>Salvia leucophylla</i> <i>Salvia mellifera</i> <i>Trichostema lanatum</i> <i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Horehound White sage Purple sage Black sage Woolly blue curls Vincgar weed
Liliaceae (includes Agavaceae & Amaryllidaceae)	<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> <i>Calochortus venustus</i> <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> <i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Golden stars Yellow mariposa Pink mariposa Butterfly mariposa Soap plant Brodiaea Our lord's candle
Loasaceae	<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i> <i>Mentzelia micrantha</i>	Blazing star Small-flowered stickleaf
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp.	Crape myrtle (planted)
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	Magnolia (planted)

Malvaceae	<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral mallow
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Myoporum
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Wishbone bush
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	Foothill ash (planted?)
Onagraceae	<i>Camissonia bistorta</i>	Sun cup
	<i>Camissonia boothii</i>	Shredding primrose
	<i>Camissonia californica</i>	Mustard primrose
	<i>Clarkia cylindrica</i>	Speckled clarkia
	<i>Clarkia epilobioides</i>	Willow-herb clarkia
	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Purple clarkia
	<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant clarkia
	<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia
	<i>Oenothera californica</i>	California evening primrose
Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche bulbosa</i>	Chaparral broomrape
	<i>Orobanche fasciculata</i>	Clustered broomrape
Paeoniaceae	<i>Paeonia californica</i>	Wild peony
Papaveraceae	<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush poppy
	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago erecta</i>	Plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	European plantain
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine (planted)
Poaceae (Gramineae)	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Wild oats
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Red brome
	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheat grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Saltgrass
	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Squirrel tail
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>murinum</i>	Foxtail barley
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Cultivated barley
	<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Goldentop
	<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	Giant wild rye
	<i>Leymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild rye
	<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Alkalai rye
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian rye
	<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Coast Range melic

Poaceae (continued)	<i>Nassella lepida</i>	Foothill needlegrass
	<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass
	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Smilo grass
	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitfoot grass
	<i>Schimus arabicus</i>	Arabian grass
	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rattail fescue
Polemoniaceae	<i>Allophyllum gilioides</i>	Allophyllum
	<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> ssp. <i>bizonata</i>	Gilia
	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>	Prickly phlox
	<i>Linanthus liniflorus</i>	Flax-flowered linanthus
	<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	Holly-leaved navarretia
	<i>Navarretia</i> sp.	Navarretia
Polygonaceae	<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i>	Turkish rugging
	<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i>	---
	<i>Eriogonum angulosum</i>	Buckwheat
	<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed buckwheat
	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Common knotweed
	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>	Persian knotweed
	<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	Fairy mist
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
Portulacaceae		
	<i>Claytonia</i> species	Miners lettuce
Primulaceae		
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
Ranunculaceae		
	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Virgin's bower
	<i>Delphinium parryi</i> spp. <i>parryi</i>	Larkspur
Rhamnaceae		
	<i>Ceanothus</i> species	California lilac
	<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Hoary-leaved lilac
	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	Coffee berry
	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved redberry
	<i>Rhamnus tomentella</i>	Bi-colored coffee berry
Rosaceae		
	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise
	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain mahogany
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved cherry; islay
	<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Pyracantha (planted)
	<i>Rosa californica</i>	Wild rose
	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
Rubiaceae		
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Bedstraw
	<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i>	Climbing bedstraw
Salicaceae		
	<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood (planted?)
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow

Scrophulariaceae

<i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i>	White snapdragon
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> (<i>Orthocarpus purp.</i>)	Owl's clover
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Chinese houses
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Climbing penstemon
<i>Keckiella ternata</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	---
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus brevipes</i>	Wide-throat monkeyflower
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet bugler
<i>Penstemon</i> species	Penstemon species

Selaginellaceae

<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's spike-moss
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Simaroubaceae

<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-Heaven (planted)
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Solanaceae

<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimson weed; toloache
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade

Verbenaceae

<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western vervain
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Violaceae

<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny jump-up
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