

California Native Plant Society

BOTANICAL RESOURCES OF THE UTOM (SANTA CLARA) RIVER WATERSHED



Prepared for:
UTOM RIVER CONSERVATION FUND

February 2023

CNPS Mission Statement:
To conserve California native plants and their natural habitats, and increase understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants.

California Native Plant Society

Botanical Resources of the Utom (Santa Clara) River Watershed



Prepared for:

Utom River Conservation Fund

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Cover Photographs: clockwise from upper left, *Prunus ilicifolia* in fruit, subalpine meadow on summit of Mount Pinos, *Helianthus inexpectatus* flower, and mouth of Utom River during January 2005 flood. Photos by David Magney.

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The Santa Clara (Utom) River watershed is located within northern Ventura County and northwestern Los Angeles County, with small areas of southern Kern and eastern Santa Barbara Counties included. Utom is the Chumash name for the Santa Clara River and translates basically to phantom, referring to the appearance and disappearance of surface flows on the mainstem of the river. In recognition of the indigenous peoples of this area and their heritage, the colonial name, Santa Clara River, will be replaced in this report with the Chumash name, Utom River.

This study is intended to provide a detailed summary of the botanical resources of the Utom River watershed that will support the conservation of these resources and appropriate land use decisions made within and adjacent to the watershed. These resources are unique and of great importance to the indigenous peoples (Chumash and Tatavian) that originally occupied this territory and those that have arrived subsequently, and to the botanical scientific community and conservation organizations such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Wishtoyo Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity (CBD), Santa Ynez Band of the Chumash, and others.

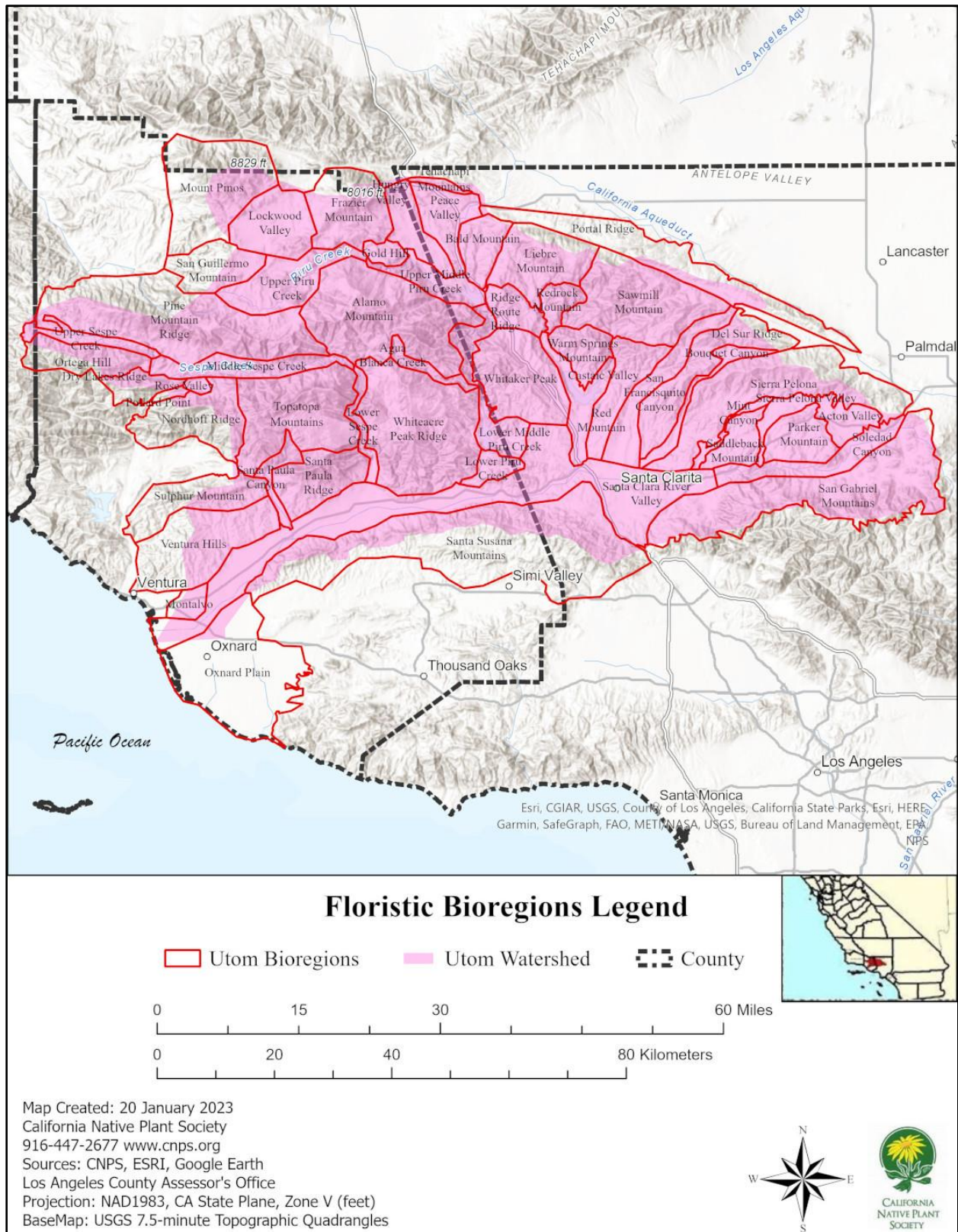
The watershed encompasses 2,023,358 acres (818,842 hectares). It ranges in elevation from sea level at the mouth of the Utom River to 8,831 feet at the summit of Mount Piños on the Ventura-Kern County line. The bounds of the watershed are delineated on Figure 1, General Location Map of the Utom River Watershed.

The watershed was divided into a total of fifty-four (54) bioregions based primarily on logical geographic features, such as valleys, canyons, plains, hills, ridges, and mountains, with the boundaries of the bioregions illustrated on Figure 2, Map of Floristic Bioregions of the Utom River Watershed. Names for each bioregion were assigned based on the most prominent geographic feature of that delineated area. A description of each bioregion, including land use, geology, geography, climate, and floristics, is provided below. The bioregions at the edges of the watershed may, and often do, extend beyond the actual boundary of the Utom River watershed.

This report provides a description of the biogeography of the watershed and its flora for use by the Utom River Conservation Fund (Fund) and public for research and conservation purposes.

This project was funded through grants from the Fund, which is overseen by four partners: CNPS, CBD, Wishtoyo Foundation, and Santa Ynez Band of the Chumash. The fund is managed by the 7th Generation Foundation on behalf of the Fund.

Figure 1. General Location Map of Utom River Watershed and Floristic Bioregions



SECTION 2. METHODS

This section describes the field and office-based methods CNPS used to document the botanical resources of the Utom River watershed.

Conventions

Taxonomic nomenclature generally follows that of Jepson eFlora version (UC/JEPS 2023), or focused taxonomic research published subsequently or in addition to the Jepson eFlora.

Geographic bioregions developed for the study of the Utom River watershed follow Magney's (2011) approach for the Ventura County Flora project and extending/expanding those into the Los Angeles County portion of the watershed. Using this approach, 54 bioregions were delineated and used to track plant observations accordingly.

Occurrences equate to unique observations, but populations are determined by the distance between specific occurrences, generally following the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) approach to defining rare plant occurrences (i.e., populations) as being distinct if they are at least ¼ mile apart.

Literature Survey

The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California (Baldwin et. al 2012), Jepson eFlora UC/JEPS 2023, the *Flora of the Liebre Mountains* (Boyd 1999), *A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California* (Smith 1998), and *Flora of Ventura County* manuscript (Magney 2021) were used to identify various taxa found at one or more of the watersheds. Also, botanist colleagues and taxonomic experts were consulted regarding identification of select taxa.

The plant communities of the 54 bioregions were classified according to CDFW's/CNPS's *A Manual of California Vegetation [Manual]* (Sawyer et al. 2009), which follows the National and International Vegetation Classification systems. However, the CNPS team also identified additional alliances and associations of plant species that are not currently described by Sawyer et al. (2009) but occurred consistently across the management units. These currently undescribed "alliances" are presented in this report as well, based on criteria and methods CDFW and CNPS used to develop the second edition of the *Manual*, and will be considered for inclusion in future editions (J. Evans pers. comm.¹).

Sawyer et al. (2009) recognize on Pages 30 and 31 that their description on grassland (herbland) alliances and associations are still not well understood, and that a substantial amount of work still needs to be done before California herblands can be adequately described and understood, which is currently part of CNPS's California grasslands assessment initiative project². The *Manual* states on Page 31 that it will "begin to report the grassland variation in this edition based on

¹ Julie Evans, CNPS Vegetation Program Director, personal communication (email) 13 May 2010 regarding acceptability of naming new, undescribed, vegetation alliances.

² David Magney is a member of the CNPS Vegetation Committee and part of the Grasslands Assessment Initiative.

recent studies”. Since large areas of watershed are dominated by herblands that have not been studied much by vegetation ecologists, and that annual herblands in California are still poorly described and understood, it is no surprise that many new plant associations are present in the watershed and other large areas in the region.

Database Surveys

Existing databases were searched to determine the known and reported occurrences of all vascular and nonvascular plants known to occur in the watershed, as well as documented occurrences of special-status species.

CNPS obtained data downloads of all voucher specimens that have been entered into the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) database for the entire state of California, and then parsed that dataset for those vouchers that were from within the watershed and created a Geographic Information System (GIS) geodatabase using ArcGIS Catalogue, to create one GIS layer for all these records. Since the resulting geodatabase is too large to facilitate rapid access, it was divided into four separate GIS layers, grouping taxa alphabetically by genus into layers: A-C, D-J, K-P, and Q-Z.

CNPS conducted a search of the CNDDDB RareFind5 (CDFW 2018, 2020) for the watershed and surrounding areas to identify which special-status species have been previously reported from the watershed.

CNPS also conducted a literature/database search of CNPS’ *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2018, 2020), *Flora of Ventura County, California: Annotated Catalogue of Vascular Plants* (Magney 2021), *Flora of Dry Lakes Ridge, Ventura County, California* (Magney 1986), *Vascular Flora of the Liebre Mountains, Western Transverse Ranges, California* (Boyd 1999), and the *Flora of Kern County, California* (Twisselmann 1967) to account for other special-status plant species not tracked by CNDDDB with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

A search of CNDDDB records for the watershed yielded 40 special-status plant species. Several of these are federally listed, including: *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus* (Ventura Marsh Milkvetch), *Berberis nevinii* (Nevin’s Barberry), *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum* (Salt Marsh Bird’s-beak), *Eremalche parryi* ssp. *kernensis* (Kern Mallow), and *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *austromontanum* (Southern Mountain Buckwheat).

Several plants are also state-listed Endangered, Threatened, or Rare and occur in the watershed, including: *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina* (San Fernando Valley Spineflower), *Deinandra minthornii* (Santa Susana Tarplant), *Eriogonum crocatum* (Conejo Buckwheat), and *Thermopsis macrophylla* (California Falselupine).

The CCH and the Calflora online databases were consulted on numerous occasions for several purposes, including:

- determining which taxa have been collected previously from the watershed;
- determining the relative rarity/commonness of taxa found onsite but not previously reported from the watershed; and
- determining the known distribution of selected taxa.

The CNDDDB was consulted on numerous occasions for several purposes, including:

- determining the known distribution of sensitive species; and
- identifying historical occurrences of sensitive species, in an effort to update those occurrences.

Field Survey Methods

CNPS botanists/ecologists performed floristic field surveys during the spring, summer, and/or fall months of 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 to identify and detect as many plant species as possible in each of the 54 bioregions of the Utom River watershed. Field observations and voucher collections by David Magney prior to 2018 were also included. Each bioregion was visited to account for as many plant species as possible onsite, using existing roads to provide primary access to as much of each management unit as possible. Areas that had few or no voucher specimens were targeted for surveys. Surveys were timed to coincide with the entirety of the spring, summer, or fall bloom times. Areas that were surveyed early were re-visited to identify later blooming species as often as possible. Not all bioregions were surveyed equally due to limitations with access and available field time.

Table 1, Bioregion Survey Dates and Botanists Names, lists the dates field surveys were conducted and includes the name of the botanist(s) that conducted those surveys and which bioregions were surveyed. Surveys generally started at lower elevations and moved upslope as time went on in order to follow the peak blooming season. Surveys conducted prior to initiation of this study were included where data were made available.

Table 1. Bioregion Survey Dates and Botanists Names

Date	Bioregion	Botanist(s)
14 October 2017	Gold Hill, Alamo Mountain	David Magney
6 November 2017	Santa Clara River Valley	David Magney
30 March 2018	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney
17 May 2018	Santa Clara River Valley	David Magney
19 May 2018	Ventura Hills	David Magney
20 June 2018	Dry Lakes Ridge	David Magney
1 November 2018	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney
5 November 2018	Hungry Valley	David Magney
29 March 2019	Middle Sespe Creek	David Magney, Elizabeth Kubey
7 May 2019	Middle Sespe Creek	David Magney
8 May 2019	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney, Rachelle Gray
10 May 2019	Santa Clara River Valley	David Magney
14-15 May 2019	Santa Clara River Valley (Hasley Cyn)	Seth Kauppinen
15 May 2019	Santa Susana Mountains (Lyons Cyn)	Seth Kauppinen
1 June 2019	Whitaker Peak	Seth Kauppinen
2 June 2019	Middle Piru Creek	Seth Kauppinen
3 June 2019	Pine Mountain Ridge, Dry Lakes Ridge, Rose Valley	David Magney
4 June 2019	Santa Susana Mountains	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen
5 June 2019	Whitaker Peak, Middle Piru Creek	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen
6 June 2019	Sierra Pelona, San Gabriel Mountains	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen
17 July 2019	Frazier Mountain	David Magney
18 July 2019	Frazier Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen

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Date	Bioregion	Botanist(s)
19 July 2019	Frazier Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen
20 July 2019	Frazier Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Helen Sweany, Maria Christensen
31 July 2019	San Guillermo Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Annie Zell
1 August 2019	San Guillermo Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Annie Zell
2-3 August 2019	Alamo Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Annie Zell
4 August 2019	Alamo Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Annie Zell, Connor MacNab, David Pluenska, Emma Lewis, Becca Cosmero
5 August 2019	Alamo Mountain	David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Annie Zell, Helen Sweany, Maria Elena Christensen, James Adams, Enrique Villaseñor
4 October 2019	Santa Clara River Valley, Santa Susana Mountains	David Magney
7 October 2019	Mount Pinos	David Magney
7 November 2019	Mount Pinos	David Magney
12 December 2019	Upper Sespe Creek	David Magney
20 April 2020	Parker Mountain, Acton Valley	Jonathon Holguin
12-16 May 2020	Middle Sespe Creek	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Angela Pai
3-4 June 2020	Upper Piru Creek	David Magney
4 June 2020	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney, David Torfeh
5-6 June 2020	Upper Piru Creek	David Magney, David Torfeh
16-18 June 2020	Upper Piru Creek	David Magney, Angela Pai, Kendra Sikes
19 June 2020	Upper Piru Creek, San Guillermo Mountain	David Magney
7-8 July 2020	Upper Piru Creek	David Magney
9 July 2020	Pine Mountain Ridge	David Magney, Connie Rutherford
28 July 2020	San Guillermo Mountain	David Magney, Adam Hoeft
29-30 July 2020	Mount Pinos	David Magney, Adam Hoeft
28 October 2020	Santa Clara River Valley, Santa Susana Mountains	David Magney
23 February 2021	Ventura Hills	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
23 February 2021	Santa Clara River Valley	David Magney
24 February 2021	Whitaker Peak, Lower Middle Piru Creek	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
25 February 2021	Santa Clara River Valley, Whitaker Peak	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
26 February 2021	Red Mountain, Warm Springs Mountain	David Magney
5 April 2021	Santa Paula Canyon	Phil Davis
5 April 2021	Gold Hill, Hungry Valley	David Magney, Jonathon Holguin
6 April 2021	Gold Hill	David Magney, Jonathon Holguin
7 April 2021	Whitaker Peak (Hawthaway Ranch)	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
8 April 2021	Frazier Mountain, Gold Hill	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
20 April 2021	Nordhoff Ridge, Sulphur Mountain, Topatopa Mountains, Santa Paula Canyon, Santa Susana Mountains	David Magney
21 April 2021	Whitaker Peak	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
22 April 2021	Red Mountain, Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
22 April 2021	Agua Blanca Creek, Whiteacre Peak Ridge	Jonathon Holguin
23 April 2021	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney, Jonathon Holguin
17 May 2021	Pine Mountain Ridge	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
18 May 2021	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney, Sheri Mayta
19 May 2021	Lower Sespe Creek	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin
8 June 2021	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
9-10 June 2021	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney, Mike Abi-Farah
11 June 2021	Soledad Canyon	David Magney

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Date	Bioregion	Botanist(s)
22 June 2021	Topatopa Mountains	David Magney
23 June 2021	Nordhoff Ridge, Upper Sespe Creek	David Magney
25 June 2021	Rose Valley	David Magney
13 July 2021	Mount Pinos	David Magney
14 July 2021	Mount Pinos, Nordhoff Ridge	David Magney, Adam Hoeft
15 July 2021	Upper Piru Creek	David Magney
18 August 2021	Mount Pinos	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin, Connie Rutherford, Mike Abi-Farah
19 August 2021	Mount Pinos	David Magney, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin, Mike Abi-Farah
20 August 2021	Mount Pinos	David Magney
7 April 2022	Liebre Mountain	David Magney, Jordan Collins
8 April 2022	Whitaker Peak	David Magney, Jordan Collins
18 April 2022	Peace Valley, Sawmill Mountain, Warm Springs Mountain, Red Rock Mountain	David Magney
18 April 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
19 April 2022	Soledad Canyon, Castaic Valley, Mint Canyon	Jordan Collins, Betsy Lockhart
20 April 2022	Warm Springs Mountain	Jordan Collins
21 April 2022	Sawmill Mountain, Whitaker Peak, Lower Middle Piru Creek	Jordan Collins, Betsy Lockhart
22 April 2022	Portal Ridge, Sawmill Mountain	Jordan Collins
3-5 May 2022	Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins
7 May 2022	Middle Sespe Creek, Upper Sespe Creek	David Magney
16 May 2022	Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins
17-18 May 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
19 May 2022	Santa Paula Canyon	David Magney, Jordan Collins
20 May 2022	Bouquet Canyon	David Magney
20 May 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
31 May 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
1 June 2022	Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins
2-3 June 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
12-13 June 2022	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
13 June 2022	Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins
14 June 2022	Bouquet Canyon, San Francisquito Canyon, Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
14 June 2022	Warm Springs Mountain	Jordan Collins
15 June 2022	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
15 June 2022	Warm Springs Mountain, Redrock Mountain	Jordan Collins
16 June 2022	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
16 June 2022	Warm Springs Mountain, Castaic Valley	Jordan Collins
17 June 2022	Bald Mountain	David Magney
17 June 2022	Warm Springs Mountain	Jordan Collins
12 July 2022	Peace Valley	David Magney
14 July 2022	Mount Pinos	David Magney, Bryant Baker
26 July 2022	Warm Springs Mountain	Jordan Collins
27 July 2022	Sawmill Mountain, Redrock Mountain	Jordan Collins
28 July 2022	Redrock Mountain, Sawmill Mountain	Jordan Collins
29 July 2022	Ridge Route Ridge	Jordan Collins
8 August 2022	Ridge Route Ridge	Jordan Collins
9 August 2022	Red Rock, San Francisquito Canyon	Jordan Collins
10 August 2022	Mount Pinos, Bald Mountain	Jordan Collins

Date	Bioregion	Botanist(s)
11 August 2022	Castaic Valley, Redrock Mountain	Jordan Collins
12 August 2022	Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins
15 August 2022	Sawmill Mountain	David Magney
16 August 2022	Mount Pinos, Lockwood Valley	David Magney
18 August 2022	Topatopa Mountains	David Magney
19 August 2022	San Guillermo Mountain	David Magney
22 August 2022	Lower Middle Piru Creek, Ridge Route Ridge	Jordan Collins
23 August 2022	Liebre Mountain	Jordan Collins
24 August 2022	San Francisquito Canyon, Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins
25 August 2022	Ridge Route Ridge, Liebre Mountain	Jordan Collins
26 August 2022	San Francisquito Canyon	Jordan Collins
12 September 2022	Whitaker Peak	Jordan Collins, Avery Hansen
13 September 2022	Red Mountain, Bouquet Canyon, Del Sur Ridge	Jordan Collins, Avery Hansen
14 September 2022	Redrock Mountain	Jordan Collins, Avery Hansen
15 September 2022	Red Mountain	Jordan Collins, Avery Hansen
16 September 2022	Redrock Mountain	Jordan Collins, Avery Hansen
27 September 2022	Liebre Mountain, Ridge Route Ridge	Jordan Collins
28-30 September 2022	Sawmill Mountain	Jordan Collins
1-2 November 2022	Upper Middle Piru Creek	Jordan Collins
3 November 2022	Sawmill Mountain	Jordan Collins

Global Positioning System (GPS) units and Apple iPads were carried to track footpaths and to mark survey waypoints. Figure 2, Map of Floristic Data Points of the Utom River Watershed, contains all the waypoints taken by David Magney, Seth Kauppinen, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin, Jordan Collins, Angela Pai, Kendra Sikes, Annie Zell, and volunteers, as well as CCH, Calflora, and NRIS observation/voucher records through November 2022. A total of 39,847 CCH/Calflora/NRIS records were used. The map provides a general idea of which areas of each bioregion were surveyed by botanists to date.

CNPS staff and volunteers spent 146 days between late 2017 and late 2022, for a total of 200-person field days. David Magney sampled approximately 630 waypoints that included 8,830 plant observations. Adam Hoeft sampled approximately 123 waypoints that included about 1,913 plant observations. Jonathon Holguin sampled approximately 150 waypoints that included about 1,799 plant observations. Seth Kauppinen sampled approximately 9 waypoints that included about 62 plant observations. Jordan Collins sampled approximately 263 waypoints that included about 6,063 plant observations. Kendra Sikes sampled 28 waypoints, all to characterize the natural vegetation. A number of waypoints and observations were made by two or more team members but are included in the individual person's statistics.

A total of 1,172 observation waypoints were taken during the CNPS field surveys, representing 18,779 plant records. Observations and vouchers by others not part of this study include about 20,342 records.

Waypoints were established for each site where floristic data were gathered and correspond to checklists in each botany team's field notes. Waypoints were established in a non-random fashion to provide samples of various plant species and plant associations observed by the botany teams in the field. Survey effort (number of waypoints per unit area) was variable from location to location. Likewise, the area surveyed at each waypoint was variable, but in general, a circle with a diameter of approximately 30 feet/10 meters was surveyed at each waypoint. New

waypoints were established when a new taxon (one not recorded from that area that day or prior) was observed and/or the vegetation or substrated conditions changed significantly from previous waypoints.

All vascular plants observed within each survey point were recorded and dominant species (visually estimated by cover) were noted. Nonvascular plants were also noted. Any species collected as herbarium voucher specimens, collected for identification and verification, were also recorded. Voucher specimens were collected from each of the 54 bioregions, with the specimens being deposited into the herbaria at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), Robert F. Hoover Herbarium at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo (OBI), and University of California at Davis (DAV), with the intent of having representative physical specimens from each of the bioregion whenever possible. Dominant, associated, and vouchered species for each waypoint are included in the Utom River Watershed Matrix Table (Appendix A) and the associated geodatabase.

A total of 2,358 voucher specimens were collected for this study, with David Magney collecting 854 vouchers, Jordan Collins collecting 1,165 vouchers, Adam Hoeft collecting 42 vouchers, Jonathan Holguin collecting 51 vouchers, and Seth Kauppinen collecting 23 vouchers.

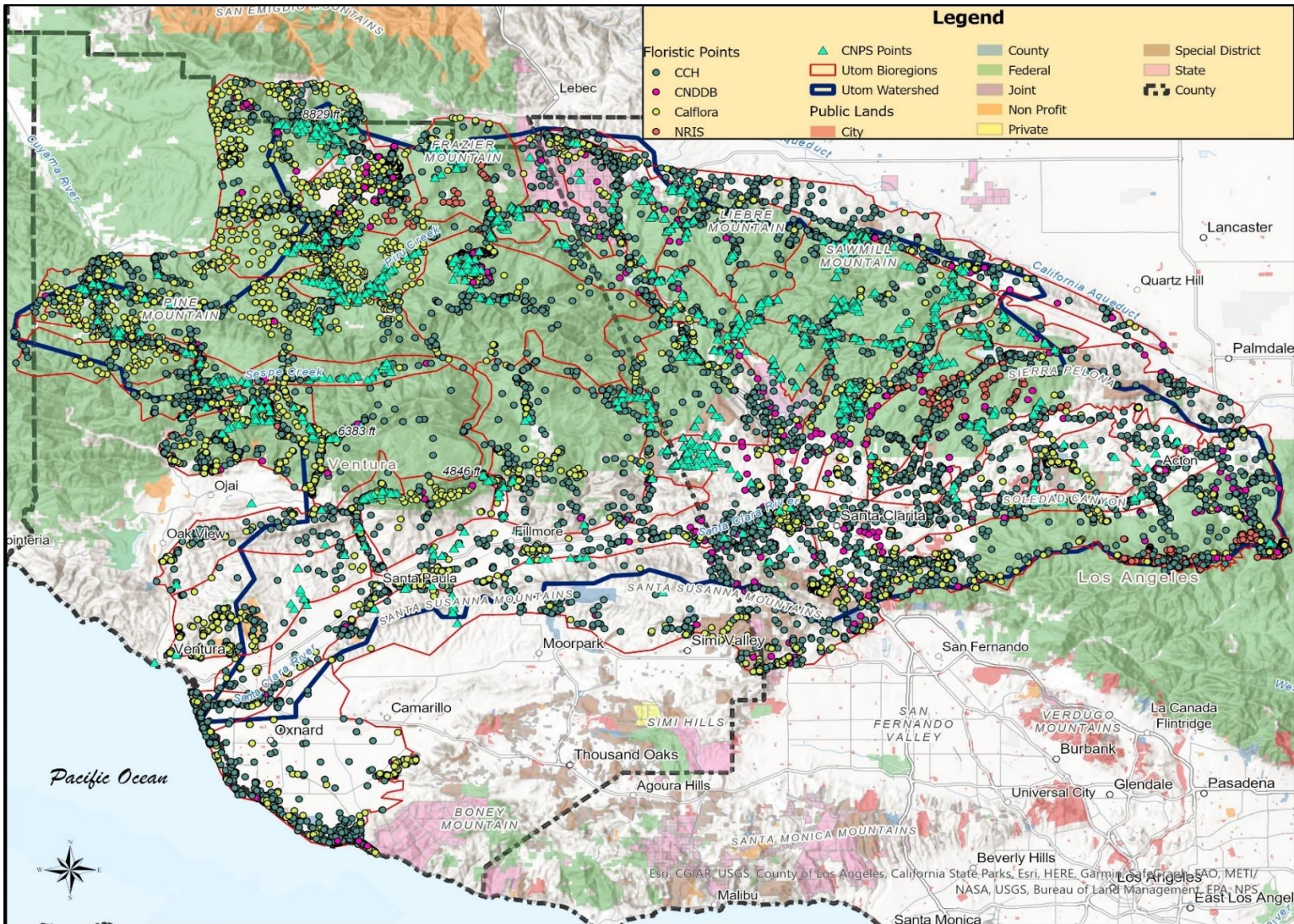
Voucher specimens collected by others not part of this study were identified by using botanical reference manuals (Baldwin et al. 2012, Moe & Twisselmann 1995, and the Calflora online application). Photographs of the specimens were sometimes sent to experts on specific plant groups for further identification or verification. Not all voucher specimens were so treated, and a small number of specimens collected are undetermined as to identity.

Photographs were taken at most survey waypoints, with many of the species observed photographed with a digital camera, cell phone, or iPad. Photographs of general habitat conditions were also taken at most waypoints.

Many botanists have conducted botanical surveys of portions of the watershed since the late 1880s based on a large number of voucher specimens deposited into one or more public herbaria.

CNPS botanists observed 37 species that were previously unrecorded within the Utom River watershed.

Figure 2. Map of Floristic Data Points of the Utom River Watershed and Property Ownership



Each point on the map above represents one or more observations and/or voucher collections. The triangles represent CNPS staff observations and/or vouchers made for this study.

SECTION 3. BOTANICAL RESOURCES

The botanical resources of the project site include the flora and plant communities occupying the Utom watershed, including special-status species and sensitive habitats. This section includes an overview of the watershed's flora, special-status species, plant communities/vegetation types, and a summary of each of the fifty-four (54) bioregions that the watershed has been divided into.

FLORA

Including CNPS's surveys and previous floristic surveys, a total of 2,356 vascular plant species³ have been recorded within the watershed. CNPS observed 1,294 taxa during 2017-2022. Thirty-seven (37) of these were species that were previously unrecorded in the watershed.

Appendix A, Plant Species Observed in the Utom River Watershed, contains a table that lists the 2,356 plants occurring in the watershed and how many times each taxon was recorded in the watershed and within each bioregion. Of the 2,356 vascular plant taxa documented as occurring within the watershed, 1,894 (80.4%) are native and the remaining 462 (19.6%) are introduced naturalized species. This is a slightly higher ratio of native to non-native plants compared to the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012). Many of the watershed bioregions have much higher native to nonnative ratios.

CNPS staff made 18,779 observations (some that included vouchers) for the 54 bioregions, cumulatively, that were not supported by a previous CCH record. CNPS staff did not observe every taxon previously reported as occurring within the watershed. Some were not detected due to seasonality, and some may have been extirpated from the watershed. Finding these taxa will require additional study.

Over the entire watershed, an average of 15.5 taxa were observed at each floristic observation waypoint.

When compared to other floras, such as those for countywide floras in California, and with other states, the Utom River watershed, in terms of taxa count, ranks 7th behind San Bernardino, Ventura, San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside, and Lake Counties (listed in order of ranking), and 44th compared to states. In area, compared to the same set of jurisdictions, the watershed ranks 49th, larger than Rhode Island.

The twenty-five largest families are listed below in Table 2, Twenty-five Largest Plant Families in the Utom Watershed, with Asteraceae, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Polygonaceae, and Polemoniaceae leading the pack.

³ "Taxa" here includes subspecies, varieties, and hybrids.

Table 2. Twenty-five Largest Plant Families in the Utom Watershed

Family	Number of Taxa	Percent of Flora	Largest Genus
Asteraceae	321	13.5%	<i>Ericameria</i> (18 taxa)
Poaceae	191	8%	<i>Bromus</i> (20)
Fabaceae	142	6%	<i>Lupinus</i> (40)
Polygonaceae	113	5%	<i>Eriogonum</i> (59)
Polemoniaceae	98	4.1%	<i>Gilia</i> (35)
Brassicaceae	83	3.5%	<i>Lepidium</i> (18)
Onagraceae	75	3.2%	<i>Clarkia</i> (17)
Boraginaceae	67	2.8%	<i>Cryptantha</i> (34)
Chenopodiaceae	61	2.6%	<i>Atriplex</i> (21)
Hydrophyllaceae	58	2.4%	<i>Phacelia</i> (43)
Lamiaceae	56	2.4%	<i>Monardella</i> (13)
Cyperaceae	55	2.3%	<i>Carex</i> (22)
Plantaginaceae	54	2.3%	<i>Penstemon</i> (16)
Apiaceae	45	1.9%	<i>Lomatium</i> (11)
Rosaceae	45	1.9%	<i>Prunus</i> (7)
Orobanchaceae	37	1.6%	<i>Castilleja</i> (18)
Ranunculaceae	35	1.5%	<i>Delphinium</i> (14)
Phrymaceae	31	1.3%	<i>Diplacus</i> (13)
Malvaceae	30	1.3%	<i>Malva</i> (8)
Caryophyllaceae	29	1.2%	<i>Silene</i> (12)
Convolvulaceae	28	1.2%	<i>Calystegia</i> (15)
Juncaceae	27	1.1%	<i>Juncus</i> (27)
Rhamnaceae	25	1.1%	<i>Ceanothus</i> (18)
Liliaceae	22	0.9%	<i>Calochortus</i> (15)
Montiaceae	22	0.9%	<i>Claytonia</i> (9)

The genera with at least 20 species or subspecies/varieties are listed in order of decreasing number:

Eriogonum – 59

Phacelia – 43

Lupinus – 40

Gilia – 35

Cryptantha – 34

Juncus – 27

Astragalus – 23

Carex – 23

Allium – 21

Atriplex – 21

Bromus – 21

Acemison – 20

These statistics generally mimic that for the California flora as a whole⁴, and unsurprisingly, the Ventura County flora (Magney 2021). The top five genera in Ventura County are: *Eriogonum*, *Lupinus*, *Phacelia*, *Astragalus*, and *Gilia*.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Special-status plant species are defined in this report as those listed by the state or federal governments (CDFW 2021) or in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (California Native Plant Society [CNPS] 2001, 2021). Of the vascular plants that were identified as occurring in the watershed, 151 are special-status species, listed by CNPS (2021) and are also tracked by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)⁵. Ten (10) vascular plant taxa are federally endangered:

- *Astragalus brauntonii*, Braunton's Milkvetch, Federally Endangered
- *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*, Ventura Marsh Milkvetch, Federally Endangered
- *Berberis nevinii*, Nevin's Barberry, Federally Endangered
- *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, Saltmarsh Bird's-beak, Federally Endangered
- *Dodecahema leptoceras*, Slender-horned Spineflower, Federally Endangered
- *Eremalche parryi* ssp. *kernensis*, Kern Mallow, Federally Endangered
- *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *austromontanum*, Southern Mountain Buckwheat, Federally Threatened
- *Navarretia fossalis*, Spreading Navarretia, Federally Threatened
- *Orcuttia californica*, California Orcutt Grass, Federally Endangered, and
- *Suaeda californica*, California Seablite, Federally Endangered.

Nine (9) vascular plant taxa are state listed:

- *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*, Ventura Marsh Milkvetch, California Endangered
- *Berberis nevinii*, Nevin's Barberry, California Endangered
- *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, Saltmarsh Bird's-beak, California Endangered
- *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*, San Fernando Valley Spineflower, California Endangered
- *Deinandra minthornii*, Santa Susana Tarplant, California Rare
- *Dodecahema leptoceras*, Slender-horned Spineflower, California Endangered
- *Eriogonum crocatum*, Conejo Buckwheat, California Rare
- *Orcuttia californica*, California Orcutt Grass, California Endangered, and
- *Thermopsis macrophylla* var. *macrophylla*, False-lupine, California Rare.

Special-status plant species are plants that are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and/or CNPS. CNPS has developed lists of rare plants native to California that are rare statewide and included in its *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2021), and locally rare plants for

⁴ Jepson Flora Project:

⁵ Not all special-status species tracked by CNPS are mapped by the CNDDDB; however, the CNDDDB maintains paper files for those not yet mapped, with the intention of mapping occurrences with funding becomes available.

selected areas of the state (Lake 2004, Magney 2009-2022, Wilken 2007, Magney 2020). CNPS ranks rare plants based on degree of rarity on five statewide rare plant lists: 1A, 1B, 2B, 3, and 4.

One hundred fifty-one (151) special-status plant species were directly observed or reported within the watershed. Table 3, Special-status Plant Species in the Utom River Watershed, provides a complete list of the special-status plant species observed by CNPS during the survey period, or previously observed by others. Links to the [CNPS Online Inventory](#) webpage for each taxon are hyperlinked in Table 3 below. Figure 3, General Locations of Special-status Plants in the Utom River Watershed, shows the locations of all special-status plants in the watershed.

Table 3. General Locations of Special-status Plant Species in the Utom River Watershed

Status: Federal/State/CNPS	Scientific Name	Common Name	Bioregion(s)
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Abronia maritima	Red Sand-verbena	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Acanthomintha lanceolata	Lanceleaf Thornmint	SGM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Acanthomintha obovata ssp. cordata	Heartleaf Thornmint	MP, OV, FM, SGM, RRR, Su
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Acanthoscyphus parishii var. abramsii	Abrams Spineflower	MP, LV, PMR, TTM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Acanthoscyphus parishii var. parishii	Parish Oxythea	PMR
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	Acmispon prostratus	Nuttall's Lotus	SI
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	Allium howellii var. clokevi	Mount Pinos Onion	MP, OV, SGM, PMR, Sm, CV, RM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	Allium howellii var. howellii	Howell's Onion	FM, LV
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas Fiddleneck	PMR, Su, Sm, CV, SP, MintC, PM, SolC
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Aphyllon validum ssp. validum	Rock Creek Broom-rape	TTM
FE/None/CNPS 1B.1	Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's Milkvetch	SSM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Astragalus lentiginosus var. sierrae	Bear Valley Milkvetch	LV, FM, SGM, PMR
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Astragalus leucolobus	Bear Valley Woollypod	MP, FM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	Astragalus macrodon	Salinas Milkvetch	MP, PorR
FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh Milkvetch	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Atriplex coronata var. coronata	Crownscale	PorR
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's Bractscale	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae	Plummer's Baccharis	NR, SM, SPC, SPR, VH, M
FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	Berberis nevinii	Nevin's Barberry	SFC
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Calandrinia breweri	Brewer Calandrinia	Sm, NR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina Mariposa Lily	DLR, NR, SM, SPR, VH, SCR, OP, SSM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	Club-haired Mariposa Lily	MP, HV, PV, LM, AM, Pum, ABC, Plm, WP, CV, WSM, RM, SFC, BC, SP, NR, TTM, SM, WPR, Pl, MintC, SadM, PM, AV, VH, SCR, SolC, SSM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	Slender Club-haired Mariposa Lily	LM, PorR, RRR, Plm, WP, CV, RM, SFC, DSR, SP, Pl, MintC, PM, SolC, SSM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Calochortus fimbriatus	Late-flowered Mariposa Lily	MP, OH, DLR, NR, TM, SM, SPR, WPR
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer Mariposa Lily	FM, PMR, AM, Su, Sm, SFC, BC, SP
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer Mariposa Lily	SolC, SSM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.1?	Calochortus rustvoldii	Rustvold Mariposa Lily	WPR, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's Morning-glory	LM, PorR, RRR, RRM, SawM, Plm, WP, CV, WSM, RM, SFC, DSR, BC, SP, MintC, SadM, PM, SolC, SSM, SGabM

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Status: Federal/State/CNPS	Scientific Name	Common Name	Bioregion(s)
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Canbya candida</i>	White Pygmy-poppy	SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	Mount Gleason Paintbrush	LM, SP, SolC, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i>	Lemmon Jewelflower	MP, DLR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Ceanothus megacarpus var. insularis</i>	Island Ceanothus	SFC
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides var. blanchiae</i>	Island Mountain Mahogany	SCR, SSM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i>	Woolly Yellow Pincushion	SCR, SGabM
FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i>	Saltmarsh Birds-beak	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Chorizanthe blakleyi</i>	Blakley's Spineflower	PMR
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Chorizanthe breweri</i>	Brewer's Spineflower	WSM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Chorizanthe douglasii</i>	Douglas Spineflower	SPR
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i>	Parry Spineflower	SP, VH
None/SE/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley Spineflower	PorR, CV, SCR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i>	Mojave Spineflower	PorR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i>	Monkeyflower Yerba Buena	TTM, WPR, SGabM, RRM, SawM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Small-flowered Morning-glory	SSM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Cryptantha clokevi</i>	Clokey's Forget-Me-Not	SawM, SP, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Cryptantha rattanii</i>	Rattan's Forget-Me-Not	Sm, DLR
None/SR/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	Santa Susana Tarplant	SSM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	Paniculate Tarplant	Pcl, SFC
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Delphinium gypsophilum ssp. gypsophilum</i>	Gypsum Larkspur	LV
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum</i>	Mount Pinos Larkspur	MP, LV, PorR, SGM, Pu, PMR, AM, Su, OH, Sm, BC, RV, NR, WPR, SolC
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	Umbrella Larkspur	PMR, TTM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	Western Dichondra	OP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i>	Johnston's Monkeyflower	Plm
FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned Spineflower	SolC
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i>	Blochman Live-forever	OP, SSM
FT/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Dudleya verityi</i>	Verity's Dudleya	OP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	Small Spikerush	Pcu
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eriastrum sparsiflorum</i>	Great Basin Woollystar	LM, RM, BC, SolC
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eriogonum baileyi var. praebens</i>	Bailey's Woolly Buckwheat	BM
None/SR/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo Buckwheat	SSM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eriogonum elegans</i>	Elegant Buckwheat	LV, PMR, Sm
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var. alpinum</i>	Alpine Kennedy Buckwheat	MP
FT/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var. austromontanum</i>	Southern Mountain Buckwheat	MP, LV, FM, SGM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum var. bahiiforme</i>	Bay Buckwheat	MP, LV, SGM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. tanacetiflorum</i>	Tansyleaf Golden Yarrow	MP, FM, GH, HV, Pu, SawM, PMR, WSM, PM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eriophyllum jepsonii</i>	Jepson Woolly Yarrow	TehM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i>	Island Wallflower	OP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Eschscholzia hypocoides</i>	Gypsum Poppy	LV
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. kernensis</i>	Tejon Poppy	LV
None/None/CNPS 2.2	<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	Hot-springs Fimbristylis	LV
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Frasera neglecta</i>	Pine Gentian	SGM, AM, RV, SolC
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	Stink Bells	LV, SGM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	Ojai Fritillary	NR, TTM, SPC, SPR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i>	Pine Fritillary	MP, LV, FM

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Status: Federal/State/CNPS	Scientific Name	Common Name	Bioregion(s)
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i>	Santa Barbara Bedstraw	DLR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Gilia interior</i>	Slender-flowered Gilia	MP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Gilia latiflora ssp. cuyamensis</i>	Cuyama Gilia	MP, LV, LM, PorR, PMR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's Grapplinghook	RM, SFC, SP, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Helianthus inexpectatus</i>	Newhall Sunflower	SCR
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate Cypress	WSM, SP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Heuchera abramsii</i>	Abrams Alumroot	NR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	Urn-flowered Alumroot	RV
None/None/CNPS 3.2	<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Vernal Barley	OP, SSM, Su
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Hulsea vestita ssp. gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Hulsea	FM, AM, SolC, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Hulsea vestita ssp. parryi</i>	Parry's Sunflower	FM
None/None/CNPS 2.1	<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California Satintail	NR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California Black Walnut	Pum, ABC, Plm, RM, SFC, BC, NR, TTM, SM, SPC, SI, WPR, VH, SCR, SSM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii</i>	Spiny Rush	RRR, RRM, AM, Sm, Plm, CV, WSM, SPC, SI, SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia Dwarf Rush	SGM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Lasthenia ferrisiae</i>	Ferris Goldfields	OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Rayless Goldfields	OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Layia heterotricha</i>	Pale-yellow Layia	MP, LV, SGM, Pu
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Lepechinia rossii</i>	Ross' Pitcher Sage	SawM, ABC, RM, SI, WPR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i>	Robinson Peppergrass	SGM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Leptosiphon pygmaeus ssp. pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Leptosiphon	PorR, RM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Lessingia tenuis</i>	Tenuous Lessingia	MP, LV, FM, SGM, Pu, PMR, AM, OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</i>	Ocellated Humboldt Lily	SawM, PMR, ABC, WSM, NR, TTM, SPC, SI, WPR, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata</i>	Santa Barbara Honeysuckle	MintC, NR, PMR, SSM, SP, Su
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Lupinus albifrons var. johnstonii</i>	Johnston Bush Lupine	MP, LV, PMR, TTM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Lupinus elatus</i>	Johnston Silky Lupine	MP, LV, FM, PMR, AM, SM, WPR
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's Bush-mallow	BC, Plm, Pcu, Su
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Malacothrix incana</i>	Dunedelion	SCR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Malacothrix phaeocarpa</i>	Brown-fruited Dandelion	Su
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Malacothrix saxatilis var. saxatilis</i>	California Cliff-aster	SP, SM, PM, SolC, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1A	<i>Malacothrix similis</i>	Mexican Cliff-aster	OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Malva assurgentiflora</i>	Malva Rose	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Microseris sylvatica</i>	Sylvan Microseris	PorR, TehM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Monardella australis ssp. cinerea</i>	Gray Monardella	SGabM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Monardella australis ssp. occidentalis</i>	Western Coyote Mint	PMR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Monardella candicans</i>	Sierra Monardella	MintC
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i>	White-veined Monardella	NR
FS/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Monardella linoides ssp. oblonga</i>	Flax-leaved Coyote Mint	MP, LV, FM, SGM, Pu, PMR, AM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California Spineflower	LV, SSM
FT/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Spreading Navarretia	SP
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i>	Ojai Navarretia	NR, SM, SCR, SSM
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i>	Baja Navarretia	
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Navarretia setiloba</i>	Paiute Mountain Pincushionplant	SP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Nemacladus gracilis</i>	Slender Nemacladus	LV, RV
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus var. robbinsii</i>	Robbins' Nemacladus	LV, HV, PV, SGM, SP, SolC

Status: Federal/State/CNPS	Scientific Name	Common Name	Bioregion(s)
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	Short-joint Beavertail	AV, BM, DSR, MintC, PV, SolC, Pum
FE/CE/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>treleasei</i>	Bakersfield Cactus	PV
FE/SE/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt Grass	SP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Pentachaeta fragilis</i>	Fragile Pentachaeta	PMR
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner Yampah	MP
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	Adobe Yampah	FM, LM, PorR, SP, SolC
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Phacelia exilis</i>	Transverse Range Phacelia	MP, LV, FM, SGM, AM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>	Hubby Caterpillar Phacelia	PorR, CV, RM, DLR, SM, SI, WPR, Pl, SCR, SSM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>	Mojave Phacelia	MP, FM, SGM, Pu
None/None/CNPS 3.2	<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	South Coast Branching Phacelia	OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Piperia michaelii</i>	Michael's Rein Orchid	PMR
None/None/CNPS 2.2	<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	White Everlasting	LV, PMR, CV, DLR, NR, TTM, SPC
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Oak	SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Quercus turbinella</i>	Shrub Live Oak	PM, PV
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Rhinotropis coronata</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish Milkwort	Pum, ABC, Plm, NR, TTM, SM, SPC, SI, WPR, SCR, SSM
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter Matilija Poppy	PMR, Su, Sm, DLR, VH, SCR
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>	Latimer's Woodland-gilia	TTM
None/None/CNPS 2.2	<i>Saussurea americana</i>	American Sawwort	SCR
None/None/CNPS 2.2	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	California Groundsel	SCR
None/None/CNPS 2.2	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Salt Spring Checkermallow	LV, PorR, AM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Sidothea caryophylloides</i>	Chichweed Oxytheca	PMR
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Solanum wallacei</i>	Wallace's Nightshade	SPC
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Solidago guiradonis</i>	Guirado Goldenrod	MP
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	Southern Jewelflower	SawM
None/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Stylocline masonii</i>	Mason's Neststraw	SolC
FE/None/CNPS 1B.1	<i>Suaeda californica</i>	California Seablite	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.2	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	Estuary Seablite	OP
None/None/CNPS 4.2	<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	Woolly Seablite	SCR, OP
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's Aster	RRM, SGabM
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Syntrichopappus lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's Xerasid	SP, PM, SolC
None/SR/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i>	False-lupine	DLR
None/None/CNPS 4.3	<i>Trichostema micranthum</i>	Small-flowered Bluecurls	SGM
None/None/CNPS 1B.3	<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i>	Gray-leaved Violet	MP, LV

As of March 2022, only 42 of these are tracked and mapped by the CNDDDB in their GIS database, generally those with a CNPS Rarity Ranking of 1 or 2, plus those with a rank of 4 that were previously ranked as a 1. Those 42 taxa are listed below. The CNDDDB has mapped a total of 280 discrete occurrences of these 42 rare plant taxa. This number will increase significantly with the addition of the observations CNPS has made of these taxa over the last few years.

Special-status plant taxa that are documented in the Utom River watershed and also tracked in the CNDDDB:

Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *abramsii*
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*
California macrophylla

Allium howellii var. *clokeyi*
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*
Berberis nevini
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*

Calochortus fimbriatus

Calochortus plummerae

Castilleja gleasoni

Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*

Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*

Dodecahema leptoceras

Fritillaria ojaiensis

Helianthus inexpectatus

Lepechinia rossii

Malacothamnus davidsonii

Navarretia fossalis

Navarretia peninsularis

Nemacladus secundiflorus var. *robbinsii*

Orcuttia californica

Senecio aphanactis

Stylocline masonii

Viola pinetorum var. *grisea*

Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*

Calystegia peirsonii

Caulanthus lemmonii

Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*

Delphinium umbraculorum

Eriogonum kennedyi var. *alpigenum*

Harpagonella palmeri

Layia heterotricha

Linanthus concinnus

Monardella linoides ssp. *oblonga*

Navarretia ojaiensis

Navarretia setiloba

Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada*

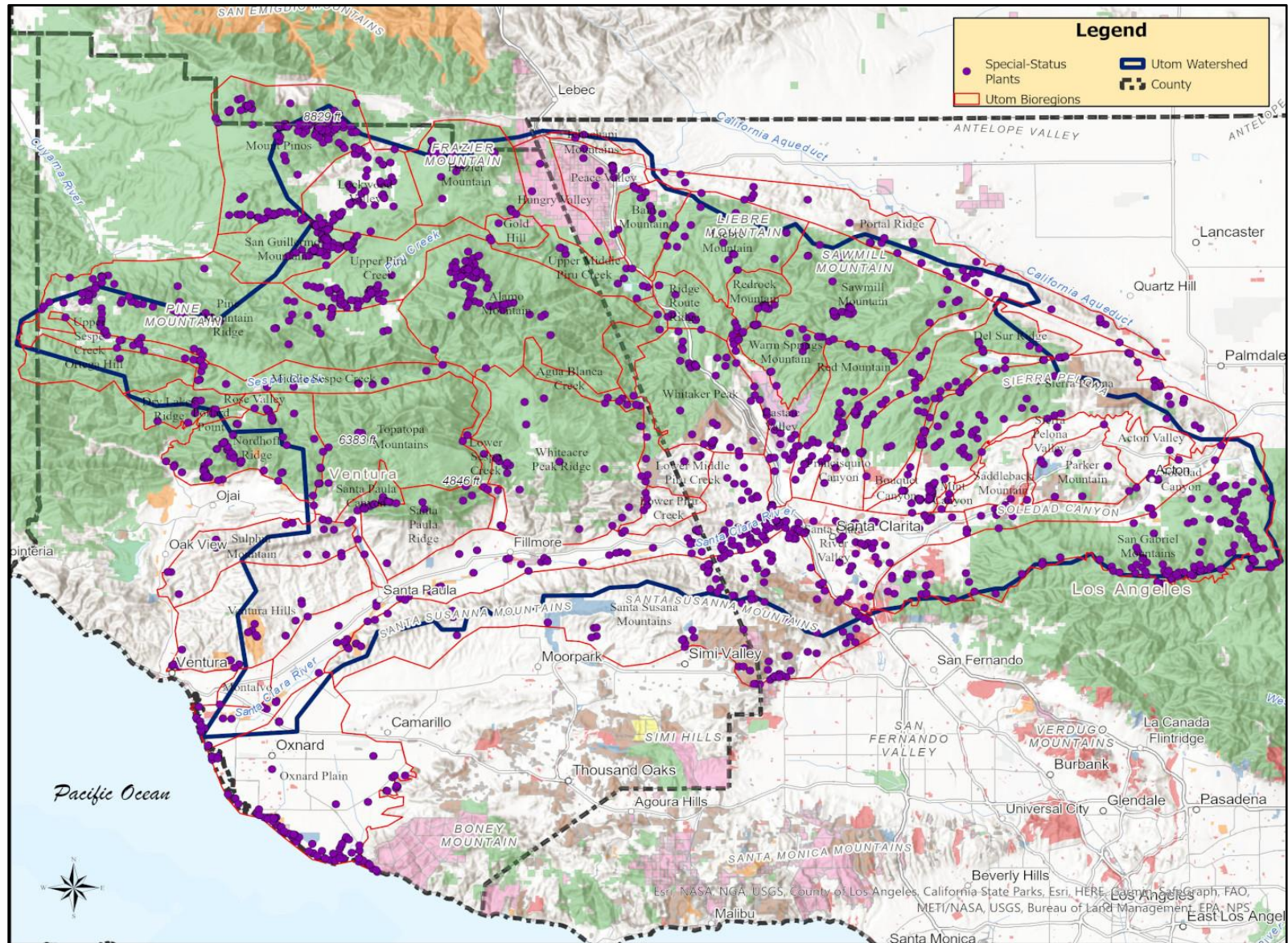
Opuntia basilaris var. *treleasei*

Orobanche valida ssp. *valida*

Sidalcea neomexicana

Symphyotrichum greatae

Figure 3. Locations of Special-status Plants within the Utom River Watershed



PLANT COMMUNITIES/VEGETATION TYPES

The vegetation of the Utom River watershed is comprised of three predominant habitat types, including woodlands/forests, scrublands, and grasslands/herblands. Specifically, the watershed bioregions contain the following alliances (plant communities). One hundred forty-nine (149) specific vegetation alliances recognized in the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) and [A Manual of California Vegetation Online⁶](#), have been identified in the watershed during the floristic surveys. An additional twenty-two (22) vegetation alliances were identified that occurred consistently across the watershed bioregions and are considered to be candidates for recognition as California vegetation alliances. These are listed below according to their basic form, following the CNPS/CDFW vegetation classification system (Sawyer et al. 2009), with published alliances and newly named alliances distinguished in the list. Several of these have been described as alliances or associations by CNPS since the publication of the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Buck-Diaz et al. 2013).

Appendix B, Vegetation Alliances of the Utom River Watershed, contains a table that lists the one hundred forty-nine (149) total vegetation alliances and indicates where they occur in the respective bioregions.

Forest and Woodland

Thirty (30) forest and woodland vegetation alliances (communities), plus at least one association, occur in the watershed, including:

- *Abies lowiana* Forest Alliance
- *Abies lowiana*–*Pinus lambertiana* Forest Alliance
- *Aesculus californica* Woodland Alliance
- *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest Alliance (Riparian)
- *Calocedrus decurrens* Forest Alliance
- *Eucalyptus* spp.–*Ailanthus altissima*–*Robinia pseudoacacia* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Juglans californica* Woodland Alliance
- *Juniperus californica* Woodland Alliance
- *Pinus coulteri* Forest Alliance
- *Pinus flexilis* Woodland Alliance
- *Pinus jeffreyi* Forest Alliance
- *Pinus lambertiana* Forest Alliance
- *Pinus monophylla*–(*Juniperus californica*) Woodland Alliance
- *Pinus ponderosa* Forest Alliance
- *Pinus sabiniana* Woodland Alliance
- *Platanus racemosa*–*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Populus fremontii*–*Fraxinus velutina*–*Salix gooddingii* Woodland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Populus trichocarpa* Forest Alliance (Riparian)
- *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* Forest Alliance
 - *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*–*Quercus chrysolepis* Forest Association
- *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance
- *Quercus douglasii* Woodland Alliance

⁶ <https://vegetation.cnps.org/>

- *Quercus chrysolepis* (tree) Woodland Alliance
- *Quercus kelloggii* Woodland Alliance
- *Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance
- *Salix gooddingii*–*Salix laevigata* Woodland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Salix lasiandra* Woodland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Salix lasiolepis* Woodland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Schinus (molle, terebinthifolius)*–*Myoporum laetum* Woodland Semi-natural Alliance
- *Umbellularia californica* Woodland Alliance
- *Yucca brevifolia* Woodland Alliance

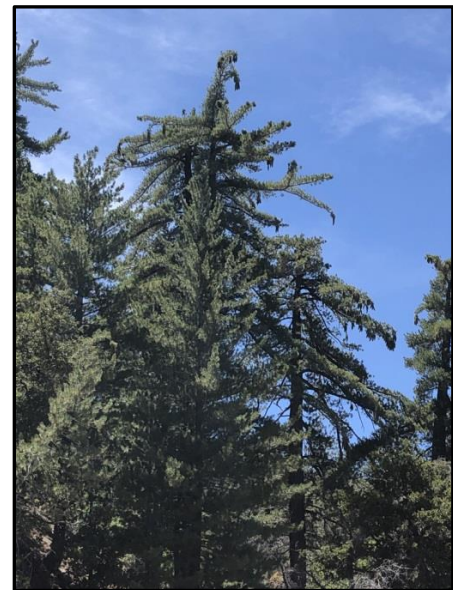
There are also several associations of these alliances found in the watershed, such as the *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*–*Quercus chrysolepis* Forest Association listed above and pictured on the right.



Canyons and valleys of the watershed, outside of the riparian corridors, are dominated by oak woodlands, with *Quercus agrifolia* being the dominant tree in the lower elevation areas (as shown in the photo to the left), replaced by *Q. chrysolepis* in higher elevation areas of the watershed.



Forested communities of the Utom River watershed, occurring generally above 6,000 feet, are dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi*, among other species of *Pinus*. A few examples are shown below.



Left: *Pinus jeffreyi*-dominated conifer forest on Mount Pinos, also found on Alamo Mountain, Frazier Mountain, Pine Mountain, San Guillermo Mountain, and the San Gabriel Mountains. Right: *Pinus lambertiana*, Sugar Pine, on Alamo Mountain, also found on Santa Paula Peak, Mount Pinos, Frazier Mountain, and Pine Mountain associated with *Pinus jeffreyi* Forest Alliance. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Yucca brevifolia* Woodland Alliance in Peace Valley. Right: *Pinus monophylla* Woodland Alliance on the southwest slope of Pine Mountain. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Populus fremontii*-*Salix* spp. Riparian Woodland Alliance along upper Sespe Creek. Center: *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest Alliance along Santa Paula Creek. Right: *Populus fremontii* Woodland Alliance along middle Sespe Creek. (Photos by David Magney.)

Shrubland

Shrubland alliances are the most abundant vegetation alliances, both floristically and spatially, in the watershed. Generally, the higher elevation portions on the southern part of the watershed have more forested area, while the lower elevation portions are dominated by shrubland and herbland alliances. As is the case for other areas in the California Floristic Province, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* (Chamise) Shrubland Alliance is the most common vegetation alliance within the watershed.

Sixty-one (61) shrubland vegetation alliances (communities) occur in the watershed, including:

- *Acacia* spp.–*Grevillea* spp.–*Leptospermum laevigatum* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Acmispon glaber*–*Lupinus albifrons*–*Eriodictyon crassifolium* Shrubland Alliance
- *Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Adenostoma fasciculatum*–*Salvia* spp. Shrubland Alliance
- *Amorpha californica* Provisional Shrubland Alliance
- *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* Shrubland Alliance

- *Arctostaphylos glauca* Shrubland Alliance
- *Arctostaphylos parryana* Shrubland Alliance
- *Arctostaphylos pungens*–*Arctostaphylos pringlei* Shrubland Alliance
- *Artemisia californica*–(*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance
- *Artemisia californica*–*Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance
- *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata* Shrubland Alliance
- *Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance
- *Atriplex lentiformis* Shrubland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance
- *Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Ceanothus crassifolius* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus cuneatus* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus greggii*–*Fremontodendron californicum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus integerrimus/palmeri* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus leucodermis* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus megacarpus* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ceanothus oliganthus*–*C. leucodermis*–*C. tomentosus* Shrubland Alliance
- *Cercocarpus betuloides* Shrubland Alliance
- *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* Shrubland Alliance
- *Encelia californica*–*Eriogonum cinereum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ephedra viridis* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ericameria linearifolia* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ericameria linearifolia*–*Peritoma arborea* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum*–*Salvia apiana* Shrubland Alliance
- *Eriogonum kennedyi* Shrubland Alliance
- *Eriogonum umbellatum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Eriogonum wrightii*–*Eriogonum heermannii*–*Buddleja utahensis* Shrubland Alliance
- *Gutierrezia californica* Shrubland Alliance
- *Hesperoyucca whipplei* Shrubland Alliance
- *Isocoma menziesii* Shrubland Alliance
- *Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Leptosyne* [*Coreopsis*] *gigantea* Shrubland Alliance
- *Malacothamnus fasciculatus*–*Malacothamnus* spp. Shrubland Alliance
- *Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance
- *Nicotiana glauca* Provisional Shrubland Semi-natural Alliance
- *Opuntia littoralis*–*Opuntia oricola*–*Cylindropuntia prolifera* Shrubland Alliance
- *Peritoma arborea* Shrubland Alliance
- *Pluchea sericea* Shrubland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Prunus ilicifolia*–*Heteromeles arbutifolia*–*Ceanothus spinosus* Shrubland Alliance
- *Prunus virginiana* Shrubland Alliance
- *Quercus berberidifolia* Shrubland Alliance
- *Quercus garryana* (shrub) Shrubland Alliance
- *Quercus john-tuckeri* Shrubland Alliance
- *Quercus wislizeni*–*Quercus chrysolepis* (shrub) Shrubland Alliance
- *Rhus integrifolia* Shrubland Alliance
- *Rhus ovata* Shrubland Alliance
- *Rhus aromatica*–*Crataegus rivularis*–*Forestiera pubescens* Shrubland Alliance

- *Ribes quercetorum* Shrubland Alliance
- *Ricinus communis* Provisional Shrubland Semi-natural Alliance
- *Rosa californica* Shrubland Alliance
- *Sarcocornia pacifica* [*Salicornia depressa*] Shrubland Alliance (Estuarine)
- *Salix exigua* Shrubland Alliance (Riparian)
- *Tamarix* spp. Shrubland Semi-natural Alliance (Riparian)

Adenostoma fasciculatum Shrubland Alliance and *Artemisia californica*–(*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance are the most abundant shrubland alliances in the watershed. *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* Shrubland Alliance is the most abundant shrubland alliance at higher elevations, generally above 4,000 feet. A few examples are shown below.



Left: *Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance. Right: *Ceanothus crassifolius* Shrubland Alliance on Pollard Point. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Artemisia californica*–*Salvia leucophylla* Shrubland Alliance on Santa Paula Ridge. Right: *Peritoma arborea* Shrubland Alliance in Peace Valley. (Photos by David Magney.)

Grassland/Herbland

Fifty-eight (58) described⁷ herbaceous (herbland) vegetation alliances (communities) occur in the watershed, including:

- *Abronia latifolia*–*Ambrosia chamissonis* Herbaceous Alliance

⁷ Published in the [Manual of California Vegetation Online Edition](#).

- *Adiantum (capilis-veneris, jordanii)*-*Erythranthe guttata* Provisional Alliance (under California Cliff Group)
- *Anemopsis californica*-*Helianthus nuttallii*-*Solidago spectabilis* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Ambrosia psilostachya* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Amsinckia intermedia* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Amsinckia menziesii* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Amsinckia (menziesii, tessellata)*-*Phacelia* spp. Herbaceous Alliance
- *Amsinckia tessellata* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Anemopsis californica* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Artemisia dracunculus* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Arthrocnemum subterminale* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Avena (barbata, fatua)* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Avena* spp.-*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance
- *Azolla (filiculoides, microphylla)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Brassica* and other mustards Semi-natural Alliance
- *Brassica nigra*-*Centaurea (solstitialis, melitensis)* Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance
- *Bromus carinatus*-*Elymus glaucus* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Bromus diandrus* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Bromus rubens* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Bromus rubens*-*Schismus (arabicus, barbatus)* Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance
- *Bromus tectorum* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Bromus tectorum*-*Elymus caput-medusae* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Carex* spp. Herbaceous Alliance
- *Carpobrotus (chilensis, edulis)* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Claytonia perfoliata* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*-*Eriogonum (elongatum, nudum)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Distichlis spicata* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Dudleya cymosa*-*D. lanceolata*/Lichen-Moss Sparsely Vegetated Alliance
- *Elymus condensatus* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Elymus multisetus* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Elymus cinereus*-*Elymus triticoides* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Eriogonum angulosum*-*Bromus rubens* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Eriogonum (inflatum, clavatum, trichopes)* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Eriogonum elongatum* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Erodium cicutarium* Semi-natural Alliance
- *Eschscholzia californica* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Frankenia salina* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Heterotheca (oregona, sessiliflora)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Hordeum murinum* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Juncus (balticus, mexicanus)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Juncus (effusus, patens)*-*Carex (pansa, praegracilis)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Lasthenica (californica, gracilis)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Madia elegans* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Mesembryanthemum* spp.-*Carpobrotus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance
- *Muhlenbergia filiformis* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Muhlenbergia rigens* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Pennisetum setaceum*-*Pennisetum ciliare* Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance
- *Phacelia tanacetifolia* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Phragmites australis*-*Arundo donax* Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance

- *Poa secunda* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Schoenoplectus (acutus, californicus)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Schoenoplectus pungens* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Sedum spathulifolium*-*Polypodium californicum*/Lichen-Moss Herbaceous Alliance
- *Selaginella (bigelovii, wallacei)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Stipa cernua* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance
- *Stipa pulchra* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Typha (angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia)* Herbaceous Alliance
- *Veratrum californicum* Herbaceous Alliance

The herbland vegetation alliances are the most floristically rich and varied of the three general forms (woodlands, shrublands, herblands). The alliances dominated by annual species are found most extensively in the lower elevation areas of the watershed. These areas are heavily dominated by annual forb species such as *Amsinckia* Herbaceous Alliance, *Avena* spp.–*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance, *Brassica nigra*–*Centaurea (solstitialis, melitensis)* Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance, *Phacelia ciliata* Herbaceous Alliance, and *Erodium cicutarium* Semi-natural Stands. They are also dominated by annual exotic grass alliances such as *Bromus diandrus* Semi-natural Stands and *Bromus rubens* Semi-natural Stands.



The herbland alliances are predominantly composed of annual species, which vary depending on the season in which they are sampled. For example, an area dominated by *Amsinckia* Herbaceous Alliance may change into *Bromus diandrus* Herbaceous Alliance between early spring and late spring. *Amsinckia tessellata* from Peace Valley is shown to the left as an example (Photo by David Magney).

Abundant herbland vegetation alliances dominated by perennials within the watershed includes: *Carex* spp. Herbaceous Alliance, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*–*Eriogonum (elongatum, nudum)* Herbaceous Alliance, *Juncus (effusus, patens)*–*Carex (pansa, praegracilis)* Herbaceous Alliance (example shown to the right from Mount Pinos, photo by David Magney), and *Stipa pulchra* Herbaceous Alliance.



Another category of herbaceous vegetation includes those occurring on cliff faces, rock outcrops, and rock scree or talus, where the key consideration is the general lack of soil as a growing medium. This is a group of vegetation alliances that have received little attention, primarily due to the small area of ground covered by them. Regardless,

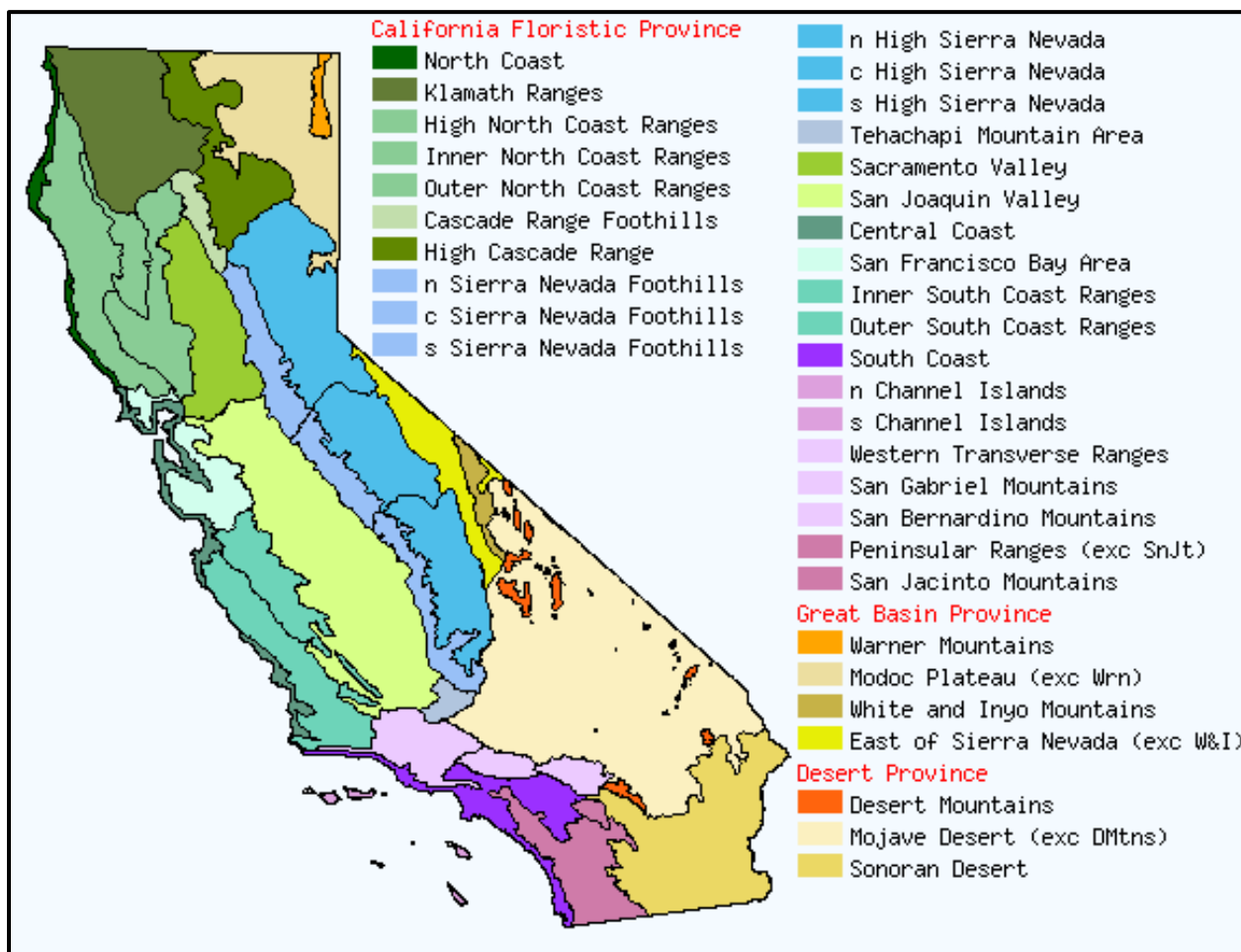


this group is receiving more attention recently and will be examined more carefully by the CNPS Vegetation Program in the future. Example alliances for this found in the Utom watershed include: *Adiantum (capilis-veneris, jordanii)*–*Erythranthe guttata* Provisional Alliance, *Sedum spathulifolium*-*Polypodium californicum*/ Lichen-Moss Herbaceous Alliance with an example on the left showing a *Dudleya cymosa* surrounded by mosses on a vertical cliff (photo by David Magney), and *Selaginella (bigelovii, wallacei)* Herbaceous Alliance.

SUMMARY OF WATERSHED BIOREGIONS

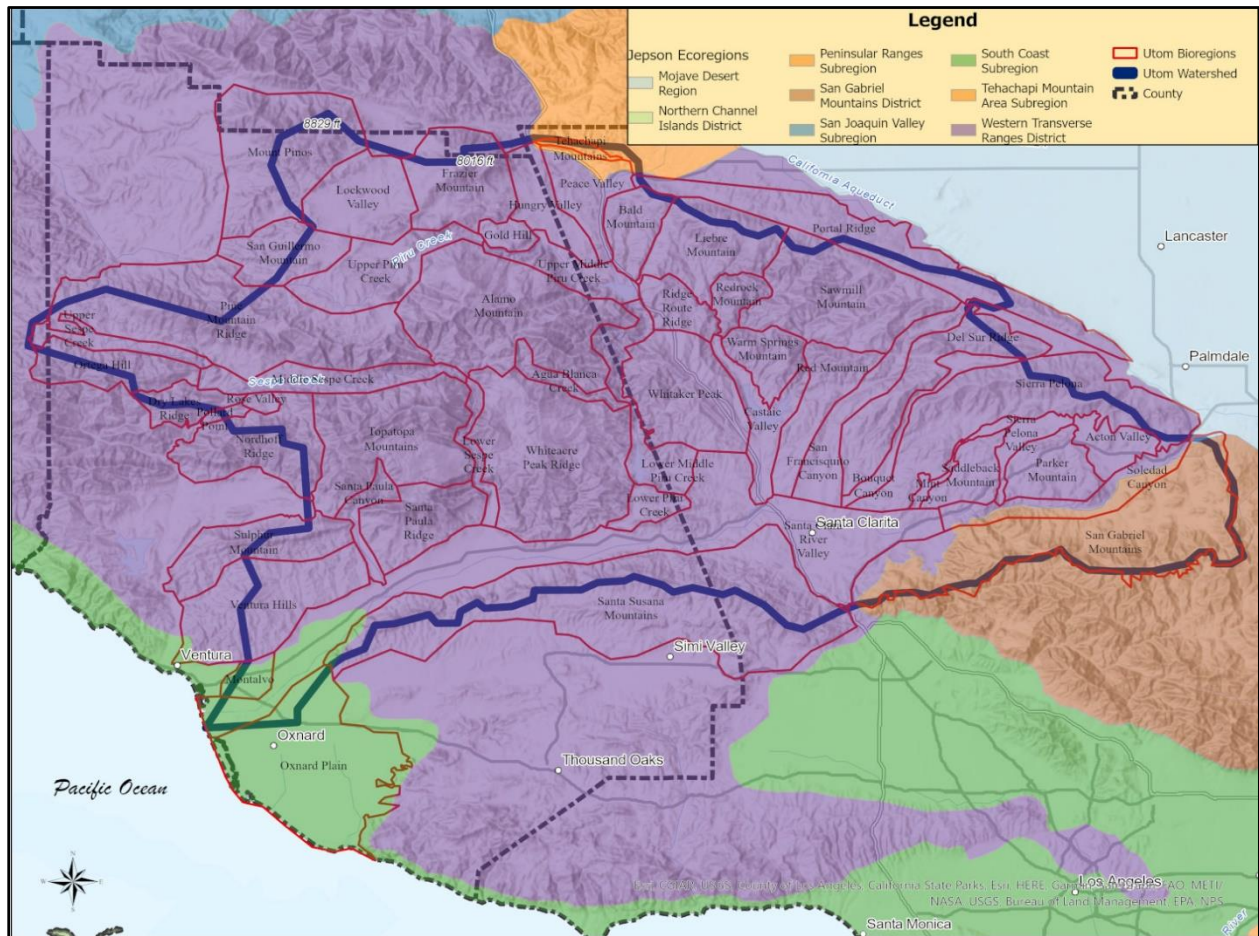
The Utom River watershed falls entirely within the California Floristic Province and the majority of it is within the Southwestern Region. The northernmost tip of the watershed includes the southwest toe of the Tehachapi Mountains, which is in the Tehachapi District of the Sierra Nevada Region. Most of the Southwestern Region portion of the watershed includes two subregions, the South Coast and Transverse Ranges Subregions. The Transverse Ranges Region within the watershed contains two subregions: the Western Transverse Ranges and the San Gabriel Mountains. Below is a map provided by the Jepson Flora Project depicting California's ecoregions⁸, Figure 4, Geographic Subdivisions of California.

Figure 4. Geographic Floristic Subdivisions of California



⁸ From [Jepson eFlora](#)

Figure 5. Map of Jepson Ecoregions and Subregions with Utom Bioregions



To further refine the watershed into small floristic units, the watershed was further divided into local bioregions, based primarily on topographic relief, using the primary landform placenames to name each bioregion following the approach used by Magney (2011) for the [Ventura County flora](#).

There are fifty-four (54) bioregions within/making up the Utom River Watershed. A summary of the flora, special-status plants, habitats, and recommendations for each of the bioregions is provided below in Table 4, Characteristics of Utom River Watershed Bioregions, listed alphabetically. Photographs that provide visual representations about most of the bioregions are included for each of the bioregions.

Table 4. Characteristics of Utom River Watershed Bioregions

Bioregion (Abbreviation)	Landform	Size	County
Acton Valley (AV)	Valley	13,830 acres/5,597 hectares	Los Angeles
Agua Blanca Creek (ABC)	Canyon	7,491 acres/3,031 hectares	Ventura
Alamo Mountain (AM)	Mountain	89,090 acres/36,054 hectares	Ventura & Los Angeles
Bald Mountain (BM)	Mountain	17,927 acres/7,255 hectares	Los Angeles
Bouquet Canyon (BC)	Canyon	11,470 acres/4,642 hectares	Los Angeles
Castaic Valley (CV)	Valley	20,673 acres/8,366 hectares	Los Angeles
Del Sur Ridge (DSR)	Mountain	40,749 acres/16,491 hectares	Los Angeles

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Bioregion (Abbreviation)	Landform	Size	County
Dry Lakes Ridge (DLR)	Mountain	12,440 acres/5,034 hectares	Ventura
Frazier Mountain (FM)	Mountain	40,005 acres/16,190 hectares	Ventura
Gold Hill (GH)	Mountain	6,196 acres/2,508 hectares	Ventura
Hungry Valley (HV)	Valley	20,029 acres/8,106 hectares	Ventura & Los Angeles
Liebre Mountain (LM)	Mountain	39,760 acres/16,091 hectares	Los Angeles
Lockwood Valley (LV)	Valley	33,203 acres/13,437 hectares	Ventura
Lower Middle Piru Creek (Plm)	Canyon	25,569 acres/10,348 hectares	Los Angeles & Ventura
Lower Piru Creek (Pcl)	Canyon	8,592 acres/3,477 hectares	Ventura
Lower Sespe Creek (Sl)	Canyon	8,070 acres/3,266 hectares	Ventura
Middle Sespe Creek (Sm)	Canyon	24,246 acres/9,812 hectares	Ventura
Mint Canyon (MintC)	Canyon	4,877 acres/1,974 hectares	Los Angeles
Montalvo (M)	Valley	7,316 acres/2,961 hectares	Ventura
Mount Pinos (MP)	Mountain	66,953 acres/27,095 hectares	Ventura & Kern
Nordhoff Ridge (NR)	Mountain	40,972 acres/16,581 hectares	Ventura
Ortega Hill (OH)	Mountain	24,974 acres/10,107 hectares	Ventura
Oxnard Plain (OP)	Plain	88,058 acres/35,637 hectares	Ventura
Parker Mountain (PM)	Mountain	22,208 acres/8,987 hectares	Los Angeles
Peace Valley (PV)	Valley	22,748 acres/9,206 hectares	Los Angeles
Pine Mountain Ridge (PMR)	Mountain	112,031 acres/45,338 hectares	Ventura
Pollard Point (PP)	Mountain	2,218 acres/898 hectares	Ventura
Portal Ridge (PorR)	Mountain	58,969 acres/23,864 hectares	Los Angeles
Red Mountain (RM)	Mountain	26,342 acres/10,660 hectares	Los Angeles
Redrock Mountain (RRM)	Mountain	9,766 acres/3,952 hectares	Los Angeles
Ridge Route Ridge (RRR)	Mountain	14,187 acres/5,741 hectares	Los Angeles
Rose Valley (RV)	Valley	2,611 acres/1,057 hectares	Ventura
Saddleback Mountain (SadM)	Mountain	15,360 acres/6,216 hectares	Los Angeles
San Francisquito Canyon (SFC)	Canyon	28,383 acres/11,486 hectares	Los Angeles
San Gabriel Mountains (SGabM)	Mountain	109,073 acres/44,141 hectares	Los Angeles
San Guillermo Mountain (SGM)	Mountain	25,427 acres/10,290 hectares	Ventura
Santa Clara River Valley (SCR)	Valley	149,787 acres/60,618 hectares	Ventura & Los Angeles
Santa Paula Canyon (SPC)	Canyon	8,971 acres/3,630 hectares	Ventura
Santa Paula Ridge (SPR)	Ridge	30,996 acres/12,544 hectares	Ventura
Santa Susana Mountains (SSM)	Mountain Ridge	167,689 acres/67,863 hectares	Ventura & Los Angeles
Sawmill Mountain (SawM)	Mountain	65,953 acres/26,691 hectares	Los Angeles
Sierra Pelona (SP)	Mountain	81,413 acres/32,947 hectares	Los Angeles
Sierra Pelona Valley (SPV)	Valley	8,490 acres/3,436 hectares	Los Angeles
Soledad Canyon (SolC)	Canyon	25,336 acres/10,253 hectares	Los Angeles
Sulphur Mountain (SM)	Mountain	33,917 acres/13,726 hectares	Ventura
Tehachapi Mountains (TehM)	Mountain	2,918 acres/1,181 hectares	Los Angeles & Kern
Topatopa Mountains (TTM)	Mountain	67,262 acres/27,220 hectares	Ventura
Upper Middle Piru Creek (Pum)	Canyon	17,524 acres/7,092 hectares	Ventura & Los Angeles
Upper Piru Creek (Pcu)	Canyon	34,168 acres/13,828 hectares	Ventura
Upper Sespe Creek (Su)	Canyon	11,208 acres/4,536 hectares	Ventura
Ventura Hills (VH)	Mountain	57,421 acres/23,238 hectares	Ventura

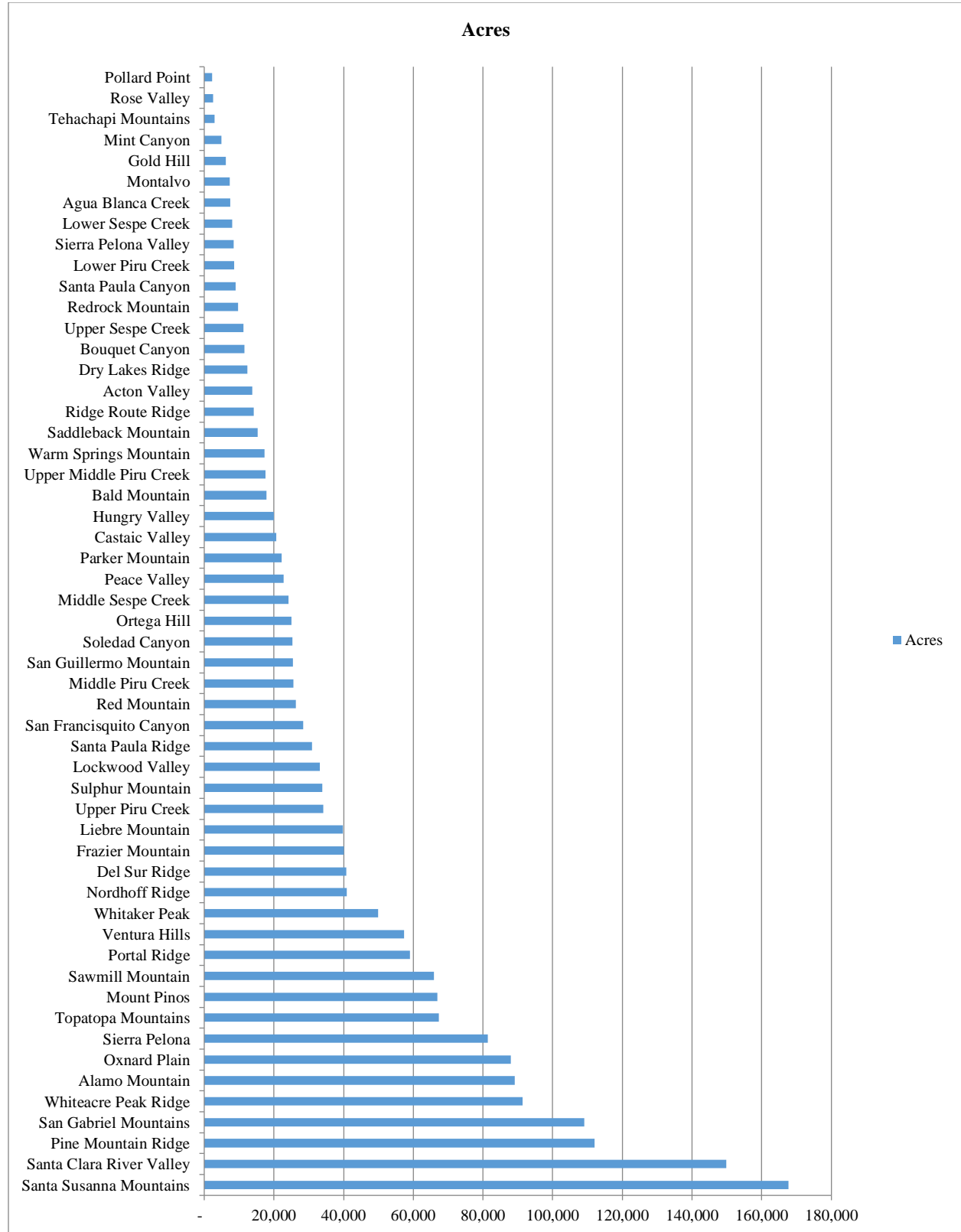


Bioregion (Abbreviation)	Landform	Size	County
Warm Springs Mountain (WSM)	Mountain	17,296 acres/7,000 hectares	Los Angeles
Whitaker Peak (WP)	Mountain	49,877 acres/20,185 hectares	Los Angeles
Whiteacre Peak Ridge (WPR)	Mountain	91,321 acres/36,957 hectares	Ventura

The chart below graphically illustrates the range in size of each bioregion, measured in acres. Pollard Point is the smallest bioregion, and the Santa Susana Mountains is the largest. Generally, those bioregions characterized by mountains are the largest with canyons characterized by narrow, deep canyons. Pollard Point, Rose Valley, and the Tehachapi Mountains are oddballs in that Pollard Point is a small ridge, Rose Valley is a small mountain valley, and the Tehachapi Mountains bioregion represents only a very small portion of the mountain range, which extends well beyond the Utom River watershed.

Below are descriptions of the geography, geology, topography, flora (including special-status species), climate⁹, and natural habitats for each of the 54 bioregions. Which plants occur within each bioregion is provided in the matrix table as Appendix A.

⁹ Since most bioregions lack a weather station, climate data for those lacking a weather station use the data from the nearest weather station.



ACTON VALLEY

The Acton Valley bioregion (AV) ranges from approximately 2,724 feet to 3,940 feet in elevation and is approximately 13,830 acres (5,596 hectares) in area and is ranked 39th in size of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is a high-elevation valley generally on a south-facing slope. Acton Valley is mostly comprised of a south-facing broad valley that drains into upper reaches of the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges subregion.

Acton Valley geology comprises both marine sedimentary and plutonic rocks. Its soils are mostly of Caperton in the Xeroll suborder.

The climate of the Acton Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Acton Valley bioregion climate is heavily influenced by its proximity to the Mojave Desert to the east. The average mean high temperature is 93°F and the average mean low temperature is 35°F. The average annual precipitation is 9.3 inches/236.2 mm.

Most of the land in the Acton Valley bioregion is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. The bioregion is 98% privately owned with only 272 acres of public land out of the total 13,830 acres that makes up the area.

Acton Valley Bioregion Location

The Acton Valley bioregion is located in the upper Utom River watershed in Los Angeles County. It is bordered by Sierra Pelona bioregion to the north, Parker Mountain bioregion to the west, and the Soledad Canyon bioregion to the east and south. Figure 5, Map of Acton Valley Bioregion, provides a map of the Acton Valley bioregion on a topographic map. Most of the land in the Acton Valley is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches, as illustrated by the parcel boundaries shown on Figure 5.

State Route (SR) 14/Antelope Highway, crosses Acton Valley from west to east, with numerous paved roads throughout the bioregion. Acton Canyon flows through the bioregion from northeast to the Utom River on the south side of the bioregion.

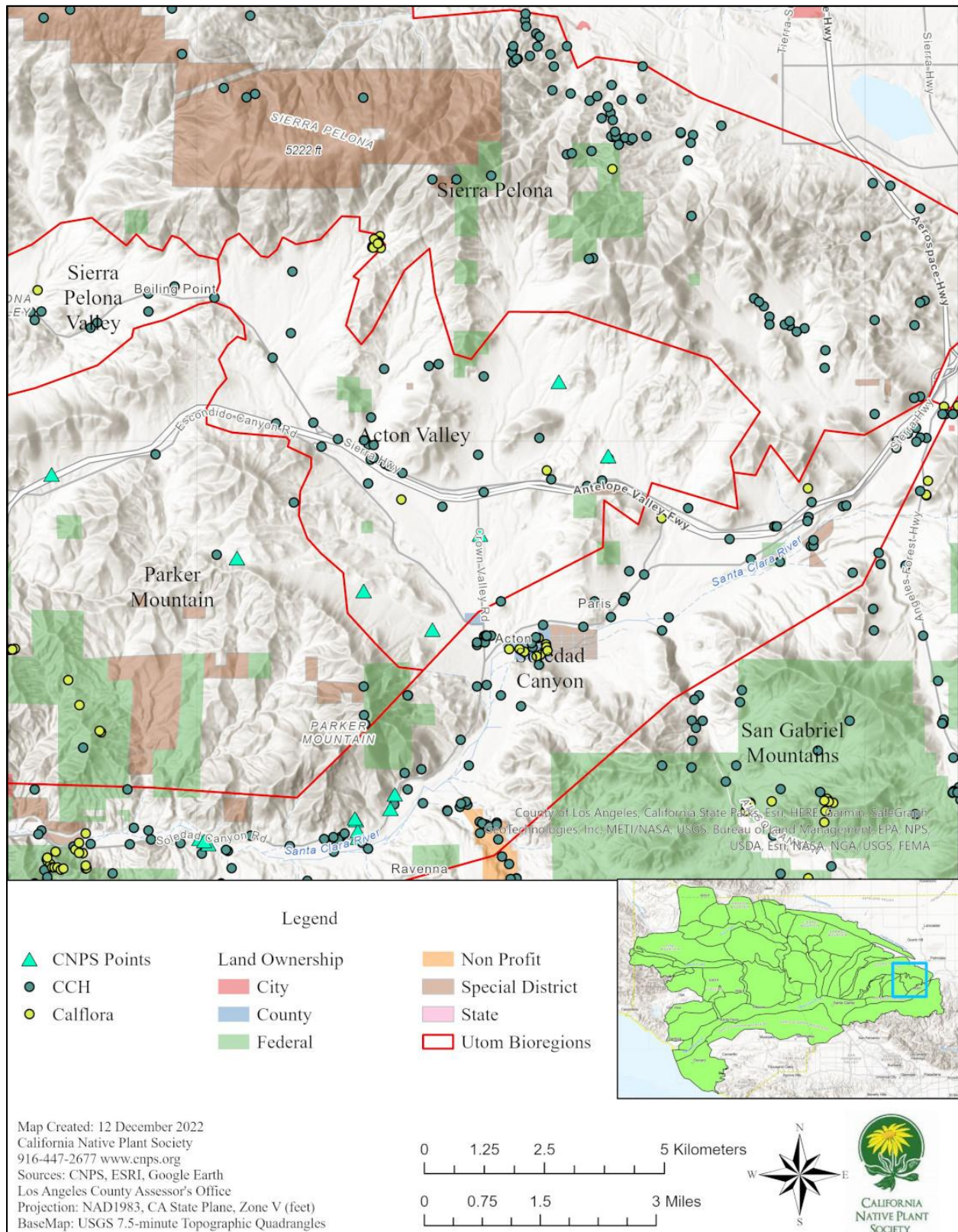
Acton Valley Flora

The Acton Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 98 taxa with an additional 4 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 31 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 5 waypoints. An average of 11.2 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 31 taxa observed, 24 (77.4%) are native and 7 (22.6%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

One (1) voucher collection was made by Jonathon Holguin, in addition to 55 observations, in the Acton Valley bioregion. CCH cites 70 vouchers, representing 52 taxa¹⁰, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 5, Consolidated Statistics of the Action Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. We expect that there are at least 100 vascular plant taxa in this bioregion.

¹⁰ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxon count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 6. Map of Acton Valley Bioregion



Overall, the Acton Valley bioregion is primarily dominated by *Eriogonum fasciculatum* vars. and *Juniperus californica*.

Table 5. Consolidated Statistics of the Acton Valley Bioregion Flora

Acton Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	31
	# Vouchers Collected	1
	# Waypoints	5
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶	52
	# Vouchers Collected	70
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		98
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		71

Acton Valley Special-status Species

Acton Valley provides habitat for 3 special-status species: *Calochortus clavatus* ssp. *clavatus*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, and *Castilleja plagiotoma* (not observed, vouchered by H. L. Mason in 1926, possibly extirpated).

Acton Valley Habitats

The Acton Valley bioregion contains approximately four (4) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. It contains slopes dominated by California Juniper Woodland, Coastal Scrub (California Buckwheat Scrub), and Chamise Chaparral.

A large portion of the private parcels in Acton Valley have been developed or the natural vegetation removed or modified as some time, so most of the natural habitats remaining are on public lands or portions of large private parcels that have a few structures.



Left: Pinyon-Juniper Woodland with *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* in center. *Center and Right:* Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitat. (Photos by Jonathon Holquin.)

Acton Valley Recommendations

Acton Valley exhibits fairly low diversity of native plants, in large part since it has been altered by intensive grazing and urban development even though the housing density is low, but also because the flora is still not adequately surveyed. Most of the natural vegetation on Acton Valley residential lands has been cleared and replaced with hardscaping or ornamental plantings. It is mostly composed of moderate to gentle slopes that are somewhat susceptible to erosion.

AGUA BLANCA CREEK

The Agua Blanca Creek bioregion (ABC) ranges from approximately 1,136 feet to 4,597 feet in elevation and is approximately 7,490 acres (3,031 hectares) in size and is ranked 47th in size of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is characterized as a deeply incised canyon flowing in the southeasterly direction. The canyon containing Agua Blanca Creek was formed by erosion along the Agua Blanca Fault, possibly a branch of the Pine Mountain Fault and likely of young Miocene (Yeates et al. 1994). The creek drains the south flank of Cobblestone Mountain, which is part of the Alamo Mountain bioregion. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is exclusively made up of marine sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age including the Rincon, Vasqueros, and Sespe Formations (Yeates et al. 1994). Eocene sedimentary formations occur to the north. Its soil is mostly Lodo of the Xeroll suborder.

The climate of the Agua Blanca Creek bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 92°F and the average mean low temperature is 38°F. The average annual precipitation is 20-25 inches/508-635mm.

Agua Blanca Creek is within the Sespe Wilderness of the Los Padres National Forest and the only access is by trails from the west and east. Most of bioregion (98%) is public land.

Agua Blanca Creek Bioregion Location

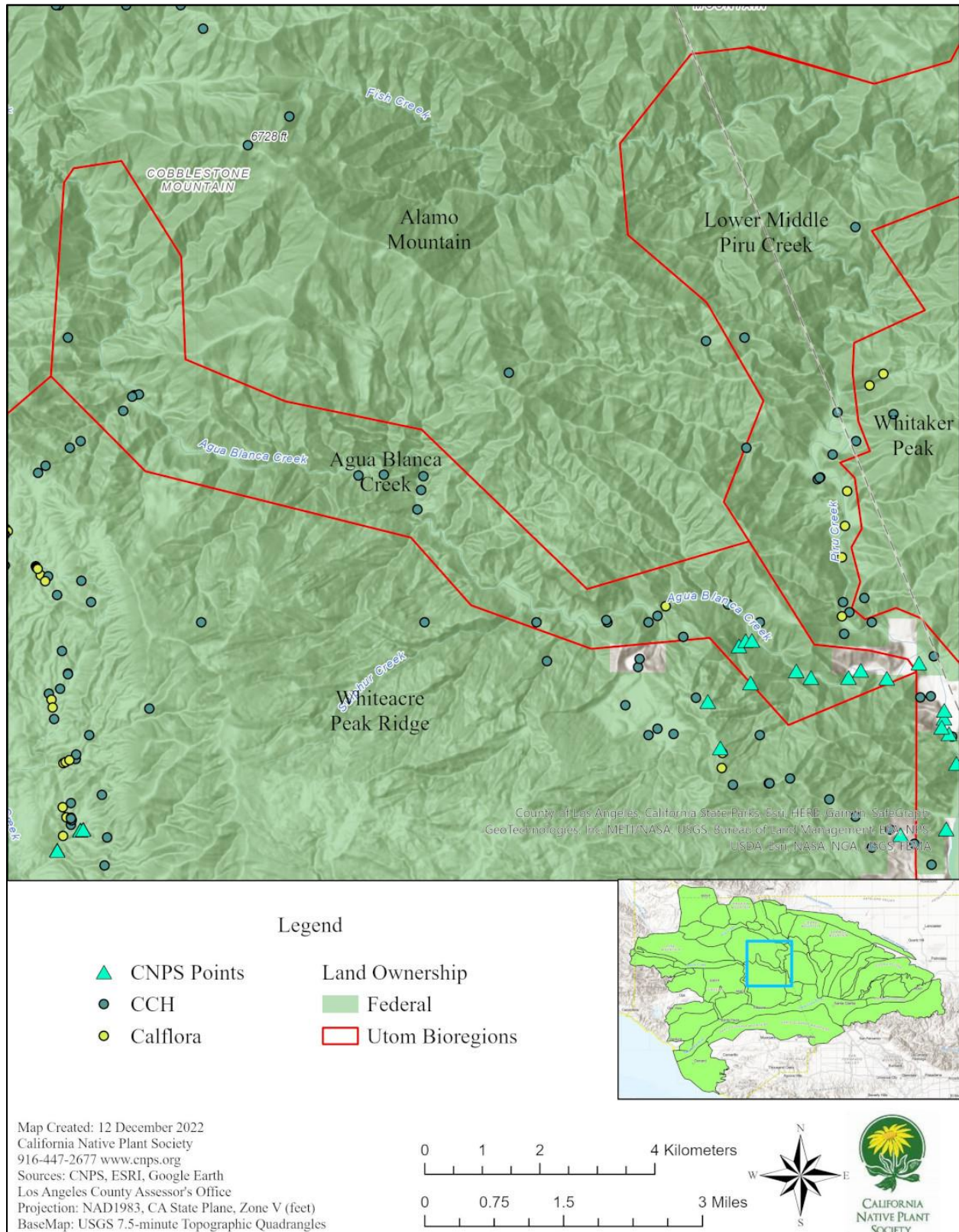
The Agua Blanca Creek bioregion is located in the Piru Creek watershed in the central portion of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Alamo Mountain bioregion (Cobblestone Mountain) to the north, Lower Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the east, Whiteacre Peak Ridge bioregion to the south, and Alamo Mountain bioregion to the west and north. Figure 6, Map of Agua Blanca Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Agua Blanca Creek Flora

The Agua Blanca Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 128 taxa with an additional 3 that are identified only to genus. CNPS observed a total of 39 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 6 waypoints. An average of 9.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Nearly all of the observations and vouchers from this bioregion are from along the creek and associated hiking trails. Access to the canyon slopes and adjacent ridgetops is extremely limited. Of the 139 taxa documented in this bioregion, 135 (97.1%) are native and 4 (2.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native

(Baldwin et al. 2012), indicating the integrity of the flora and lack of inappropriate land uses in this remote canyon.

Figure 7. Map of Agua Blanca Creek Bioregion



A total of two (2) vouchers were collected from this bioregion by Jonathon Holguin with an additional 58 observations. CCH cites 92 vouchers, representing 78 taxa¹¹, recorded by others prior to this study. Magney (2021 manuscript) identified 136 vascular plant taxa (plus 3 to genus only) from Agua Blanca Creek and collected 40 vouchers in 1984. An additional 3 taxa were recorded as within the bioregion on iNaturalist. Table 6, Consolidated Statistics of the Agua Blanca Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Agua Blanca Creek is primarily dominated by riparian wetland taxa along the streams and springs and chaparral taxa on the slopes. *Alnus rhombifolia*, *Platanus racemosa*, and *Populus fremontii* are the typical riparian trees along Agua Blanca Creek with understory shrubs such as *Baccharis salicifolia*. *Quercus agrifolia* typically occupies adjacent banks and benches along the canyon.

Table 6. Consolidated Statistics of the Agua Blanca Creek Bioregion Flora

Agua Blanca Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	39
	# Vouchers Collected	2
	# Waypoints	6
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷	78
	# Vouchers Collected	92
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		128
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		94

Agua Blanca Creek Special-status Species

Agua Blanca Creek provides habitat for seven (7) special-status plant species, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *Juglans californica*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, and *Symphotrichum greatae*.

Agua Blanca Creek Habitats

Agua Blanca Creek contains approximately five (5) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The nature of this bioregion as a narrow and deep canyon supports a perennial stream dominated by Alder and Sycamore Riparian Forest (*Alnus rhombifolia* Forest Alliance, *Platanus racemosa* Woodland Alliance, *Populus fremontii*-*Salix laevigata* Woodland Alliance) in the canyon bottom and chaparral and rock outcrops habitats on the steep slopes of the canyon. It is mostly comprised of chaparral and riparian habitats and drains eastward into Piru Creek.

¹¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.



Above: Aerial imagery of Agua Blanca Creek exhibiting steep canyon walls and a winding riparian course supporting riparian vegetation (Google Earth 2022). South-facing sloped are sparsely vegetated with chaparral dominating the ridgelines above Agua Blanca Creek.



Agua Blanca Creek with Cottonwood-Willow-Sycamore Riparian, dominated by *Populus fremontii*. Right Center and Right: Agua Blanca Trail and Creek looking downstream and riparian scrub and woodland with Coast Live Oak and chaparral on the slopes. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)



Left: *Carex senta* tussock in Agua Blanca Creek. Center: Freshwater Marsh in Agua Blanca Creek dominated by *Typha domingensis* and a *Schoenoplectus* in openings of the Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest. Right: A mesic shaded rock cliff face with *Polypodium californicum*, *Pellaea andromedifolia*, *Dudleya cymosa* var. *pumila*, and a *Homalothecium* moss. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)

Agua Blanca Creek Recommendations

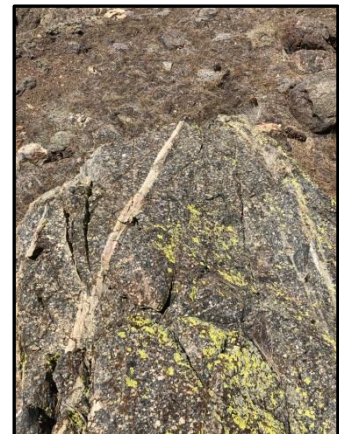
Agua Blanca Creek is within formally designated wilderness and should be considered in a protected status. No actions by the Los Padres National Forest should be taken that would significantly alter the botanical resources of this bioregion.

ALAMO MOUNTAIN

The Alamo Mountain bioregion (AM) ranges from approximately 1,683 feet to 7,402 feet in elevation and is approximately 89,090 acres (36,054 hectares) in size and ranks 6th in area of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of a high mountain that drains into Piru Creek for the most part and into Cuddy Creek on the north slope outside the Utom River watershed. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The geology of Alamo Mountain is made up of both marine sedimentary and plutonic rocks. Pelona Schist (as shown in the photo to the right) and Adamilite granite are two dominant rock types on the mountain. Its soils are mostly Los Gatos Series of the Xeroll suborder.

The climate of Alamo Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 82°F and the average mean low temperature is 32°F. The average annual precipitation is 25-29 inches/635-736.6 mm. A significant portion of the annual precipitation comes in the form of snow during the winter months.



All of the land in the Alamo Mountain bioregion is public, except for a 23-acre private parcel, and part of the Los Padres National Forest.

Alamo Mountain Bioregion Location

Alamo Mountain is located in the north-central portion of the watershed and contributes to Piru and Sespe Creeks and is entirely within Ventura County. It is bordered by Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion and Frazier Mountain/Gold Hill bioregions to the north, Hungry Valley and Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregions to the east, Agua Blanca Creek bioregion to the south, and Pine Mountain Ridge and Upper Piru Creek bioregions to the west. Figure 7, Map of Alamo Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Alamo Mountain bioregion is accessible by road (Gold Hill Road/Forest Service Route 18N01) and foot trails from the west, south, and east. Vehicle access is controlled by the Forest Service and closed during winter months.

Alamo Mountain Flora

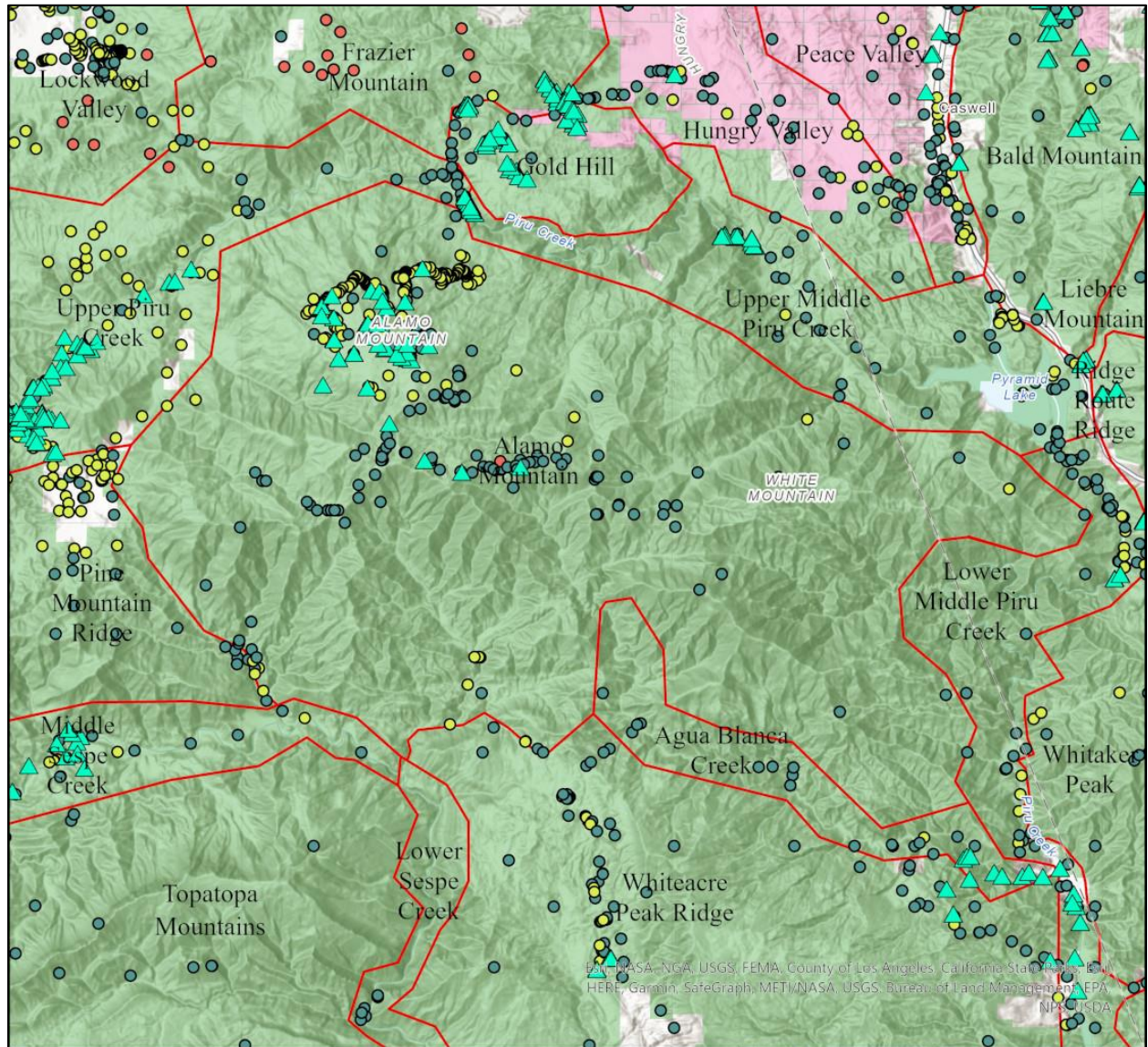
The Alamo Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 269 taxa with an additional 18 taxa identified just to genus. Alamo Mountain contains slopes dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi* above 5,000 feet and *P. monophylla* below 5,000 feet. The rest is dominated by chaparral species. CNPS observed a total of 115 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 38 waypoints. An average of 11.6 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 115 taxa observed, 111 (96.5%) are native and 4 (3.5%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of forty-seven (47) vouchers and 398 observations were made from Alamo Mountain as part of this study, primarily by David Magney. CCH cites 615 vouchers, representing 334 taxa¹², recorded by others for this bioregion prior to this study. Table 7, Consolidated Statistics of the Alamo Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Alamo Mountain is primarily dominated by Yellow Pine Forest composed of *Pinus jeffreyi* and *Pinus lambertiana*, but the latter at a much lower density. The understory is dominated by *Symphoricarpos rotundifolius* var. *parishii*, *Eriogonum* spp., *Elymus elymoides*, among many others.

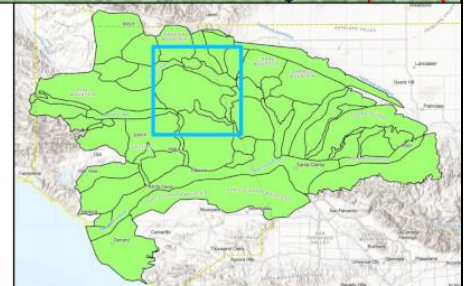
¹² The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 8. Map of Alamo Mountain Bioregion



Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
|  CNPS Points |  Land Ownership |
|  CCH |  Federal |
|  Calflora |  State |
|  NRIS |  Utom Bioregions |



Map Created: 12 December 2022
 California Native Plant Society
 916-447-2677 www.cnps.org
 Sources: CNPS, ESRI, Google Earth
 Los Angeles County Assessor's Office
 Projection: NAD1983, CA State Plane, Zone V (feet)
 BaseMap: USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles

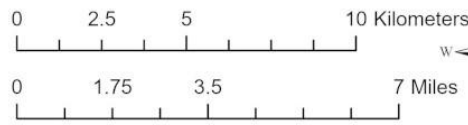


Table 7. Consolidated Statistics of the Alamo Mountain Bioregion Flora

Alamo Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	115
	# Vouchers Collected	47
	# Waypoints	38
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸	334
	# Vouchers Collected	615
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		269
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		662

Alamo Mountain Special-status Species

The Alamo Mountain bioregion supports one or more occurrences of twenty-one (21) special-status species; including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Diplacus johnstonii*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *austromontanum*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Fritillaria pinetorum*, *Galium jepsonii*, *Heuchera caespitosa*, *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Leptosiphon aureus*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Navarretia peninsularis*, *Packera ionophylla*, *Phacelia exilis*, *Sidalcea neomexicana*, and *Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata* (Considered but rejected for a rare plant rank [CBR]). A potentially undescribed species of *Aphyllon*, and shown in the photo on the right, may also be a special-status species.



Left: *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*. Right: *Frasiera neglecta*. (Photo by David Magney.)

Alamo Mountain Habitats

Alamo Mountain contains approximately five (5) of habitat types, composed of woodlands, forests, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The lower elevations of Alamo Mountain are covered by montane chaparral and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitats. The upper elevations are dominated by montane chaparral and Yellow Pine Forest and rock outcrops.

The dominant plants of the Pinyon-Juniper Woodland are *Pinus monophylla* and *Quercus john-tuckeri*. The dominant trees of the Yellow Pine Forest are *P. jeffreyi*, *P. lambertiana*, and *Quercus chrysolepis*.



View west from summit of Alamo Mountain, dominated by Jeffrey Pine and granite (adamellite) outcrops (Photo by David Magney).



Left: Yellow Pine Forest (Mixed Conifer Forest) dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi*, *P. lambertiana*, and *Abies lowiana* looking northwest from near Sewart Peak. *Right:* north slope of Alamo Mountain showing montane chaparral and Yellow Pine Forest at higher elevations. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Granite (Adamilite) outcrop, which are common on Alamo Mountain. *Center:* typical Yellow Pine Forest understory condition. *Right:* Noth slope along Alamo Mountain Loop Road with *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *munzii* in bloom. (Photos by David Magney.)

Alamo Mountain Recommendations

Alamo Mountain exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep and moderately steep slopes. Several populations of special-status plants occur along Alamo Mountain Loop Road that need to be protected during road maintenance.

BALD MOUNTAIN

The Bald Mountain bioregion (BM) ranges from approximately 2,593 feet to 4,540 feet in elevation and is approximately 12,081 acres (4,889 hectares) in size and ranks 34th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is comprised of two major north-south trending ridgelines creating two major drainages: Apple Canyon and West Fork Liebre Gulch. These formations are steep and difficult to traverse. The northeastern end of the bioregion boasts the highest elevation but presents more gradual, moderate slopes. It is mostly comprised of chaparral with riparian vegetation in the southern portions of Apple Canyon and West Fork Liebre Gulch that drains into Pyramid Lake. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The bioregion is mostly made up of nonmarine sedimentary rocks, with its soils being composed of the Chaqua series in the Xerepts suborder. There are also some granite substrates in the northeastern end of this bioregion that continues into Liebre Mountain.

The climate of the Bald Mountain bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88°F and the average mean low temperature is 38°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Most of the land in the Bald Mountain bioregion is public land managed by the Angeles National Forest. There also exists a few small parcels managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California Department of Water Services, and the National Weather Service.

Bald Mountain Bioregion Location

The Bald Mountain bioregion is located in the northwestern portion of Los Angeles County. It is bordered by Portal Ridge bioregion to the northeast, Liebre Mountain bioregion to the east,

Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the south, and Peace Valley bioregion to the west. Figure 8, Map of Bald Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Bald Mountain bioregion is accessible by road from I-5 on the west and Old Ridge Route Road on the east side.

Bald Mountain Flora

The Bald Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 269 taxa with an additional 23 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 242 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 42 waypoints. An average of 19.1 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 242 taxa observed, 217 (89.7%) are native and 25 (10.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of one hundred sixty-four (164) voucher specimens were collected, primarily by Jordan Collins and some by David Magney, plus 640 observations. CCH cites 135 vouchers specimens, representing 104 taxa¹³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 8, Consolidated Statistics of the Bald Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Bald Mountain is primarily dominated by Chamise Chaparral, Tucker Oak Chaparral, and Annual Herblands¹⁴.

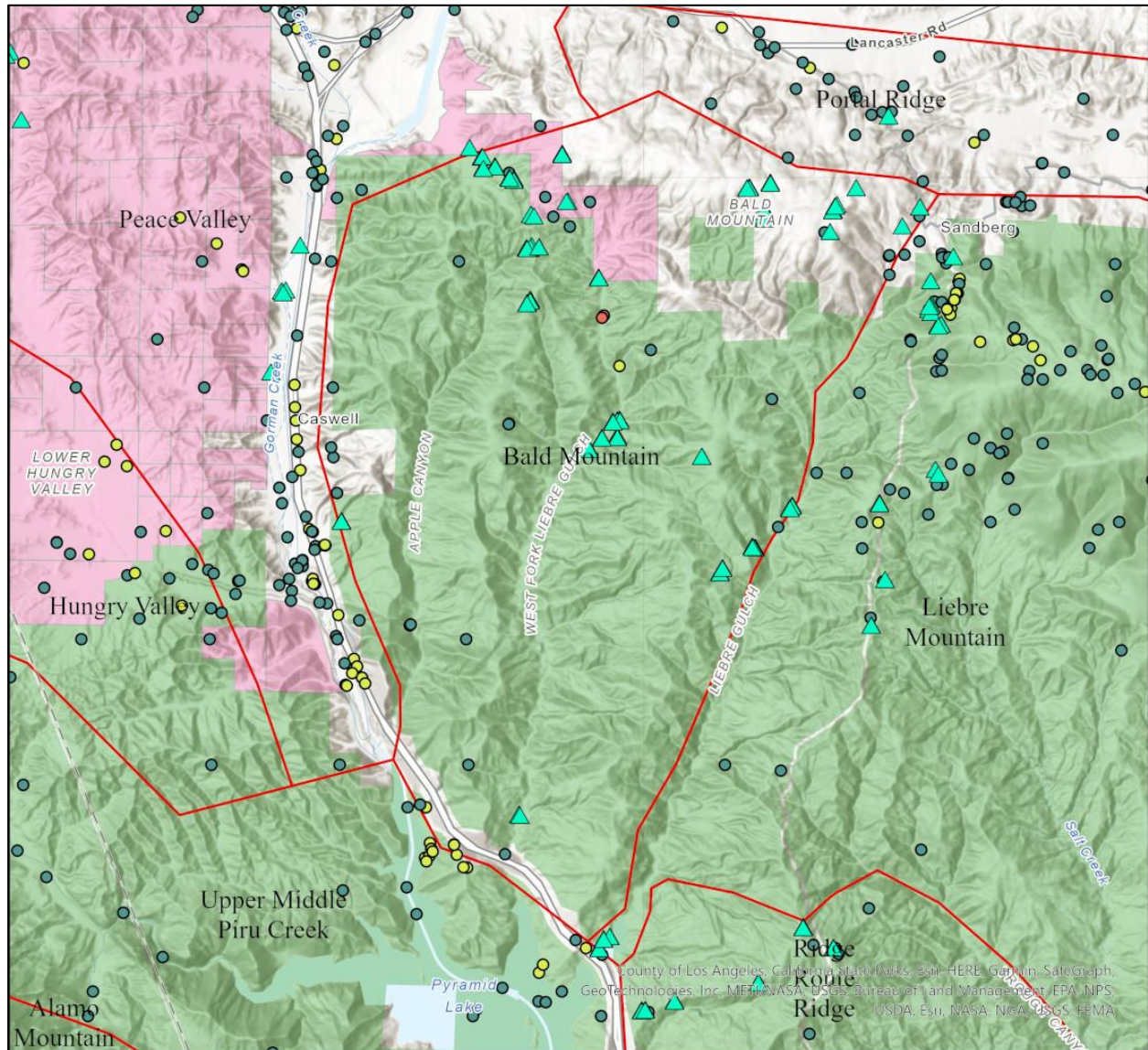
Table 8. Consolidated Statistics of the Bald Mountain Bioregion Flora

Bald Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	242
	# Vouchers Collected	164
	# Waypoints	42
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹⁰	104
	# Vouchers Collected	135
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		269
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		299

¹³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

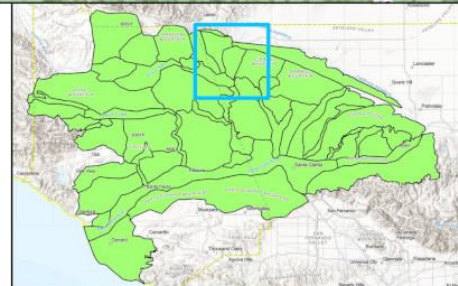
¹⁴ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 9. Map of Bald Mountain Bioregion

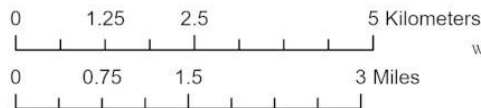


Legend

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ▲ CNPS Points | Land Ownership |
| ● CCH | ■ Federal |
| ● Calflora | ■ State |
| ● NRIS | ▭ Utom Bioregions |



Map Created: 12 December 2022
 California Native Plant Society
 916-447-2677 www.cnps.org
 Sources: CNPS, ESRI, Google Earth
 Los Angeles County Assessor's Office
 Projection: NAD1983, CA State Plane, Zone V (feet)
 BaseMap: USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles



Bald Mountain Special-status Species

Bald Mountain provides habitat for three (3) special-status species, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, and *Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata* (CBR).

Bald Mountain Habitats

Bald Mountain contains approximately nine (9) of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. This bioregion contains slopes that are dominated by Chamise Chaparral and Tucker Oak Chaparral. Lower elevations contain Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands dominated by *Pinus monophylla* and *Juniperus californica*.

Other habitats in this bioregion include Foothill Pine Woodlands, Blue Oak Woodlands, Ericameria Scrub, Cottonwood Woodlands, Annual Herblands, and Talus Slope Communities.



Left: Pinyon-Juniper Woodland at the head of Apple Canyon. *Right:* Southern end of West Fork Liebre Gulch with chaparral dominated hillsides and sparse riparian vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: View of Bald Mountain with weather station on summit, highlighting herbland dominant habitat. *Right:* Typical chaparral habitat within the northern end of the bioregion with desert transition species. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: view west from summit Bald Mountain of herblands habitat dominated by non-native grasses and native forbs such as California Aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*). Right: View southward of Rabbitbrush Shrubland dominated by Common Rubber Rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa* var. *oreophila*). (Photos by David Magney.)

Bald Mountain Recommendations

Bald Mountain exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion, especially after rainfall. Many powerlines run through this bioregion with rare plants growing underneath them. These plants should be protected during powerline maintenance. Bald Mountain also hosts an extensive ORV area that could negatively affect rare plant populations (such as the low-growing *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*). These cacti populations would benefit from having an enclosure to ensure they won't be trampled or run over. Prescribed grazing in certain areas of this bioregion could help curb population numbers of invasive plant species.

BOUQUET CANYON

The Bouquet Canyon bioregion (BC) ranges from approximately 1,465 feet to 3,190 feet in elevation and is approximately 11,470 acres (4,641 hectares) in size and ranks 41st in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is a narrow canyon that runs northeast to southwest, draining southward into the Utom River. It is mostly comprised of Bouquet Creek and Bouquet Reservoir, which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Bouquet Canyon bioregion geology is mostly nonmarine-sedimentary rock, and its soils are made up of a mix of both Gaviota series of the Orthents suborder of the Gaviota series and Baywoods of the Xerols suborder.

The climate of the Bouquet Canyon is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-19 inches/431.8-482.6 mm.

Roughly 60% of the land in the Bouquet Canyon is privately owned, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. Of the total acreage, 4,652 acres is public land of the Angeles National Forest, and 6,818 acres is private.

Bouquet Canyon Bioregion Location

Bouquet Canyon is located in the Bouquet Creek watershed. It is bordered by Del Sur Ridge to the north and west, and Sierra Pelona to the east. Figure 9, Map of Bouquet Canyon Bioregion,

illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Bouquet Canyon is accessible via one paved county road, Bouquet Canyon Road.

Bouquet Canyon Flora

The Bouquet Canyon bioregion flora contains approximately 296 taxa with an additional 5 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 73 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 5 waypoints. An average of 20.2 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 73 taxa observed, 59 (80.8%) are native and 14 (19.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of six (6) voucher specimens were collected within the Bouquet Canyon bioregion, primarily by David Magney, plus another 95 plant observations. CCH cites 381 vouchers, representing 240 taxa¹⁵, recorded by others for this bioregion prior to this study.

Table 9, Consolidated Statistics of the Bouquet Canyon Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. Overall, Bouquet Canyon is primarily dominated by chaparral vegetation.

Table 9. Consolidated Statistics of the Bouquet Canyon Bioregion Flora

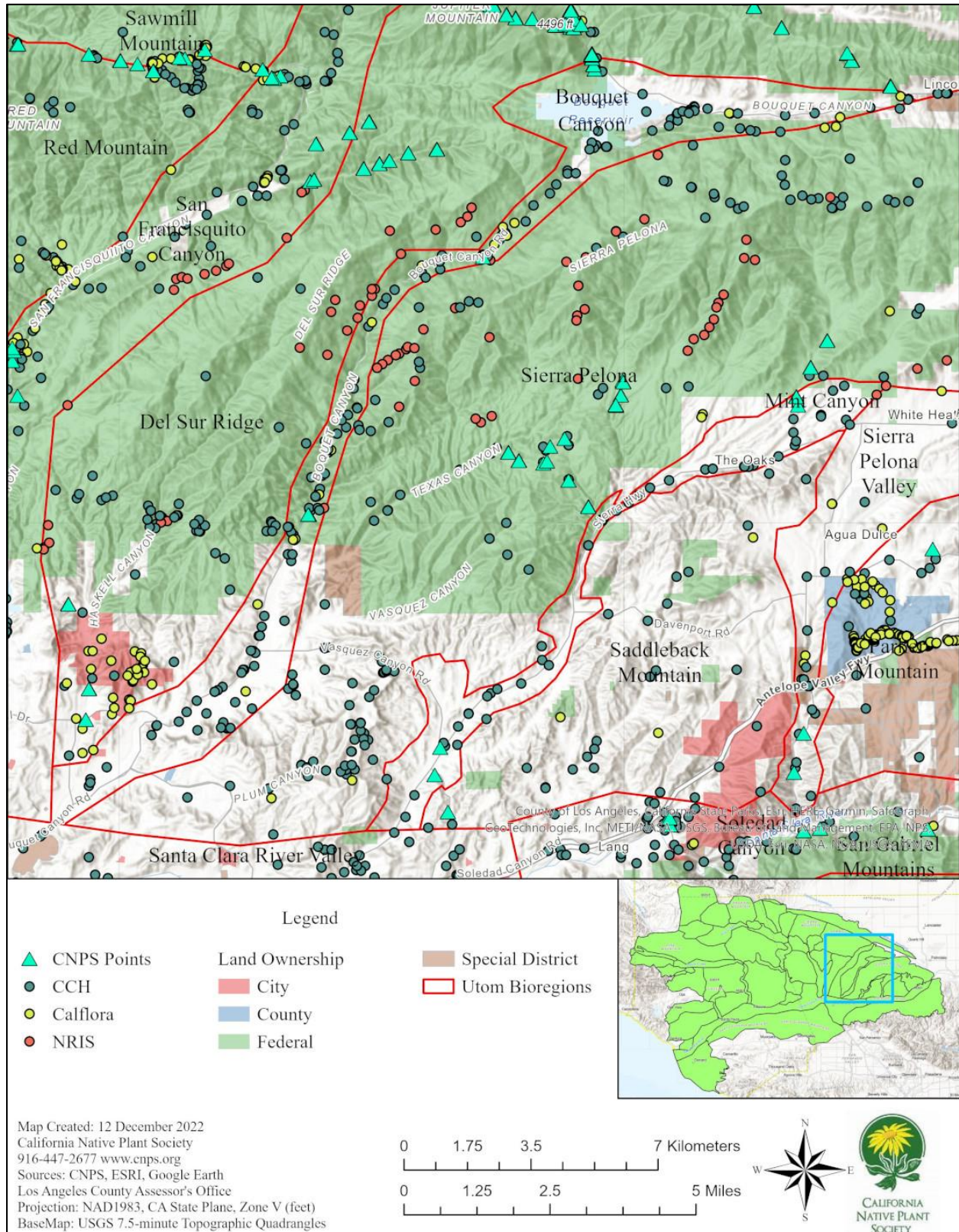
Bouquet Canyon Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	73
	# Vouchers Collected	6
	# Waypoints	5
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹²	240
	# Vouchers Collected	381
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		296
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		387

Bouquet Canyon Special-status Species

Bouquet Canyon provides habitat for eight (8) special-status species: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Juglans californica*, and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*.

¹⁵ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 10. Map of Bouquet Canyon Bioregion



Bouquet Canyon Habitats

Bouquet Canyon contains approximately five (5) of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Cottonwood Woodlands dominate the riparian course running through Bouquet Canyon with Chamise Chaparral dominating the more xeric slopes.



View westward of steep slope along Bouquet Canyon Road of open chaparral habitat with a population of Slender Club-haired Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), a rare plant, on right. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Calochortus venustus*, Butterfly Mariposa Lily, a common and widespread species. Right: Chaparral and Coast Live Oak Woodland along Bouquet Canyon Road. (Photos by David Magney.)

Bouquet Canyon Recommendations

Bouquet Canyon exhibits a moderately high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be susceptible to erosion. The bioregion contains a fair number of private parcels, many of which are developed into single-family residences. Open space areas, such as on the upper slopes and around Bouquet Canyon Reservoir, are managed either by the Angeles National Forest or the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Controlling invasive exotic plants should be a management consideration.

CASTAIC VALLEY

The Castaic Valley bioregion (CV) ranges from approximately 1,028 feet to 2,100 feet in elevation and is approximately 20,672 acres (8,366 hectares) in size and ranks 32nd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Castaic Lake (2,231 acres) that is fed by both Castaic Creek and Fish Creek, and the valley below it. Castaic Creek is the main drainage and flows into the Utom River.

The Castaic Valley bioregion mostly consists of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are composed of both Anacapa and Chaqua series in the Xerolls suborder. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of the Castaic Valley bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 42°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-19 inches/431.8-482.6 mm.

About 60% of the land in the Castaic Valley is private, consisting of the reservoir, as well as large and small lots below the dam. Of the total acres, 4,642 acres are public with most being a part of the Castaic Lake State Recreation Area and the Angeles National Forest.

Castaic Valley Bioregion Location

Castaic Valley is located in the Castaic Creek watershed entirely in Los Angeles County. It is bordered by Warm Springs Mountain to the north, Red Mountain to the east, Utom River Valley to the south, and Whitaker Peak to the west. Figure 10, Map of Castaic Valley Bioregion, provides a map of Castaic Valley and illustrates the geography and topography of of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Castaic Valley Flora

The Castaic Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 291 taxa with an additional 8 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 85 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 4 waypoints. An average of 23 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 85 taxa observed, 60 (70.6%) are native and 25 (29.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly lower than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012), most likely a result of the disturbed and developed nature of this bioregion.

A total of twenty-seven (27) vouchers were collected by Jordan Collins from the Castaic Valley bioregion, with another 98 plant observations made. CCH cites 862 vouchers, representing 345 taxa¹⁶, recorded from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 10, Consolidated Statistics of the Castaic Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Castaic Valley is primarily dominated by herblands and coastal sage scrub vegetation where it is not developed.

¹⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Table 10. Consolidated Statistics of the Castaic Valley Bioregion Flora

Castaic Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	85
	# Vouchers Collected	27
	# Waypoints	4
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹³	345
	# Vouchers Collected	862
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		291
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		889

Castaic Valley Special-status Species

Castaic Valley provides habitat for ten (10) special-status species: *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*, *Harpagonella palmeri*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, and *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*.

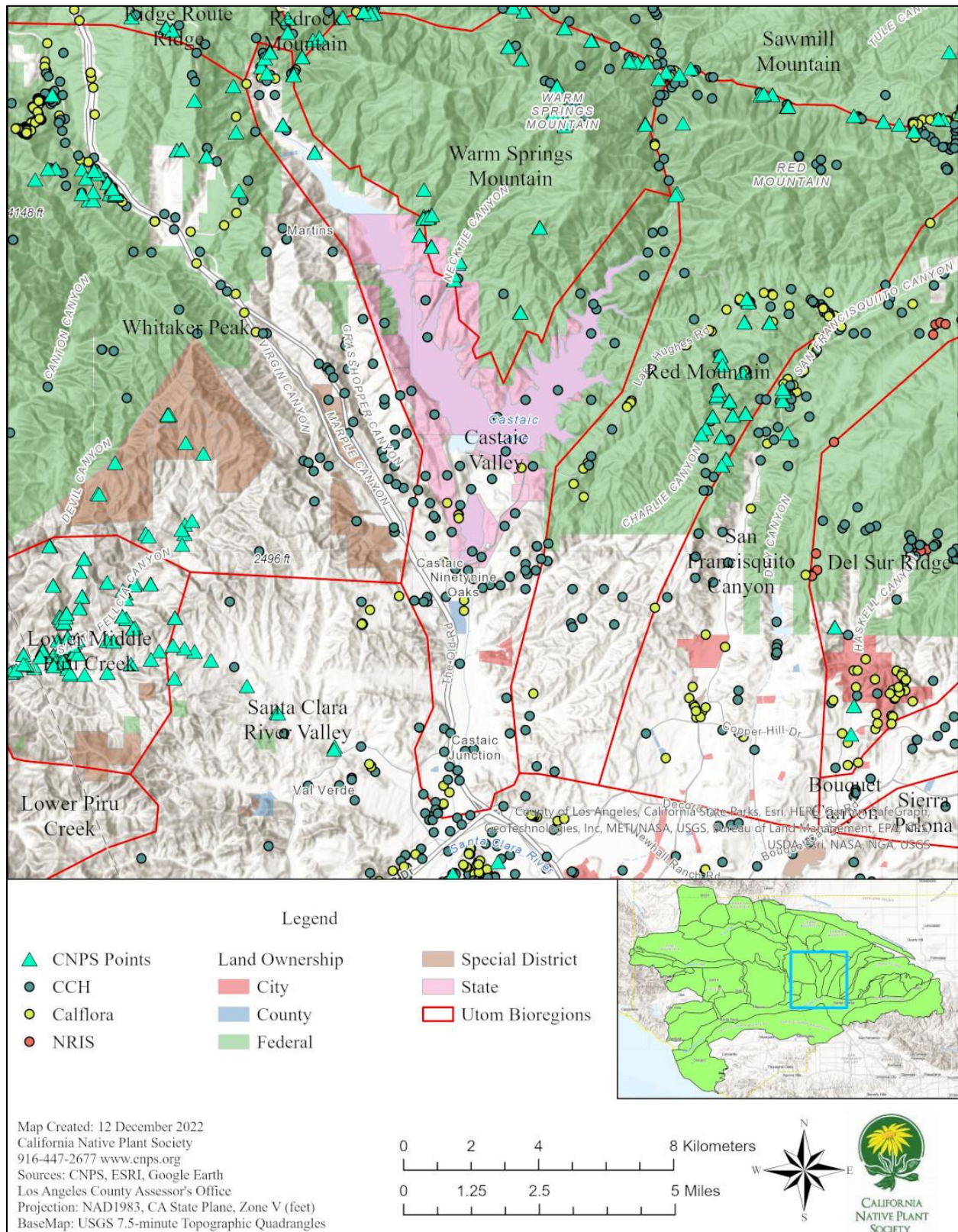
Castaic Valley Habitats

Castaic Valley contains approximately eight (8) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Habitats in this bioregion include Annual Herblands, Scalebroom Scrub, Coastal Sage Scrub, Chamise Chaparral, Cottonwood Woodlands, Sycamore Woodlands, talus slope communities, and Rock Outcrop.



Left: Annual herbland habitat on loamy slopes of Warm Springs Mountain in the northwest end of the bioregion. Herbland here is dominated by nonnative Slender Wild Oats, *Avena barbata*. *Right:* Castaic Creek draining into Elderberry Forebay of Castaic Lake with Riparian vegetation dominated by nonnative Saltcedar, *Tamarix ramosissima*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Figure 11. Map of Castaic Valley Bioregion





Left: Mouth of Elderberry Canyon with Chaparral habitat on higher slopes and Coastal Sage Scrub on lower slopes dominated by Purple Sage, *Salvia leucophylla*. Right: Unnamed drainage leading into Elderberry Forebay of Castaic Lake with Riparian Dry Wash elements dominated by Scalebroom, *Lepidospartum squamatum*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Above: Aerial imagery of widened flood plain fed by Castaic Lake just west of the steep Castaic Mesa. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)

Castaic Valley Recommendations

Castaic Valley exhibits a moderate to high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of moderate to gentle slopes and flats, much of which has been developed or disturbed since European colonization. Areas of the Castaic Valley bioregion that contains high species richness should be preserved. The Castaic Creek floodplain is a good example of area that should be protected.

DEL SUR RIDGE

The Del Sur Ridge bioregion (DSR) ranges from approximately 1,297 feet to 4,375 feet in elevation and is approximately 40,749 acres (16,491 hectares) in size and ranks 34th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Haskal Canyon which drains into Bouquet Creek.

The geology of Del Sur Ridge is mostly marine sedimentary rock, while its soils are partially Gaviota series in the Orthents suborder and Baywoods in the Xerolls suborder. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of the Del Sur Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 90°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 19 inches/482.6 mm.

Most of the land in the Del Sur Ridge is public, consisting of Forest Service land of the Angeles National Forest. Roughly 17%, or 7,060 acres, are privately owned.

Del Sur Ridge Bioregion Location

Del Sur Ridge is a long narrow ridge trending northeast-southwest and located between San Francisquito Creek and Bouquet Creek watersheds. It is bordered by Leona Valley (not a bioregion) to the north, the Bouquet Canyon bioregion is to the east and south, and the San Francisquito Canyon bioregion is to the west. Figure 11, Map of Del Sur Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the regional location and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected. It is located within Los Angeles County.

Del Sur Ridge is accessible via dirt roads and trails from San Francisquito Creek and Bouquet Canyons.

Del Sur Ridge Flora

The Del Sur Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 267 taxa with an additional 35 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 254 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 43 waypoints. An average of 16 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 254 taxa observed, 223 (87.8%) are native and 31 (12.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of one hundred eighty (180) vouchers were collected, primarily by Jordan Collins, from the Del Sur Ridge bioregion for this study, with another 509 plant observations. CCH cites 140 vouchers, representing 98 taxa¹⁷, recorded by others for this bioregion prior to this study. Table 11, Consolidated Statistics of the Del Sur Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. Overall, Del Sur Ridge is primarily dominated by chaparral vegetation.

¹⁷ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 12. Map of Del Sur Ridge Bioregion

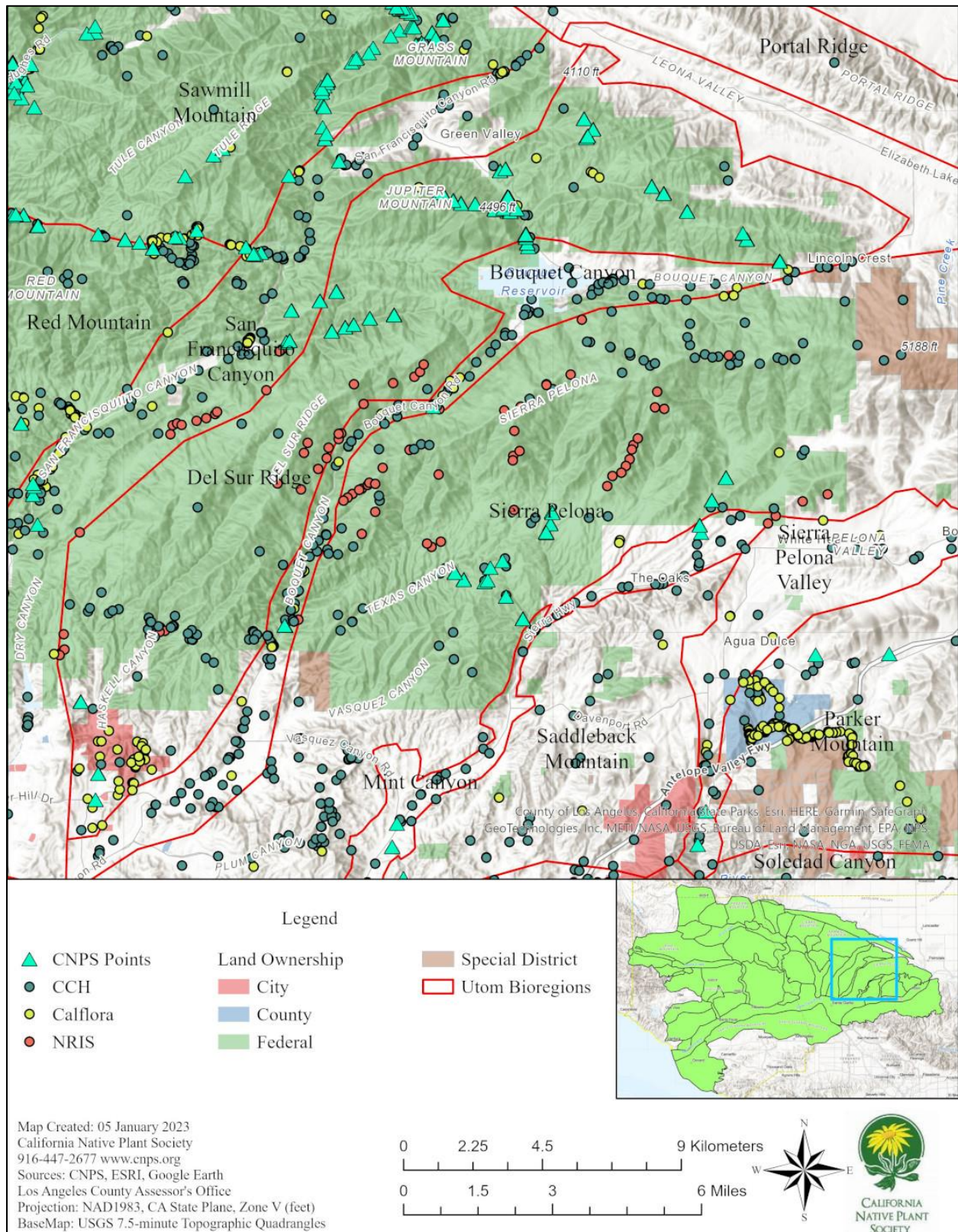


Table 11. Consolidated Statistics of the Del Sur Ridge Bioregion Flora

Del Sur Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	254
	# Vouchers Collected	180
	# Waypoints	43
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹⁴	98
	# Vouchers Collected	140
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		267
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		320

Del Sur Ridge Special-status Species

Del Sur Ridge provides habitat for three (3) special-status species, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*.

Del Sur Ridge Habitats

Del Sur Ridge contains approximately seven (7) of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. This bioregion is dominated by Chamise Chaparral on xeric slopes. Riparian courses throughout the bioregion are dominated by Sycamore Woodland alongside Coast Live Oak Woodland existing on level benches hugging canyon walls. Habitats in this bioregion include Chamise Chaparral, Scrub Oak Chaparral, Oak Woodland, Sycamore Woodland, Scalebroom Scrub, Rock Outcrop, and Talus Slope Communities.



Left: Chaparral habitat along Del Sur Ridge dominated by Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*, and Our Lord's Candle, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*. *Right:* Chaparral habitat on the north face of Jupiter Mountain dominated by several oak species including Bush Interior Live Oak, *Quercus wislizeni* var. *frutescens*, and Canyon Live Oak, *Quercus chrysolepis*. Many annual forbs make use of breaks in chaparral vegetation such as the Hispid Caterpillar Phacelia, *Phacelia cicutaria* var. *hispida*, shown here. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Chaparral habitat along Leona Divide on the northeast end of the bioregion. The chaparral here is dominated by Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. *Right:* Rocky riparian course of Bee Canyon with sparse riparian vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Del Sur Ridge Recommendations

Del Sur Ridge exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion. Open space uses predominate and should be protected from development.

DRY LAKES RIDGE

The Dry Lakes Ridge bioregion (DLR) ranges from approximately 1,988 feet to 5,042 feet in elevation and is approximately 12,439 acres (5,034 hectares) in size and ranks 40th compare to the 54 watershed bioregions. It is an east-west-trending anticlinal ridge in the center west of Ventura County dividing the Sespe Creek and Ventura River watersheds. The photo on the right shows the steeply inclined sandstone beds on the north side of the anticline, along State Route 33.



The area that includes the summit has been designated as a Botanical Area by the U.S. Forest Service in part as a result of the study published by Magney (1986) through the University of California, Santa Barbara Herbarium. The unique feature of this ridge are the summit basins (dry lakes) that supported a Pleistocene era relictual stand of Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) occurring at an extralimital elevation (lower than otherwise found in southern California). A trail used to connect the summit basins with SR33 on the east end and the Ortega Trail to the west; however, the U.S. Forest Service abandoned the trail and the two trail campsites in the 1970s. The “trail” is now only maintained when a wildfire occurs in the area and bulldozers re-establish the trail for firefighting purposes.



It is a very steep hike up the east side from SR 33 until the ridgetop, as seen in the photograph above left (by David Magney).

The climate of the Dry Lakes Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 82°F and the average mean low temperature is 32.6°F, with the highest and lowest recorded temperatures at 91°F and 22°F. The average annual precipitation is 31 inches/787.5 mm, with the summit basins receiving 44.0 and 45.8 inches (1,117.6 and 1,163.3 mm) during the 1982-1983

rain year, an anomalous year (Magney 1986). It is likely that the maximum temperature on the summit of Dry Lakes Ridge has risen since temperatures were monitored, as a result of global warming.

Dry Lakes Ridge Bioregion Location

Dry Lakes Ridge divides the Sespe Creek and Ventura River watersheds. It is bordered by the Ortega Hill bioregion to the west and northwest, the Middle Sespe Creek bioregion to the north, the Rose Valley bioregion to the east, the Pollard Point bioregion to the southeast, and the North Fork Matilija Canyon bioregion (not a part of this study) the south. Dry Lakes Ridge is an east-west-trending ridge with steep south and north slopes and four fault-related depressions (basins) on the summit. These basins are numbered 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 3, and 4, from east to west, as illustrated on the aerial photograph below. (Magney 1986.)



It is mostly comprised of the ridge and a northern slope that drains into the Sespe Creek and a south-facing slope that drains into North Fork Matilija Creek (a major Ventura River tributary). Its geology is almost completely made up of marine sedimentary rocks forming an anticline, and its soils are a mix of Lodo and Aramburu, both in the Xerolls suborder. Dry Lakes Ridge is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Nearly all of the land that includes Dry Lakes Ridge is public, entirely within the Ojai District of the Los Padres National Forest, with a Caltrans ROW for SR33. Only 83 acres of land is held privately in this bioregion.

Dry Lakes Ridge is accessed by SR33 that traverses the south, east, and north sides of the bioregion. An unmaintained trail traverses the ridge from east to west, connecting with the Ortega Hill Trail to the west, and SR 33 on the east.

Figure 12, Map of Dry Lakes Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Dry Lakes Ridge Flora

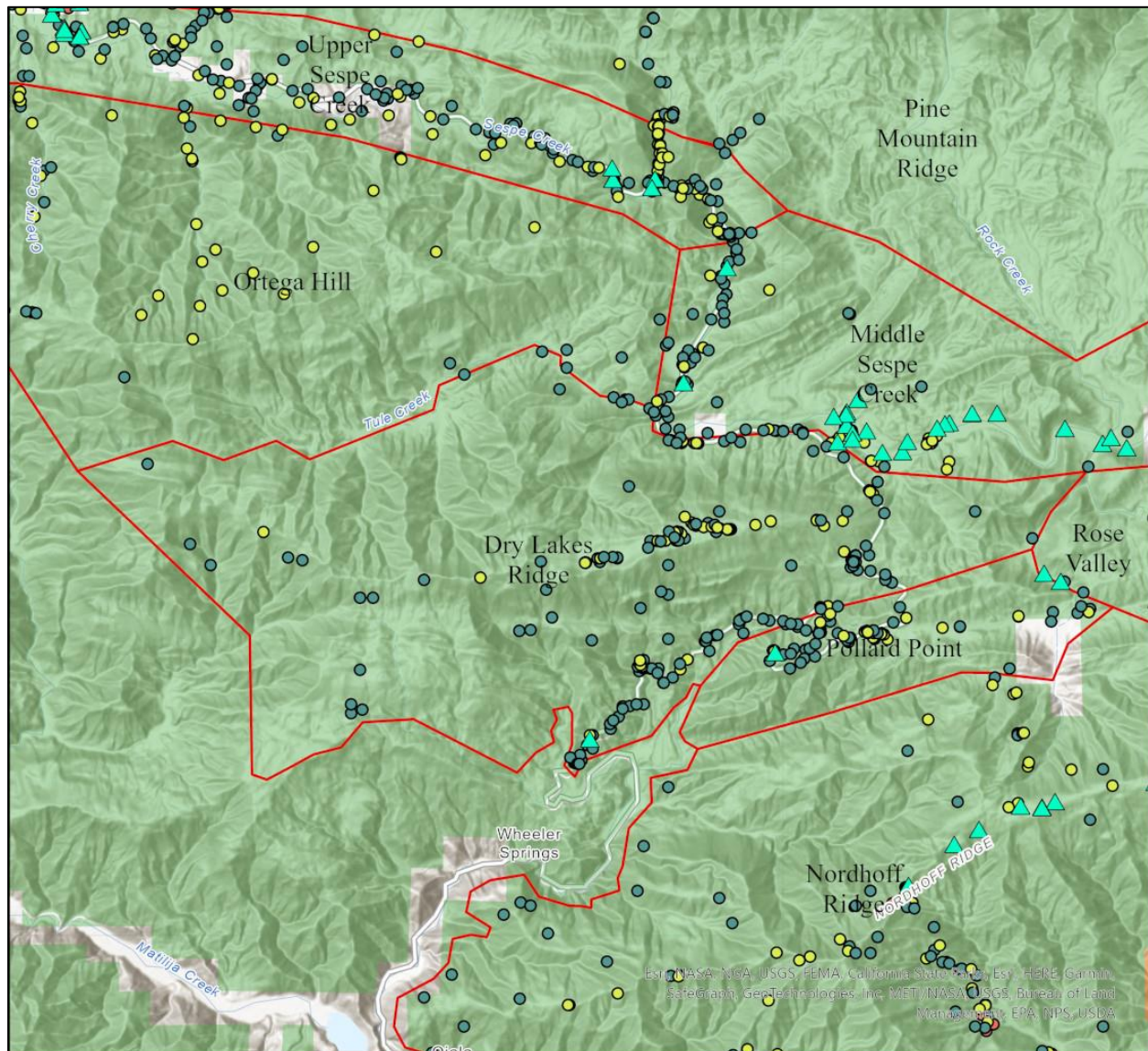
The Dry Lakes Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 343 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. Dry Lakes Ridge contains slopes dominated by chaparral species. The ridgetop basins are dominated by *Artemisia tridentata*, and previously by *Pinus ponderosa*. CNPS observed a total of 18 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 1 waypoint. A total of 18 taxa were observed at this waypoint. Of the 374 vascular plant taxa documented, 333 (89.0%) are native and 41 (11.0%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012). This is almost certainly due to the relatively undisturbed condition of this bioregion.

One (1) voucher specimen was collected from Dry Lakes Ridge as part of this study, knowing that it had already been thoroughly vouchered as part of Magney's research on the flora of Dry Lakes Ridge in the early 1980s (Magney 1986). CCH cites 718 vouchers, representing 361 taxa¹⁸, recorded by others for this bioregion prior to this study. Table 12, Consolidated Statistics of the Dry Lakes Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Magney (1986) documented the number of mature and sapling *Pinus ponderosa* trees occurring in the summit basins, representing a relictual stand from the Pleistocene. Since 1986, as a result of increasing drought from global warming and large human-caused wildfires that burned the summit of Dry Lakes Ridge, all the *P. ponderosa* have died, changing the iconic character of the summit basins. The photograph below shows the *P. ponderosa* trees in Basins 3 and 4 (the westernmost summit basins) as they were in October 2001. The vegetation around the summit basins is primarily Montane Chaparral dominated by *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* var. *glandulosa* and *A. glandulosa* var. *mollis*.

¹⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 13. Map of Dry Lakes Ridge Bioregion



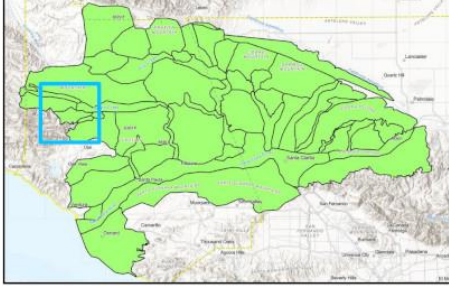
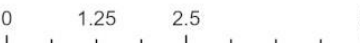
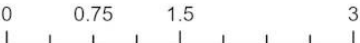


Legend		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ CNPS Points ● CCH ● Calflora ● NRIS 	Land Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Non Profit Utom Bioregions 	
<p>Map Created: 12 December 2022 California Native Plant Society 916-447-2677 www.cnps.org Sources: CNPS, ESRI, Google Earth Los Angeles County Assessor's Office Projection: NAD1983, CA State Plane, Zone V (feet) BaseMap: USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>		

Table 12. Consolidated Statistics of the Dry Lakes Ridge Bioregion Flora

Dry Lakes Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	18
	# Vouchers Collected	1
	# Waypoints	1
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹⁹	374
	# Vouchers Collected	718
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		343
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		719



Above: View westward of relictual *Pinus ponderosa* trees in Basins 3 and 4 (the westernmost summit basins) as they were in October 2001 prior to being burned by the Thomas Fire of late 2017. (Photo by David Magney.)

Dry Lakes Ridge Special-status Species

Thirteen (13) special-status species were observed on Dry Lakes Ridge: *Calochortus catalinae*, *C. fimbriatus*, *Caulanthus lemmonii*, *Cryptantha rattanii*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *Galium cliftonsmithii*, *Juglans californica*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, *Romneya coulteri*, *Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata* (CBR), and *T. macrophylla* var. *macrophylla*.

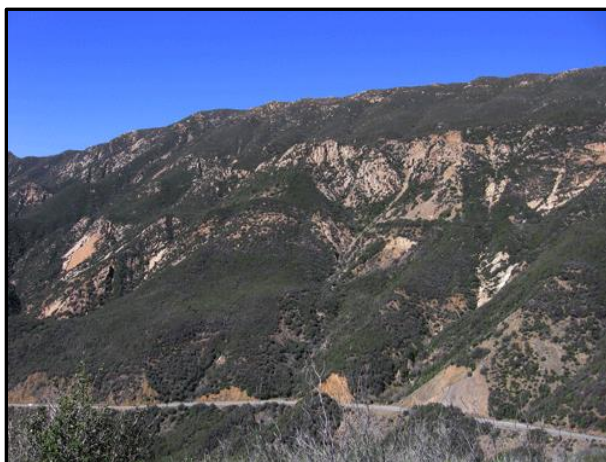
¹⁹ Modified and documented by Magney's personal files on plants of Dry Lakes Ridge.

Dry Lakes Ridge Habitats

Dry Lakes Ridge contains approximately six (6) of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The primary vegetation type is chaparral on the slopes. Pockets of Bigcone Spruce Forest (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*-*Quercus chrysolepis* Forest Alliance) occur on the upper edges of the north-facing slopes on the north side of the east-west-trending ridge.



The panorama above views Basin 3 on the top of Dry Lakes Ridge, looking eastward. This fault-associated depression is dominated by an herbland and scattered *Pinus ponderosa*, Ponderosa Pine, until all the pine trees died from human-caused wildfires and extended drought. (Photo by David Magney.)



Left: View northward of south-facing slope, dominated by Chamise and Ceanothus dominated chaparral. *Right:* Bigcone Spruce Forest dominated by *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* near the top of the ridge on the north side just below Basin 2A, surrounded by mixed chaparral. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View westward from summit towards easternmost basin (Basins 1A & 1B) containing a relictual stand of Ponderosa Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*, and Great Basin Sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*, surrounded by montane chaparral. *Right:* view eastward of Basin 1C. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View of Basin 2B with Ponderosa Pine and Great Basin Sagebrush. *Right* view southeast of Basin 3, the largest of the summit basins, with mature Ponderosa Pine and forbs and grasses. (Photos by David Magney.)

Dry Lakes Ridge Recommendations

Dry Lakes Ridge exhibits a high diversity of native forbs with the former relictual population of Ponderosa Pine, with this area designated as a Botanical Area. Construction or maintenance of firebreaks on the ridgetop needs to avoid soil disturbance in the ridgetop basins.

FRAZIER MOUNTAIN

Frazier Mountain bioregion (FM) ranges from approximately 3,873 feet to 8,029 feet in elevation and is approximately 40,004 acres (16,189 hectares) in size and ranks 17th among the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is one of the highest mountains in the watershed, located on the northern edge of the watershed with the north slope draining northward outside the watershed. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

It is composed primarily of Precambrian gneiss and granitic rock. A majority of its soils are Xerolls in both the Mahogan and Los Gatos series. Most of the mountain is in Ventura County with the northern slope in Kern County, outside the watershed.

Most of the land comprising the Frazier Mountain bioregion is public and part of the Los Padres National Forest. The Mount Pinos Ranger District office (Chuchupate) is located at the northwest foot of the mountain. A few small to large lots and small ranches occur primarily within the lower elevations of the bioregion making up roughly 1,767 acres in total.

The climate of Frazier Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 76-88°F and the average mean low temperature is 30°F. The average annual precipitation is 23-35 inches/558-889 mm. Snow covers the summit for much of the winter months, when it snows, as seen in the photo to the right.

The ruins of an old fire lookout tower stands on the peak, next to an array of communications towers and weather station.





Left: remains of an old fire lookout station that has been abandoned since the late 1980s. *Right:* view eastward from the fire lookout station. Photos by David Magney.

Frazier Mountain Bioregion Location

Frazier Mountain is located in the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by the San Emigdio Mountains and intervening lower Cuddy Valley to the north, Hungry Valley to the east, Upper Middle Piru Creek and Gold Hill to the south, and Chuchupate and Lockwood Valleys to the west. Figure 13, Map of Frazier Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Frazier Mountain can be accessed through Forest Service Road 8N04 via Lockwood Valley Road. This Forest Service road leads to the summit of Frazier Mountain.

Frazier Mountain Flora

The Frazier Mountain flora contains approximately 366 taxa with an additional 31 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 208 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 38 waypoints. An average of 14.4 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 208 taxa observed, 197 (94.7%) are native and 11 (5.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of ninety-five (95) vouchers were collected from Frazier Mountain, primarily by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 497 plant observations. CCH cites 326 vouchers, representing 213 taxa²⁰, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 13, Consolidated Statistics of the Frazier Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Frazier Mountain is primarily dominated by Jeffrey Pine Forest and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, with montane chaparral on the lower slopes.

²⁰ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 14. Map of Frazier Mountain Bioregion

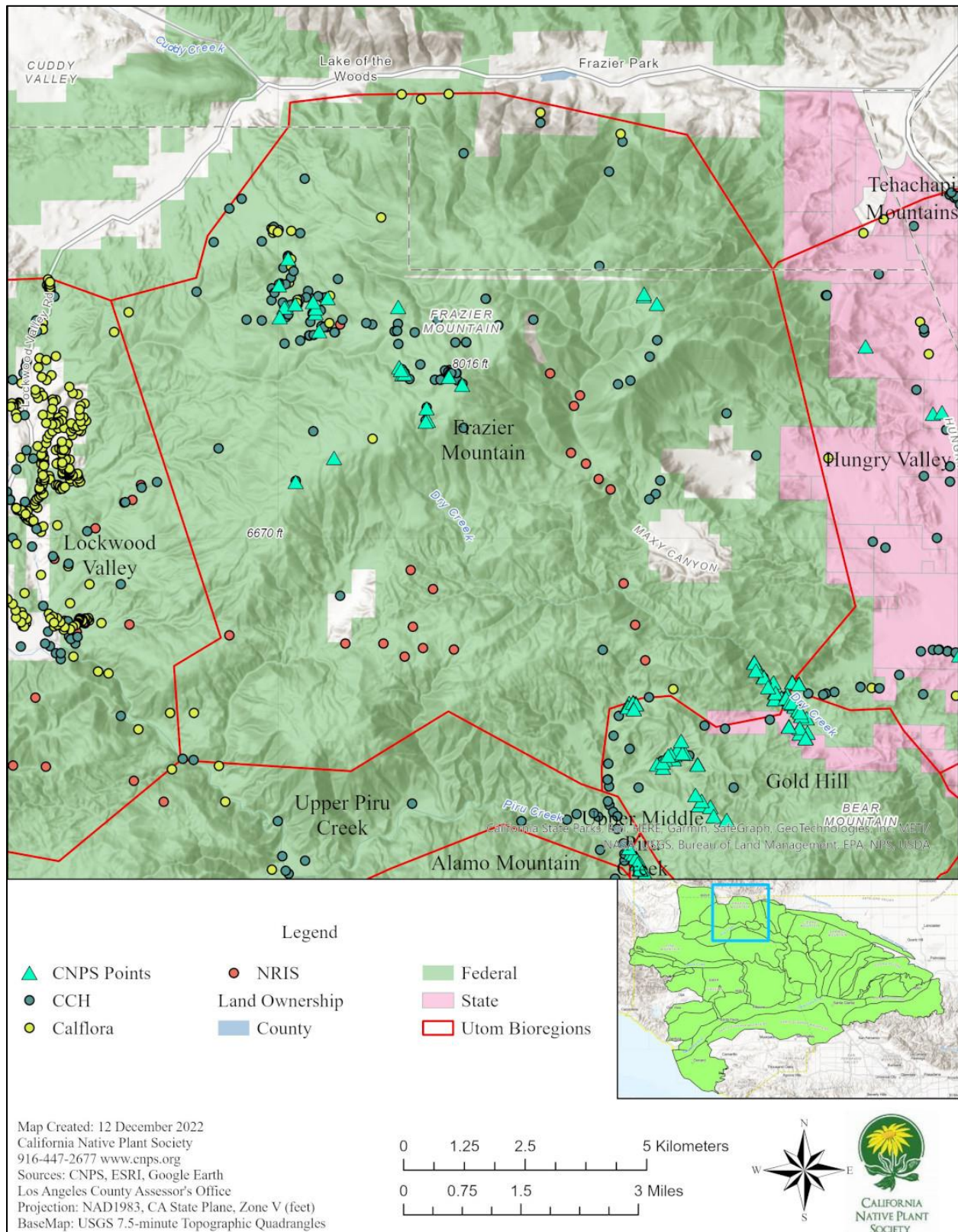


Table 13. Consolidated Statistics of the Frazier Mountain Bioregion Flora

Frazier Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	208
	# Vouchers Collected	95
	# Waypoints	38
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹⁶	213
	# Vouchers Collected	326
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		366
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		421

Frazier Mountain Special-status Species

A total of twenty-one (21) special-status species are known to occur on Frazier Mountain; including: *Acanthomintha obovata* var. *cordata*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *A. howellii* var. *howellii*, *Astragalus leucolobus*, *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Diplacus johnstonii*, *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *austromonatum*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Fritillaria agrestis*, *Fritillaria pinetorum*, *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *H. vestita* ssp. *parryi*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Navarretia peninsularis*, *Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Phacelia exilis*, *P. mohavensis*, and *Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata* (CBR).

Frazier Mountain Habitats

Frazier Mountain contains approximately six (6) of habitat types, composed of forests, woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The upper slopes and summit of Frazier Mountain above 5,000 feet is dominated by Jeffrey Pine Forest (*Pinus jeffreyi* Forest Alliance). The rest is dominated by Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (*Pinus monophylla*-*Juniperus californica*-*Quercus john-tuckeri* Woodland Alliance) and Desert Scrub Oak Chaparral (*Quercus john-tuckeri*-*Ceanothus leucodermis*/*Arctostaphylos parryana* Shrubland Alliance).



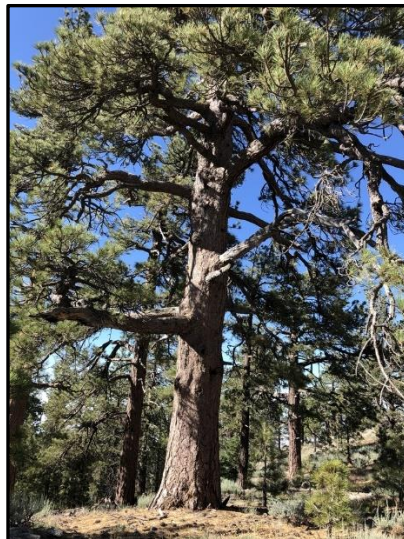
Left: Pinyon-Juniper Woodland with Yellow Pine Forest on the upper west-facing slopes of Frazier Mountain. *Right:* Open areas of Yellow Pine Forest dominated by Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: West slope of Frazier Mountain dominated by open Yellow Pine Forest. Right: Yellow Pine Forest opening dominated by mat-forming shrubs of *Eriogonum wrightii* var. *subscaposum* and *E. kennedyi* vars. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Yellow Pine Forest with *Symphoricarpos rotundifolia* var. *parishii* understory and *Artemisia tridentata* vars. in forest openings. Right: *Juncus/Carex* wet meadow on west slope of Frazier Mountain. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Artemisia tridentata* vars. in forest openings on ridgetop. Center: Matriarch *Pinus jeffreyi* on summit. Right: Open areas of west slope of Frazier Mountain dominated by *Artemisia tridentata*, Great Basin Sagebrush, and *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *munzii* (the yellow-flowered shrubs). (Photos by David Magney.)

Frazier Mountain Recommendations

Frazier Mountain exhibits a high diversity of native forbs but is also heavily dominated by non-native annual forbs grasses. The single occurrence of *Perideridia pringlei* will likely not be harmed by appropriately managed grazing.

Road and trail maintenance has the potential to adversely affect *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi* and *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga* that occur along Forest Service roads and trails. One population of *Arctostaphylos kennedyi* var. *austromontanum* next to an outlaw camp could also be affected OHV or road maintenance activities.

GOLD HILL

Gold Hill bioregion (GH) ranges from approximately 3,131 feet to 4,786 feet in elevation and is approximately 6,196 acres (2,507 hectares) in size and ranks 50th in area of the 54 bioregions in the watershed. It is a relatively small series of ridges between taller mountains and valleys located within the Piru Creek watershed. There are two named drainages in the Gold Hill bioregion, Dry Creek/Bear Gulch on the east and Trail Canyon on the south flank, both of which flow into Piru Creek on the south side of Gold Hill. This bioregion has two named peaks, Gold Hill and Bear Mountain. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is both marine and nonmarine sedimentary rock, primarily igneous Adamilite Granite and Precambrian gneiss. The soils are mostly composed of Chino in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Gold Hill is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 90°F and the average mean low temperature is 34°F. And the average annual precipitation is 16 inches/406 mm, some of which falls as snow.

All of the land in the Gold Hill is public, all within the Mount Pinos District of the Los Padres National Forest.

Gold Hill Bioregion Location

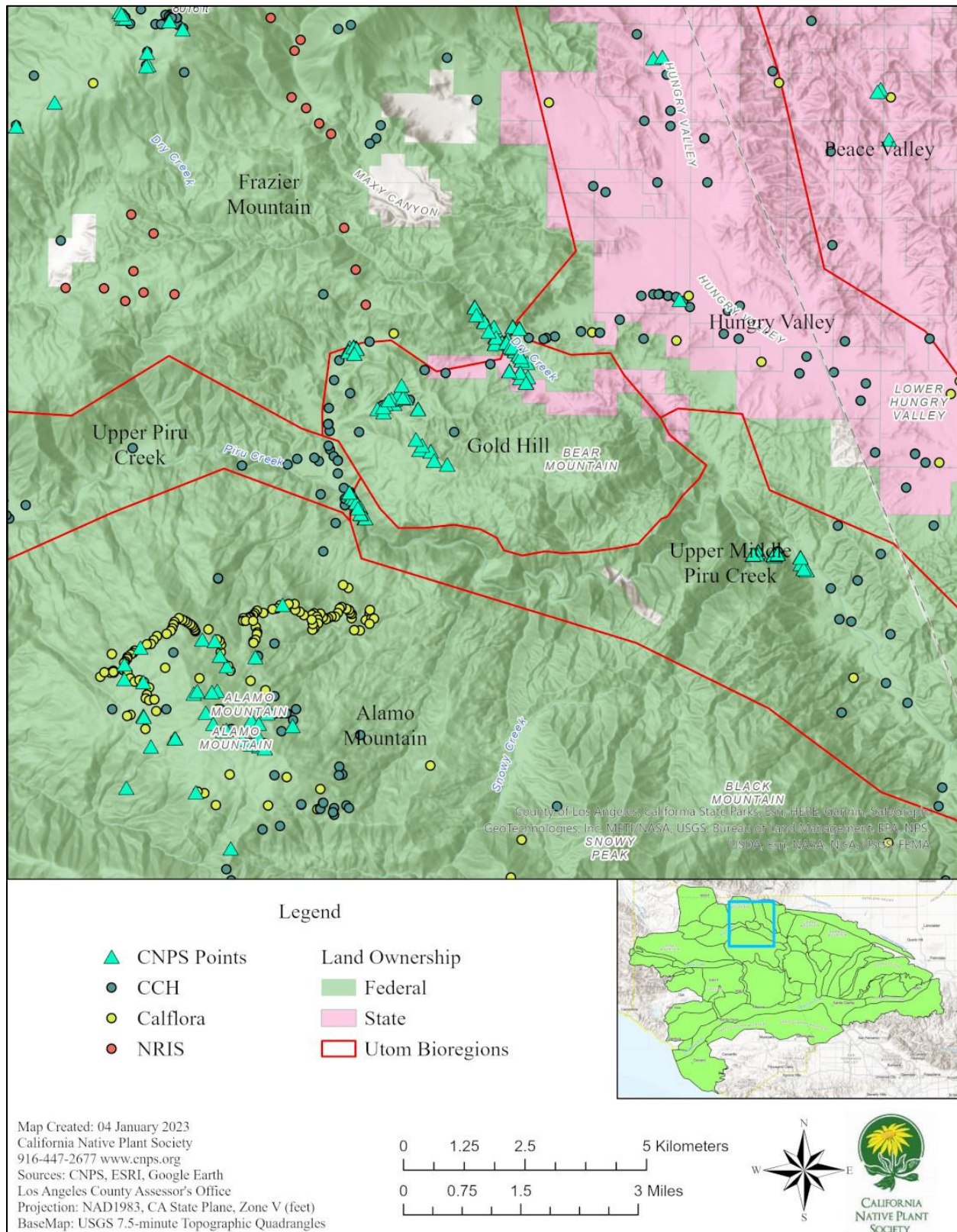
Gold Hill is located within the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Frazier Mountain bioregion to the north, the Hungry Valley bioregion to the east, the Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the south, and the Upper Piru Creek bioregion to the southwest. It is mostly comprised of Bear Mountain to the east and Gold Hill to the west. Figure 14, Map of Gold Hill Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Two Forest Service campgrounds occur within this bioregion: Gold Hill at the southwestern corner on the north bank of Piru Creek and Kings Camp north of Gold Hill Mountain. A spring/seep is present at the east end of Kings Camp. Forest Service Route 18N01/Gold Hill Road is the only road servicing this bioregion.

Gold Hill Flora

The Gold Hill bioregion flora contains approximately 144 taxa with an additional 21 taxa identified just to genus. Gold Hill contains slopes dominated by Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, primarily by *Pinus monophylla*, Singleleaf Pinyon Pine. The rest is dominated by arid associations of chaparral.

Figure 15. Map of Gold Hill Bioregion



CNPS observed a total of 127 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 35 waypoints. An average of 12.2 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 127 taxa observed, 123 (96.9%) are native and 4 (3.1%) are non-native.

This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of twenty-five (25) vouchers were collected from Gold Hill, primarily by David Magney, Adam Hoeft, and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 404 plant observations. CCH cites 79 vouchers, representing 60 taxa²¹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 14, Consolidated Statistics of the Gold Hill Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Gold Hill exhibits a relatively low to moderate plant species richness of native plants, primarily a function of its relatively small size. Additional field surveys, in particular in areas not already surveyed, are warranted and will likely find additional taxa.

Overall, Gold Hill is primarily dominated by Tucker Oak Chaparral, Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland²².

Table 14. Consolidated Statistics of the Gold Hill Bioregion Flora

Gold Hill Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	127
	# Vouchers Collected	25
	# Waypoints	35
CCH	# Taxa Reported ¹⁸	60
	# Vouchers Collected	79
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		144
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		104

Gold Hill Special-status Species

A total of one (1) special-status species is known to occur in Gold Hill: *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*.

Gold Hill Habitats

Gold Hill contains approximately seven (7) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The dominant vegetation of the Gold Hill bioregion is Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (*Pinus monophylla*-*Juniperus californica* Woodland Alliance), with large areas of Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance). Active floodplains of this bioregion are dominated by Scalebroom Scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance).

²¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

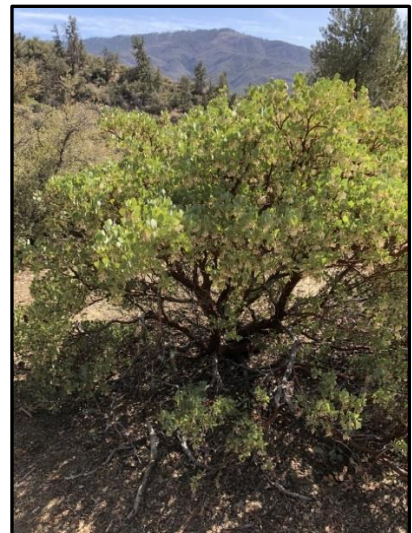
²² The areas dominated by dense shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: steep eroded bank and floodplain of Dry Creek on east side of Gold Hill dominated by Scalebroom Scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance). *Right:* alluvial floodplain area dominated by Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance). (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View westward of Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland on the slopes of the Gold Hill bioregion. *Right:* John Tucker Oak Scrub occurs on the slopes as well, often a part of the Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above, three examples of typical Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitat in the Gold Hill bioregion, with patches of *Arctostaphylos parryana* as well. (Photos by David Magney.)

Gold Hill Recommendations

Off road vehicle activity is high here, in close proximity to the Hungry Valley State Vehicle Recreation Area and Forest Service OHV trails in the area. Unauthorized OHV activity can, and has, damaged the natural habitats in this bioregion and needs to be controlled.

HUNGRY VALLEY

The Hungry Valley bioregion (HV) ranges from approximately 2,808 feet to 5,461 feet in elevation and is approximately 20,029 acres (8,105 hectares) in size and ranks 33rd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is characterized as a broad valley trending south-southeastward along the Ventura-Los Angeles County line with steep eroded slopes. Hungry Valley is mostly comprised of the main valley which drains southeast into Piru Creek at Pyramid Lake.

Its geology is non-marine sedimentary rock, and its soils are composed of Chino in the Xerrolls suborder. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of the Hungry Valley bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 90°F and the average mean low temperature is 35°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Most of the land in the Hungry Valley is public, with a majority of that consisting of the Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). Only about 98 acres of land are small private lots.

Hungry Valley Bioregion Location

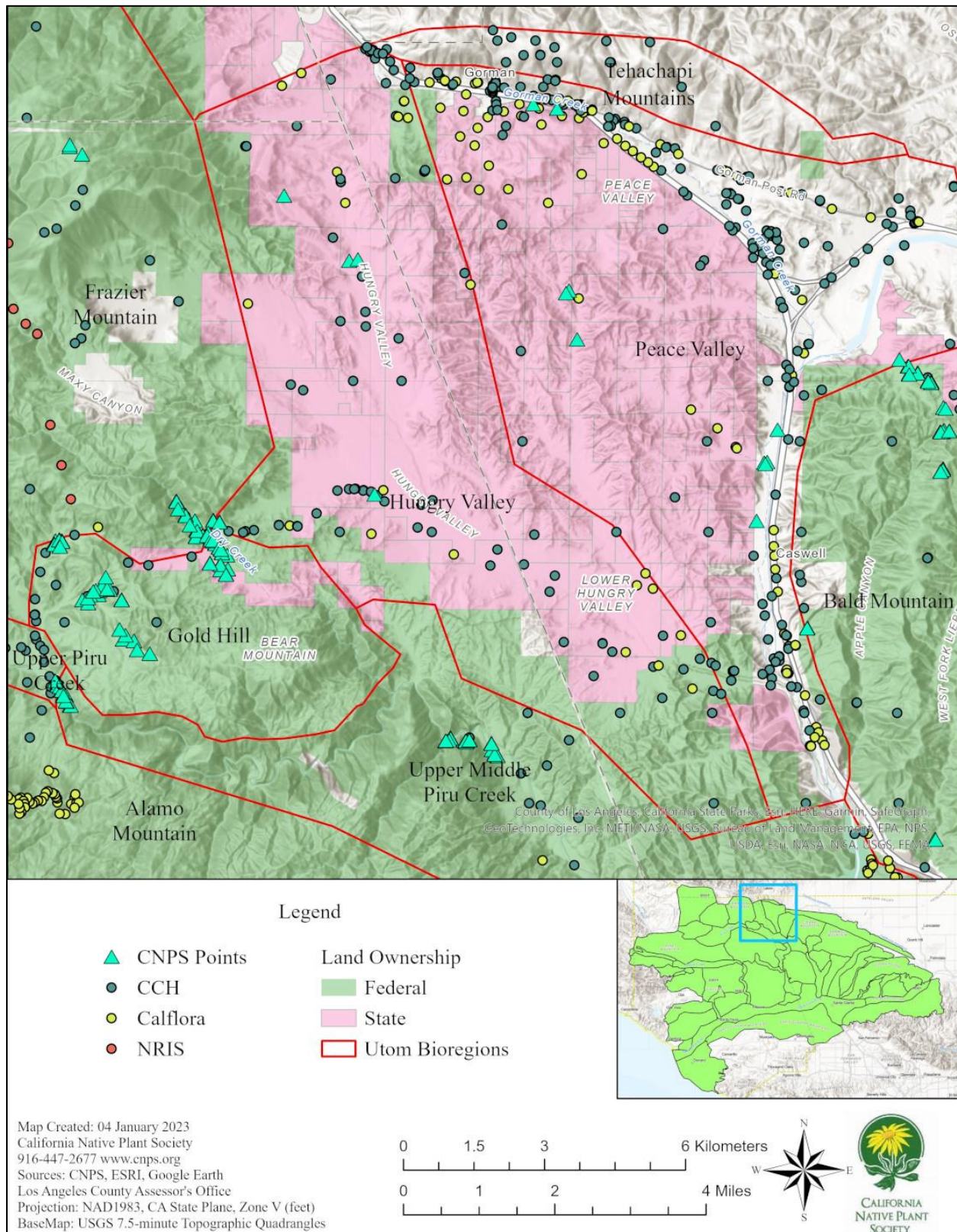
Hungry Valley is its own basin and flows southeast draining into the middle reach of Piru Creek a short distance upstream of Pyramid Lake. It is bordered by San Andreas Rift Zone and Tejon Pass to the north (both outside the Utom watershed), Peace Valley bioregion to the east, Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the south, and Gold Hill and Frazier Mountain bioregions to the west. Figure 15, Map of Hungry Valley Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Hungry Valley bioregion is accessed from two directions, one from just west of Gorman via Hungry Valley Road and from the southeast via the south end of Hungry Valley Road off I-5. Most of Hungry Valley is part of the Hungry Valley SVRA, operated by California Department of Parks and Recreation. As a result, much of the bioregion is crossed by dirt roads and trails.

Hungry Valley Flora

The Hungry Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 201 taxa with an additional 7 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 42 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 4 waypoints. An average of 14.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 42 taxa, 39 (92.9%) are native and 3 (7.1%) are non-native. The Hungry Valley bioregion flora contains 191 native taxa (96.0%) and 8 naturalized taxa (4.0%). This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012), representing an almost pure native flora, which is amazing considering this bioregion was entirely managed as ranch land and now as a off road vehicle recreation lands.

Figure 16. Map of Hungry Valley Bioregion



No vouchers were collected from Hungry Valley as part of this study due to lack of permits from the State Parks system. However, 58 plant observations were made by David Magney. CCH cites 263 vouchers, representing 175 taxa²³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 15, Consolidated Statistics of the Hungry Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Hungry Valley is primarily dominated by Rabbitbrush Scrub and Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub²⁴.

Table 15. Consolidated Statistics of the Hungry Valley Bioregion Flora

Hungry Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	42
	# Vouchers Collected	_25
	# Waypoints	4
CCH	# Taxa Reported ²⁰	175
	# Vouchers Collected	263
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		201
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		263

Hungry Valley Special-status Species

Five (5) special-status plants were observed or documented as occurring in the Hungry Valley bioregion, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *Hesperocyparis nevadensis* (not observed by CNPS, vouchered by Pam De Vries in 2017), *Mentzelia ravenii*, and *Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*.

Hungry Valley Habitats

Hungry Valley contains approximately six (6) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Woodland habitats include Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (*Pinus monophylla-Juniperus californica* Woodland Alliance). Shrubland habitats of the bioregion include Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance), Scalebroom Scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance), Rabbitbrush Scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance).

²³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

²⁴ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

²⁵ Since Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation were concurrently documenting the flora of the Hungry Valley SVRA, CNPS did not obtain collection permits and did not collect any vouchers as part of this study.



Left: View of Hungry Valley as seen from the top of Frazier Mountain to the west. *Right:* California Juniper Woodland and Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub habitats dominate the slopes and canyons of this bioregion. (Photo by David Magney.)



Left: Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub and Juniper Woodland habitats dominate the slopes and canyon bottoms such as here in Fresno Canyon. *Right:* John Tucker Oak Scrub vegetation dominates some slopes. (Photo by David Magney.)



Left: View westward of typical habitats of western portion of Hungry Valley with Pinyon-Juniper Woodland on the arid slopes. *Right:* View southeast of typical vegetation of the valley dominated by *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium* and forbs and grasses. (Photo by David Magney.)



Left: View eastward of valley bottom dominated by *Eriogonum fasciculatum* and *Hesperoyucca whipplei*. Right: View southward of Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*) and Rubber Rabbitbrush (*Ericaerica nauseosa* varieties) are also dominant shrubs of the valley. (Photo by David Magney.)

Hungry Valley Recommendations

Hungry valley exhibits a moderate diversity of plants. Hungry Valley bioregion is mostly comprised of the Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area offering several different recreational activities that people enjoy including hiking, camping, and off-road driving. Use of off-road vehicles is the biggest threat to the sensitive species that live in this bioregion. In particular, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada* is especially vulnerable to being trampled or run over by a vehicle due to their low stature that is sometimes difficult to see. Documented occurrences of sensitive species like this should be protected with an enclosure in an effort to conserve them. In addition to protecting rare plant species, certain areas of the state park could be grazed by cattle to help curb populations of invasive plant species.

LIEBRE MOUNTAIN

The Liebre Mountain bioregion (LM) ranges from approximately 2,021 feet to 5,783 feet in elevation and is approximately 39,759 acres (16,090 hectares) in size and ranks 18th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. Liebre Mountain is the namesake and dominant geographic feature of this bioregion. This bioregion is mostly comprised of Liebre Mountain and Salt Creek, which drains into Castaic Creek.

Its geology varies significantly, being made up of both plutonic and nonmarine sedimentary rocks. The soils are also complex, being composed of Chaqua of the Xerepts suborder and Baywood of the Xerolls suborder. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of Liebre Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 87°F and the average mean low temperature is 36°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-26 inches/431-660 mm. Snow falls on the higher elevation areas of Liebre Mountain during the winter months.

The vast majority of the land in the Liebre Mountains is public, with most being a part of the Angeles National Forest. The 2,225 acres of private land consists of small to large lots and small ranches located on the north slope of the mountains.

Liebre Mountain Bioregion Location

The Liebre Mountain bioregion is located in the larger Castaic Creek watershed but contains all of Salt Creek. It is bordered by the Portal Ridge bioregion to the north, the Sawmill Mountain bioregion to the east, the Red Mountain and Ridge Route Ridge bioregions to the south, and the Bald Mountain bioregion to the west.

Liebre Mountain is accessible around its perimeter via paved roads and numerous Forest Service dirt roads and hiking trails. Liebre Mountain Road/Forest Service Route 7N23 traverses the bioregion from west to east when open. Figure 16, Map of Liebre Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Liebre Mountain Flora

The Liebre Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 502 taxa with an additional 23 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 179 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 21 waypoints. An average of 17.9 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 179 taxa observed, 161 (89.9%) are native and 18 (10.1%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of sixty-three (63) vouchers were collected from Liebre Mountain, primarily by Jordan Collins and some by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 313 plant observations. CCH cites 1,076 vouchers, representing 489 taxa²⁶, are recorded from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 16, Consolidated Statistics of the Liebre Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Liebre Mountain is primarily dominated by chaparral, shrublands, and herblands²⁷.

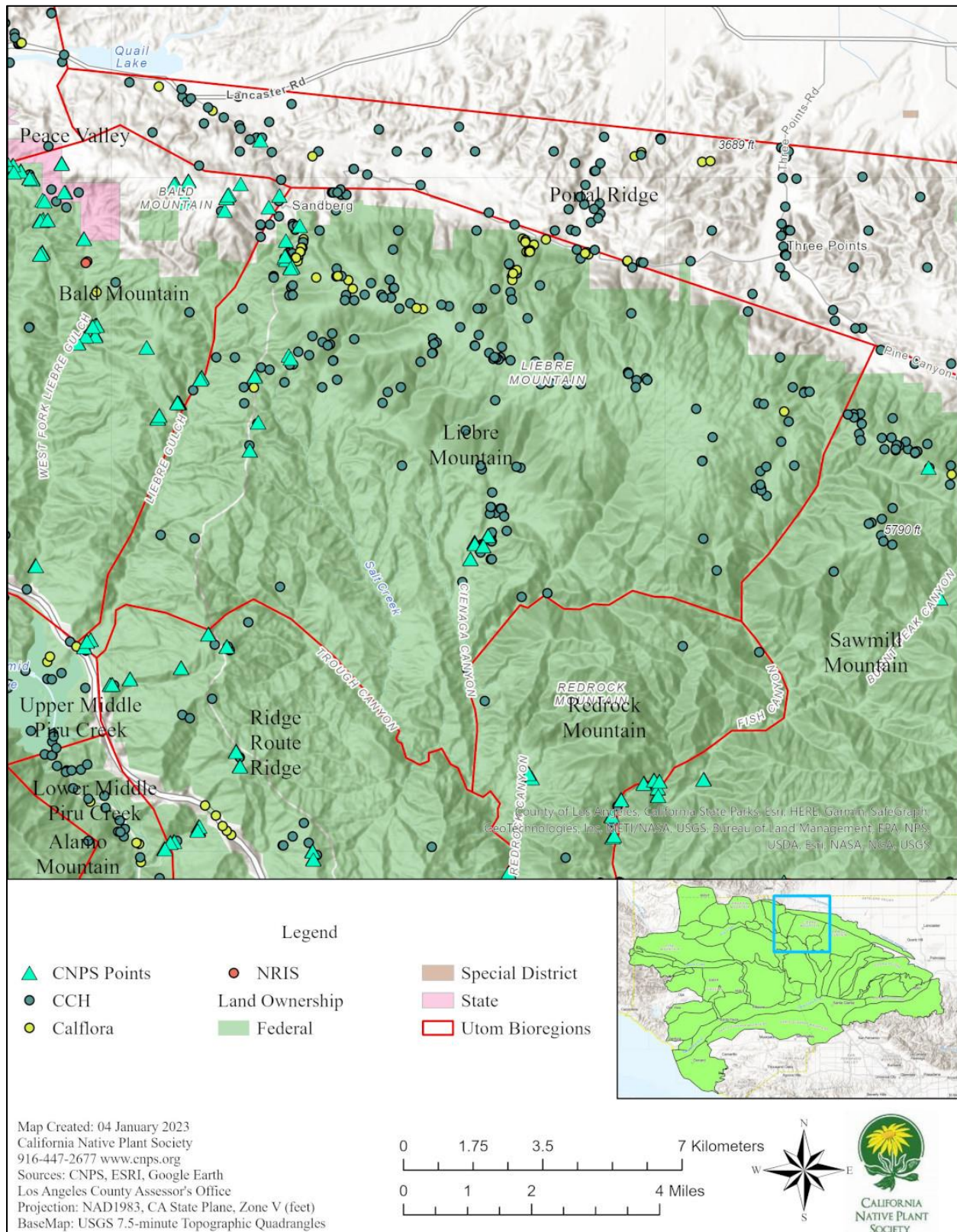
Table 16. Consolidated Statistics of the Liebre Mountain Bioregion Flora

Liebre Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	179
	# Vouchers Collected	63
	# Waypoints	21
CCH	# Taxa Reported ²²	489
	# Vouchers Collected	1,076
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		502
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		1,139

²⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

²⁷ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 17. Map of Liebre Mountain Bioregion



Liebre Mountain Special-status Species

Ten (10) special-status plants were observed or documented as occurring in this bioregion, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Castilleja gleasoni*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Gilia latiflora* ssp. *cuyamensis*, *Perideria pringlei*, and *Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata*.

Liebre Mountain Habitats

Liebre Mountain contains approximately sixteen (16) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Habitats in this bioregion include talus slope communities, Cottonwood Riparian Woodland, Canyon Live Oak Woodland, Blue Oak Woodland, Black Oak Woodland, Tucker Oak Chaparral, Scrub Oak Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral, California Buckwheat Scrub, Foothill Pine Woodland, Bigcone Spruce Forest, Rush Meadow, Herblands, Northern Black Walnut Woodland, Chenopod Scrub, and Rock Outcrops.



Left: Pyramid Lagoon at the south end of Liebre Gulch. The shorelines here are dominated by several species of willow (*Salix* spp.), Fremont Cottonwood, *Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*, and Narrowleaf Cattail, *Typha domingensis*. *Right:* Talus slope along Old Ridge Route displaying annual forbs and colorful shrubs. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Deep alluvial plain near Knapp Ranch about the south face of Liebre Mountain. The vegetation here is dominated by California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium*. *Right:* Annual herbland along the south face of Liebre Mountain producing a colorful display of California Poppy, *Eschscholzia californica*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Liebre Mountain Recommendations

The Liebre Mountain bioregion is managed primarily by the Angeles National Forest for recreation by providing dirt roads and trails for OHV and hikers. The Pacific Crest Trail passes through Liebre Mountain, which has a relatively high level of use. Habitats and rare plants of this bioregion need to be protected from incompatible uses.

LOCKWOOD VALLEY

The Lockwood Valley bioregion (LV) ranges from approximately 4,574 feet to 6,312 feet in elevation and is approximately 39,759 acres (16,090 hectares) in size and ranks 21st in area of the 54 bioregions in the watershed. It is mostly comprised of the Lockwood Valley which drains into Piru Creek via Lockwood Creek and its tributaries that drain Mount Pinos and the southwest slope of Frazier Mountain.

Its geology is mostly made up of nonmarine-sedimentary rock, but its soils are a mix of Xerolls of the Oak Glen series and Xeralfs of the Hilt series. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of Lockwood Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88°F and the average mean low temperature is 24°F. The average annual precipitation is 25 inches/635 mm. Snow regularly falls during the winter months but rarely lasts long on the ground.

The land in Lockwood Valley is split 60/40 between public and private ownership. The 19,105 acres of public land almost exclusively consist of Forest Service land from the Los Padres National Forest. The 14,097 acres of private land consists of small to large lots and small to large ranches, as well as a large quarry in operation that mines specialty clays and minerals.

Lockwood Valley Bioregion Location

Lockwood Valley is located entirely in the Lockwood Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Mount Pinos bioregion to the northwest, the Frazier Mountain bioregion the east, and the San Guillermo Mountain and Upper Piru Creek bioregions to the south. Figure 17, Map of Lockwood Valley Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

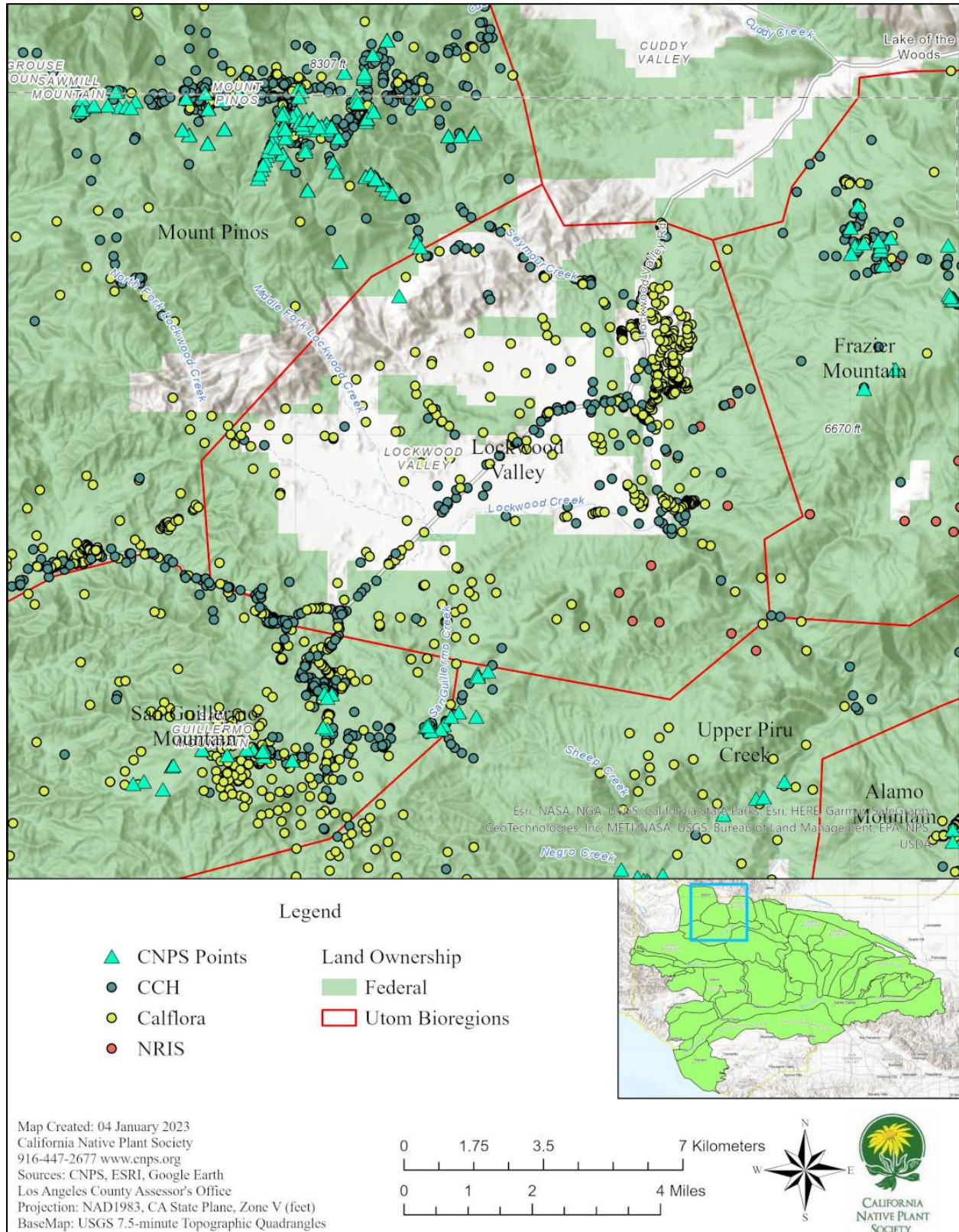
The land in the Lockwood Valley bioregion is split 60/40 between public and private ownership. The 19,105 acres of public land almost exclusively consists of Forest Service land from the Los Padres National Forest. The 14,097 acres of private land consists of small to large lots and small to large ranches, as well as a large quarry in operation.

Lockwood Valley Flora

The Lockwood Valley flora contains approximately 375 taxa, all of which are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS observed a total of 20 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 3 waypoints. A total of 7 and 11 taxa were observed at these waypoints. Of these 408 taxa known to occur in the Lockwood Valley bioregion, 396 (96.8%) are native and 13 (3.2%) is non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native

and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012), indicating that the Lockwood Valley bioregion flora is nearly pristine. This being the case regardless of the long history of grazing since the late 1880s.

Figure 18. Map of Lockwood Valley Bioregion



Ten (10) vouchers were collected from this bioregion as part of this study plus 18 plant observations (including 1 bryophyte) were made by David Magney. CCH cites 891 vouchers, representing 405 taxa²⁸, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Magney made 8 collections in 1994, 2 in 2001, and 14 in 2003, plus numerous observations during that time span. Table 17, Consolidated Statistics of the Lockwood Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Lockwood Valley is primarily dominated by Herblands and Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub, dominated by *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*.

Table 17. Consolidated Statistics of the Lockwood Valley Bioregion Flora

Lockwood Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	20
	# Vouchers Collected	10
	# Waypoints	3
CCH	# Taxa Reported ²⁴	409
	# Vouchers Collected	891
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		375
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		891

Lockwood Valley Special-status Species

Lockwood Valley is habitat to thirty-six (36) special-status species, including: *Acanthomintha obovata* var. *cordata*, *Acanthoscyphus parisii* var. *abramsii*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *sierrae*, *A. macrodon* (possibly), *Delphinium gypsophilum* ssp. *gypsophilum*, *D. inopinum*, *D. parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *E. kennedyi* var. *austromontanum*, *E. umbellatum* var. *bahiiiforme*, *Erythronium revolutum*, *Eschscholzia hypecoides*, *E. lemmonii* ssp. *kernensis*, *Fimbristylis termalis*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Fritillaria agrestis*, *F. pinetorum*, *Gilia latiflora* ssp. *cuyamaensis*, *G. leptantha* ssp. *pinetorum*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Leptosiphon aureus*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lupinus albifrons* var. *johnstonii*, *L. elatus*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Mucronea californica* var. *californica*, *Navarretia peninsularis*, *Nemacladus gracilis*, *N. secudiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Phacelia exilis*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, *Sidalcea neomexicana*, *Trichostema micranthum*, and *Viola purpurea* ssp. *grisea*.

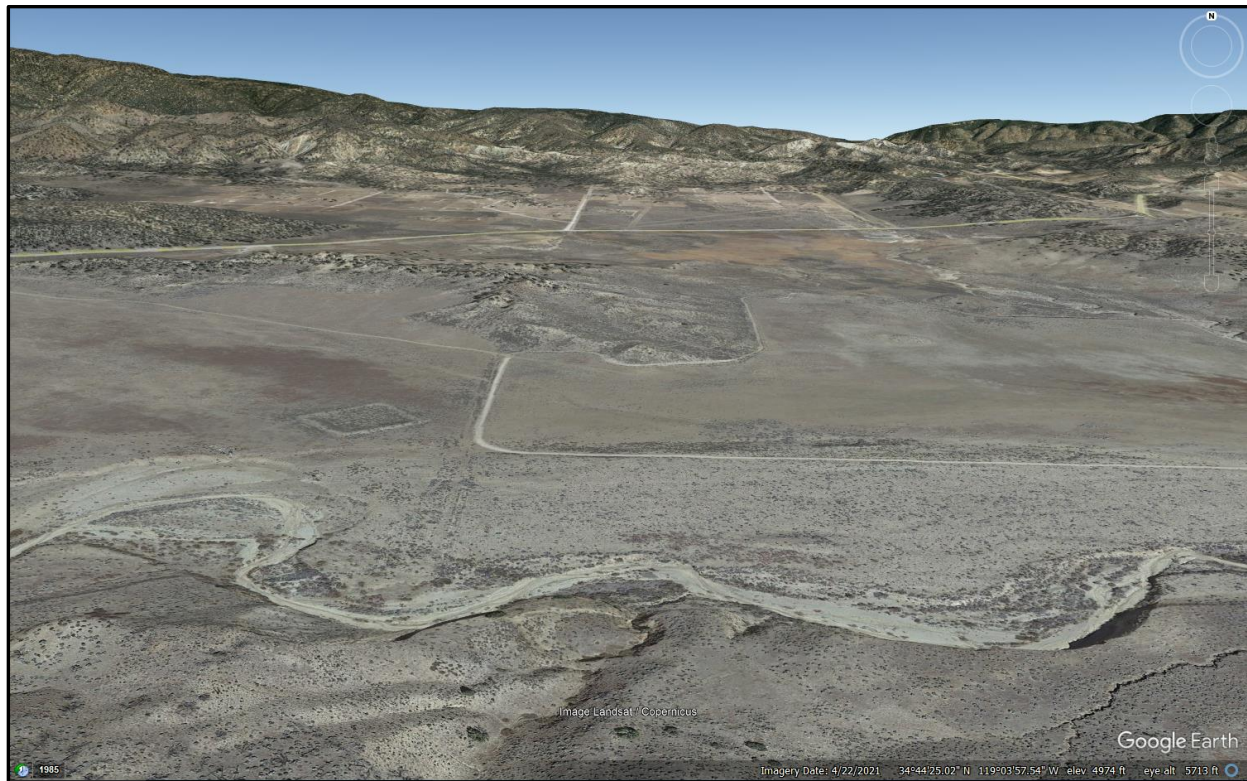
This high number of special-status species is an indication of the unique and varied habitats, driven primarily by substrate, that sets the Lockwood Valley bioregion as an important area of the watershed for botanical resources.

²⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Lockwood Valley Habitats

Lockwood Valley contains approximately three general habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and herblands. Lockwood Valley contains heavy and deep soils (Lockwood Valley Clay) dominated by herbaceous plants. Several ephemeral streams flow through Lockwood Valley originating primarily from the southern slopes of Mount Pinos to the northwest. There are several large shallow vernal pools in Lockwood Valley dominated by therophytes and geophytes. There is also at least one large wet meadow area near the center of Lockwood Valley just south of Stauffer dominated by *Juncus mexicanus*.

The plains of Lockwood Valley are predominately Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub dominated by *Artemisia tridentata*. The slopes around the valley are dominated by Pinyon-Juniper Woodland consisting of *Pinus monophylla*, *Juniperus californica*, *Quercus john-tuckeri*, *Arctostaphylos parryana*, and *Cercocarpus betuloides*. Flats and slopes with heavy Lockwood Clay soils are characterized by annual forbs such as *Acanthomintha cordata* var. *obovata*, *Eriogonum clavatum*, and *Descurainia pinnata*, to name a few.



Above: Aerial imagery of Lockwood Valley. The vast plains here support ephemeral creeks, vernal pools, meadows, shrublands, and herblands. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Typical landscape of Lockwood Valley dominated by Great Basin Sagebrush (Photos by D. Magney).



Left: Typical scrub habitat where soils are coarser, sandy to loam. *Right:* Large vernal pool, one of several in Lockwood Valley, dominated in the summer by *Helianthus annuus* at the time of this photo but seasonally dominated by *Phacelia ciliata* earlier in the year some years. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View northward of a southwest-facing slope showing two plant communities responding to local soil conditions, with scrub on courser soils and herbland on Lockwood Clay soils. *Right:* Lockwood Clay substrated dominated by *Eriogonum clavatum* and other native forbes. (Photos by David Magney.)

Lockwood Valley Recommendations

Lockwood Valley exhibits high species richness. The majority of Lockwood Valley is dominated by native grasses and forbs and shrubs, with high numbers of rare plants on the Lockwood Clay soils. The areas containing Lockwood Clay should be protected from development or land use activities that damage the botanical resources of this bioregion.

LOWER MIDDLE PIRU CREEK

Lower Middle Piru Creek bioregion (Plm) ranges from approximately 984 feet to 3,400 feet in elevation and is approximately 25,569 acres (10,347 hectares) in size and ranks 25th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Piru Creek which drains into Lake Piru in its southern portion. Santa Felicia Canyon is another large drainage that flows into Lake Piru from the east. Its geology is mostly comprised of marine sedimentary rocks. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its soils are complex but dominated by two types, Lodo and San Benito series from the Lithic Haploxerolls suborder.

The climate of the Lower Middle Piru Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 42°F. The average annual precipitation is 19 inches/482 mm.

The majority of land of the Lower Middle Piru Creek is public with 15,367 acres mostly of forest service land, while 10,201 acres are private, consisting of large lots and small ranches. Lake Piru has a surface area of 1,240 acres.

Lower Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Location

Lower Middle Piru Creek is located in the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the north, the Ridge Route Ridge and the Whitaker Peak bioregions to the east, the Lower Piru Creek bioregion to the south, and the Whiteacre Peak Ridge and Alamo Mountain bioregions to the west. Figure 18, Map of Lower Middle Piru Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

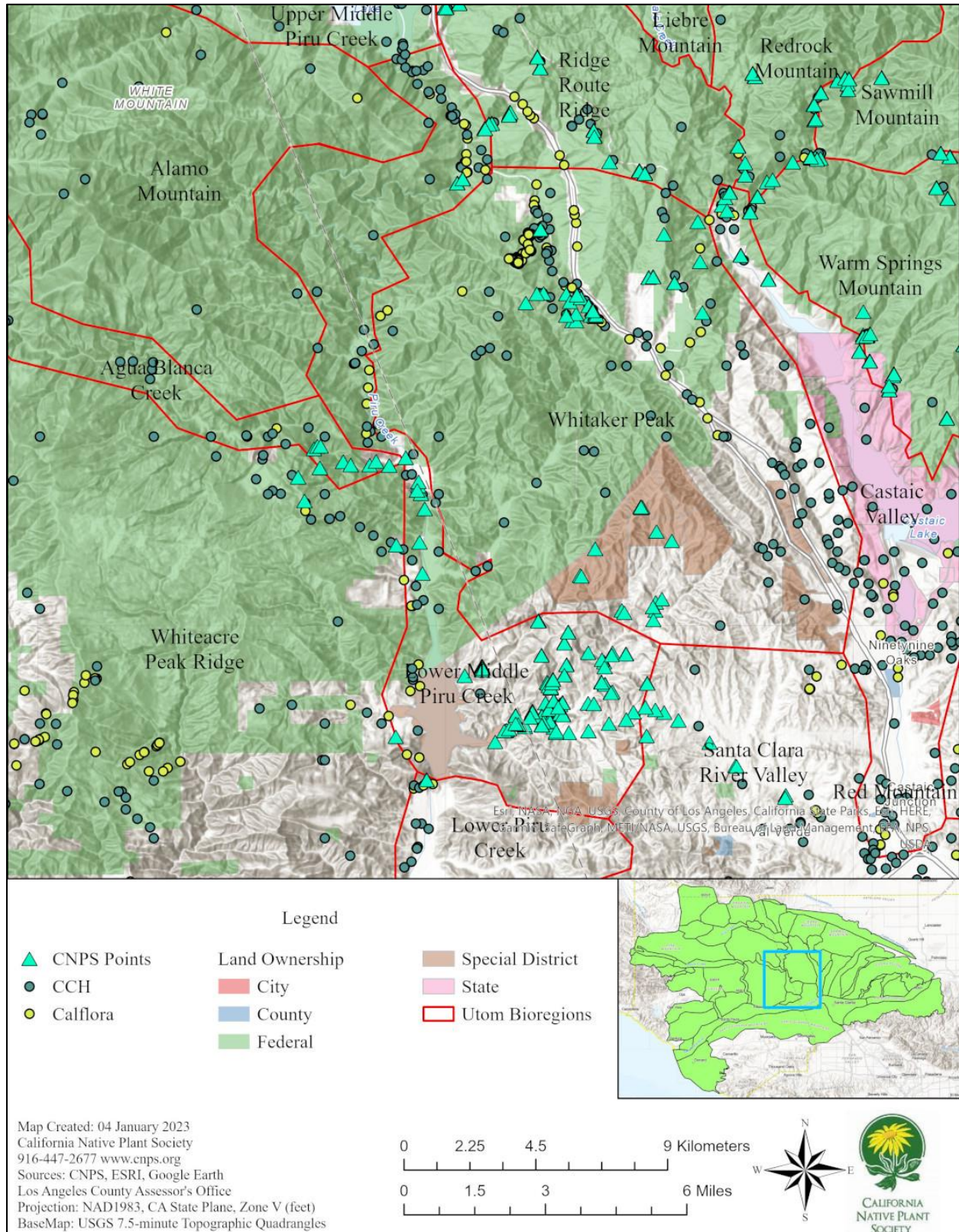
Lower Middle Piru Creek Flora

The Lower Middle Piru Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 296 taxa with an additional 43 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 265 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 76 waypoints. An average of 11.9 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 265 taxa observed, 228 (86.0%) are native and 37 (14.0%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012), which reflects the basic natural condition of this bioregion.

A total of one hundred eighteen (118) vouchers were collected from Lower Middle Piru Creek, primarily by David Magney, Adam Hoeft, and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 840 plant observations. CCH cites 234 vouchers, representing 149 taxa²⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 18, Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

²⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 19. Map of Lower Middle Piru Creek Bioregion



Overall, Lower Middle Piru Creek is primarily dominated by chaparral species on the slopes and riparian species along the creek³⁰.

Table 18. Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Flora

Lower Middle Piru Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	265
	# Vouchers Collected	118
	# Waypoints	76
CCH	# Taxa Reported ²⁶	149
	# Vouchers Collected	234
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		296
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		352

Lower Middle Piru Creek Special-status Species

Ten (10) special-status species were observed or documented in Lower Middle Piru Creek, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Diplacus johnstonii*, *Juglans californica*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Malacothamnus davidsonii*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, and *Viguiera laciniata*.

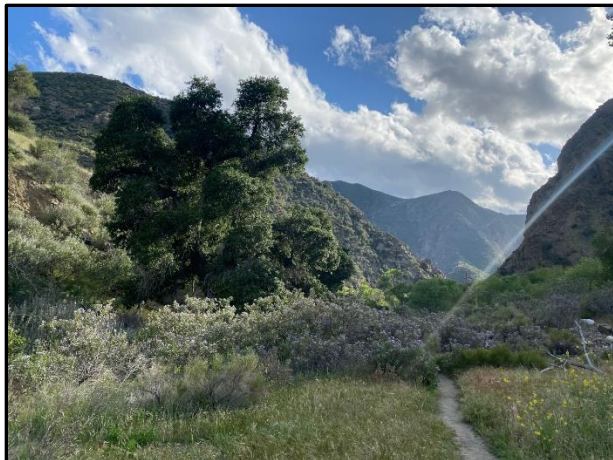
Lower Middle Piru Creek Habitats

Lower Middle Piru Creek contains approximately six of habitat types, composed of Coast Live Oak Woodland, Riparian Woodland, shrublands including chaparral and coastal sage scrub, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: Riparian course along Piru Creek dominated by Sandbar Willow, *Salix exigua*, and Narrowleaf Cattail, *Typha domingensis*. *Right:* Frenchman's Flat Campground above riparian course of Piru Creek displaying very rugged topography. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

³⁰ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: Trail near Frenchman's Flat Campground showcasing ecotone of Oak Woodland, Chaparral, and Herbland habitats. *Right:* Volunteer Betsy Lockhart admiring some Shredding Evening-Primrose, *Eremothera boothii* ssp. *decorticans*, along a talus slope. (Photos by Jordan Collins)



Left: Chaparral above Oak Canyon dominated by California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*, and Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. *Right:* Shrubland near Oak Canyon dominated by *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum* and Great Basin Sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)

Lower Middle Piru Creek Recommendations

Lower Middle Piru Creek is for the most part inaccessible except by hiking trail except for the upper and lower ends that are near either Pyramid or Lake Piru reservoirs and public roads. Retaining the natural condition of the roadsides will help maintain the integrity of the botanical resources of this bioregion.

LOWER PIRU CREEK

The Lower Piru Creek bioregion (Pc1) ranges from approximately 688 feet to 2,140 feet in elevation and is approximately 8,592 acres (3,477 hectares) in size and ranks 45th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Piru and Holser Canyons and drains into the Santa Clara River Valley just southeast of the town of Piru. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology consists of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are dominated by Xerolls of the San Benito series.

The climate of the Lower Piru Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 92°F and the average mean low temperature is 44°F. The average annual precipitation is 19 inches/482.6 mm.

Most of the land in the Lower Piru Creek is private, consisting of small to large lots and small to large ranches. Only about 63 acres, less than 1 percent, of the bioregion is public.

Lower Piru Creek Bioregion Location

Lower Piru Creek is located in the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Lower Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the north, the Santa Clara River Valley bioregion to the east and south, and the Whiteacre Peak Ridge bioregion to the west. Figure 19, Map of Lower Piru Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Lower Piru Creek Flora

The Lower Piru Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 89 taxa with an additional 2 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 12 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 1 waypoint. 12 taxa were observed at this waypoint. Of these 85 taxa known to occur in this bioregion, 72 (84.7%) are native and 13 (15.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

No vouchers were collected from this bioregion as part of this study, but 12 plant observations were made by Jonathon Holguin. CCH cites 36 vouchers, representing 28 taxa, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 19, Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Piru Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More fieldwork should be conducted in this bioregion in an effort to document more taxa.

Overall, Lower Piru Creek is primarily dominated by riparian vegetation and chaparral and coastal sage scrub, as well as agricultural crops and greenhouses, both of which exclude native plants.

Figure 20. Map of Lower Piru Creek Bioregion

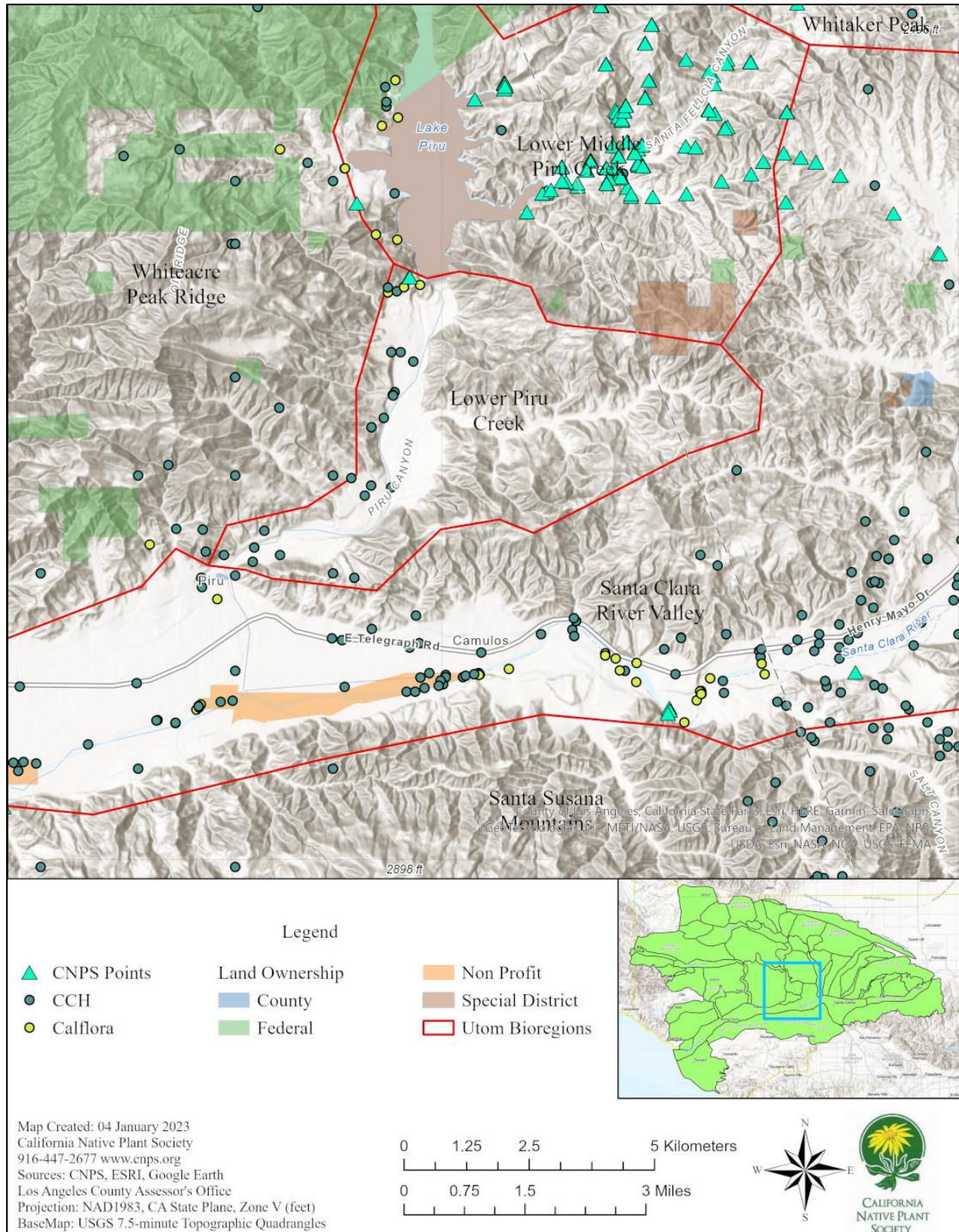


Table 19. Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Piru Creek Bioregion Flora

Lower Piru Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	12
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	1
CCH	# Taxa Reported	28
	# Vouchers Collected	36
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		89³¹
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		36

Lower Piru Creek Special-status Species

Lower Piru Creek provides habitat to five (5) sensitive species, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Deinandra paniculata*, *Lupinus paynei*, and *Viguiera laciniata*. This bioregion is undersurveyed and more sensitive species likely exist.

Lower Piru Creek Habitats

Lower Piru Creek contains approximately five (5) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Other habitats in this bioregion include Riparian Woodlands, Chaparral, and Coastal Scrub.



Above: Two views of Piru Creek just below Santa Felicia Dam showing freshwater marsh and riparian woodland habitats. (Photos by David Magney.)

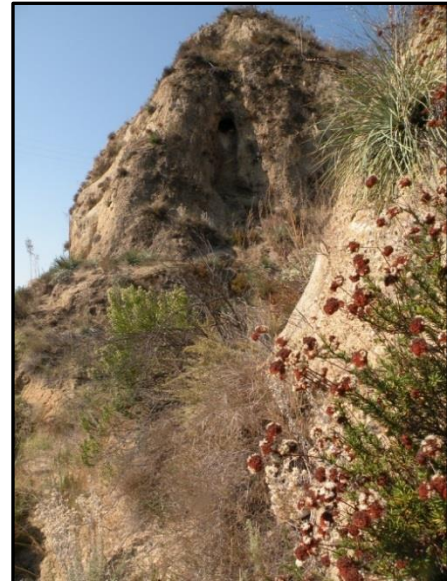
³¹ Based on David Magney's research of the Ventura County flora.



Above: Aerial imagery showing Piru Creek draining south and southwest out of Lake Piru. Much of this floodplain has been occupied by agricultural fields. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



View down canyon of Piru Creek Canyon just below Santa Felicia Dam. Riparian habitats dominate the floodplain while Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation dominates the slopes. (Photos by David Magney.)



The canyon slopes are fairly young sedimentary formations that are susceptible to erosion, dominated by Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation (photos by David Magney).

Lower Piru Creek Recommendations

The Lower Piru Creek bioregion lowlands are highly disturbed and modified by intensive agriculture. To protect sensitive wetland habitats along Piru Creek and its tributaries, buffer zones should be established between farmed lands and the streams, vegetated with native forbs, shrubs, and trees.

LOWER SESPE CREEK

Lower Sespe Creek bioregion (SI) ranges from approximately 471 feet to 3,818 feet in elevation and is approximately 8,070 acres (3,265 hectares) in size and ranks 47th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of the Sespe Creek and its banks, which drains into the Utom River at the west side of the City of Fillmore. Most of the Lower Sespe Creek consists of a very deep and inaccessible canyon with a minimal amount of past human disturbance from oil exploration and pumping. The lowest reach of this bioregion, from Sespe Creek's confluence with Little Sespe Creek, is highly modified by intensive agriculture, primarily to grow citrus crops. Much of the Sespe Creek in this area is confined by hardened levees. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is made up of mostly marine sedimentary rock, characterized by the massive red sandstone layers of the Sespe Formation, and its soils are mostly Lodo in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Lower Sespe Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 86-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 38-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 21 inches/533 mm.

Most of the land in the Lower Sespe Creek is public Forest Service land of the Los Padres National Forest at 5,270 acres, while 2,799 acres in the lowermost portion below Devils Gate is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. The creek above Van Tree's property above Little Sespe Creek is wilderness and for the most part protected from development. Devils Gate and below is privately owned. CDFW owns a small portion just upstream of Devils Gate.

Lower Sespe Creek Bioregion Location

Lower Sespe Creek is located in the Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by Whiteacre Peak Ridge to the north and east, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Topatopa Mtns and Santa Paula Ridge to the west. Figure 20, Map of Lower Sespe Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Lower Sespe Creek Flora

The Lower Sespe Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 260 taxa with an additional 3 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 130 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 13 waypoints. An average of 17.8 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of the 219 taxa known from this bioregion, 193 (88.1%) are native and 26 (11.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher compared to the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of twelve (12) vouchers were collected from Lower Sespe Creek, primarily by David Magney and Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 219 plant observations. Magney previously collected 49 vouchers from this bioregion (8 in 1987 and 41 in 2013). CCH cites 146 vouchers, representing 110 taxa³², recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 20, Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Lower Sespe Creek is primarily dominated by riparian and freshwater marsh taxa along the creek and its tributaries. Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub special along the mountain slopes, and Coast Live Oak species on the upper floodplain terraces³³.

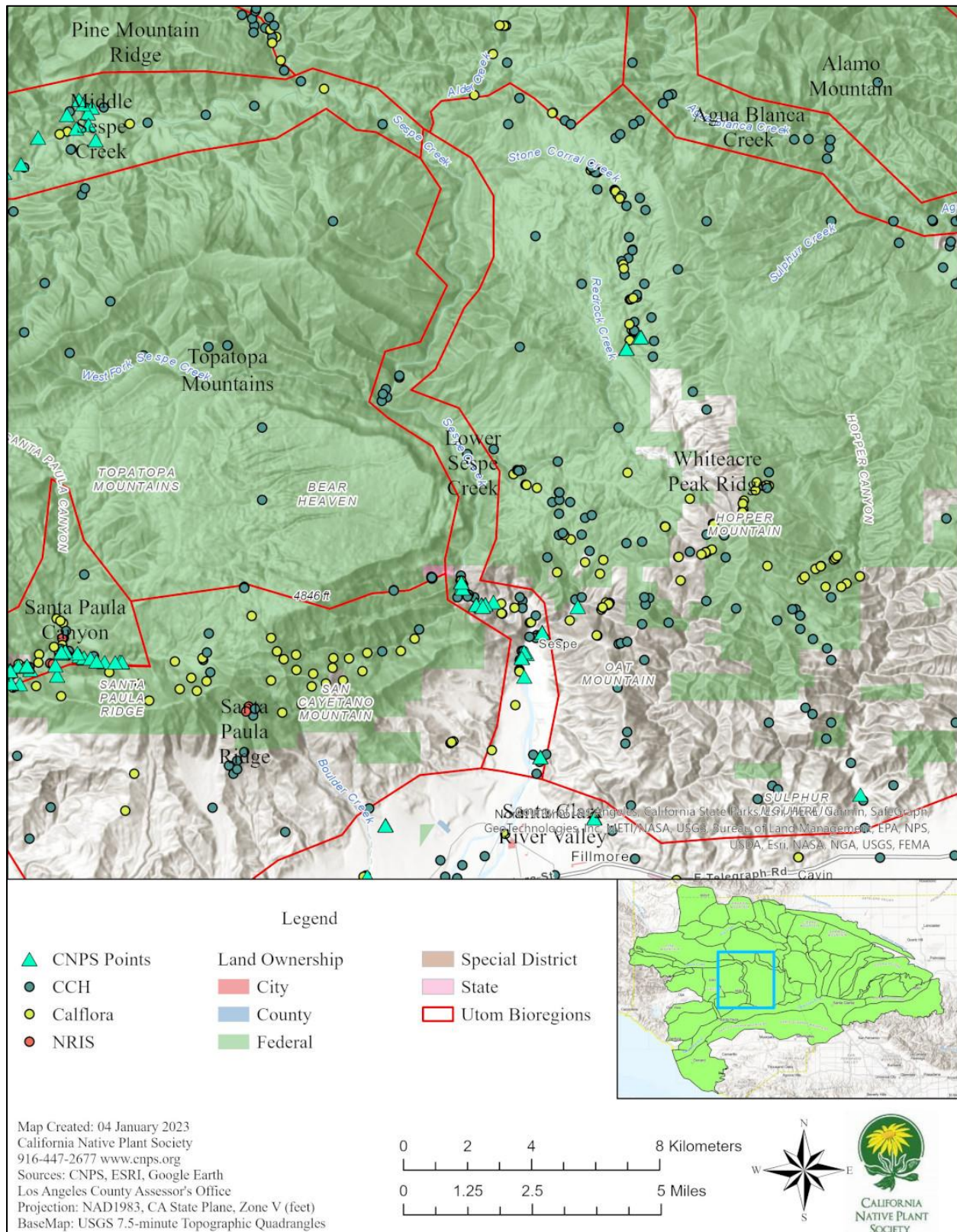
Table 20. Consolidated Statistics of the Lower Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora

Lower Sespe Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	130
	# Vouchers Collected	12
	# Waypoints	13
CCH	# Taxa Reported ²⁹	110
	# Vouchers Collected	146
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		260
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		158

³² The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

³³ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 21. Map of Lower Sespe Creek Bioregion

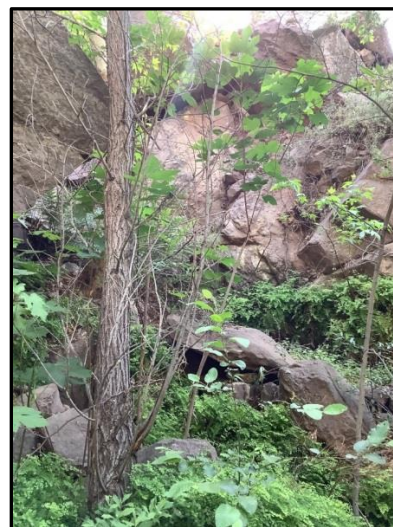


Lower Sespe Creek Special-status Species

Five (5) special-status species were observed or documented in Lower Sespe Creek, including: *Juglans californica*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, and *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*.

Lower Sespe Creek Habitats

Lower Sespe Creek contains approximately seven of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops, including freshwater marsh, freshwater seep/spring (*Adiantum* Herbaceous Alliance), Cottonwood-Willow Riparian, Scalebroom Scrub, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Ceanothus Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Cliff-face Herbaceous Alliance.



Left: View looking upstream of Sespe Creek at Devils Gate (Photo by David Magney). *Center:* Spring along riparian course of Sespe Creek dominated by Southern Maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*). *Right:* Sespe Creek with riparian vegetation. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)



Left: View westward upstream towards Devils Gate. Sespe Formation is the dominant geologic formation in this area. *Right:* View downstream (southeastward) from just below Devils Gate. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery showing very steep west-facing canyon walls along the windy Sespe Creek. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: View SSE across Sespe Creek from just downstream of Devils Gate with Coast Live Oak Woodland and Mixed Chaparral on the N-facing slopes. Center: View SSW of Pine Canyon across Sespe Creek. Right: View west of Sespe Formation rock outcrops across Devils Gate. (Photos by David Magney.)

Lower Sespe Creek Recommendations

Much of the Sespe Creek is designated as a wild and scenic river, except for the lowermost reach below Devils Gate, and the Lower Sespe Creek bioregion is within the Sespe Condor Sanctuary managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with access restricted to just the river corridor. Since there are not roads or maintained trails, human use is very light.

Landuse activities on the private parcels have a range of activities occurring on them, from passive protection on the 200-acre parcel containing Devils Gate to active oil exploration and extraction and intensive farming from Van Tree's and downstream. Ventura County Resource Protection maintains hardened levees on the banks of Sespe Creek in the Fillmore area which restricts the dynamics of the floodplain below Little Sespe Creek. Eliminating further oil

exploration and extraction would reduce petroleum contamination of the creek and downstream habitats. Creating vegetated buffers of native vegetation between Sespe Creek and farms would protect wetland functions of the creek.

MIDDLE SESPE CREEK

The Middle Sespe Creek bioregion (Sm) is approximately 24,246 acres (9,812 hectares) in size and ranks 29th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It ranges from approximately 2,093 feet to 4,175 feet in elevation. It is mostly comprised of the Sespe Creek and various tributaries that flow eastward and becoming the Lower Sespe Creek bioregion when it turns south at Alder Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is complex, being composed of both marine and nonmarine sedimentary rock, comprised of several sedimentary rock formations, including the Juncal, Coldwater, Cozy Dell, Sespe, and Matilija Formations. Its soils are mostly the Aramburu variant series of the Mollic Haploxeralfs suborder.

The climate of the Middle Sespe Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 90°F and the average mean low temperature is 34°F. The average annual precipitation is 25 inches/635 mm.

Most of the land in the Middle Sespe Creek is public (Forest Service) with scattered private parcels consisting of small to large lots and small ranches (originally homesteads). These private parcels make up only 766 acres of land, or about 3% of the total acreage.

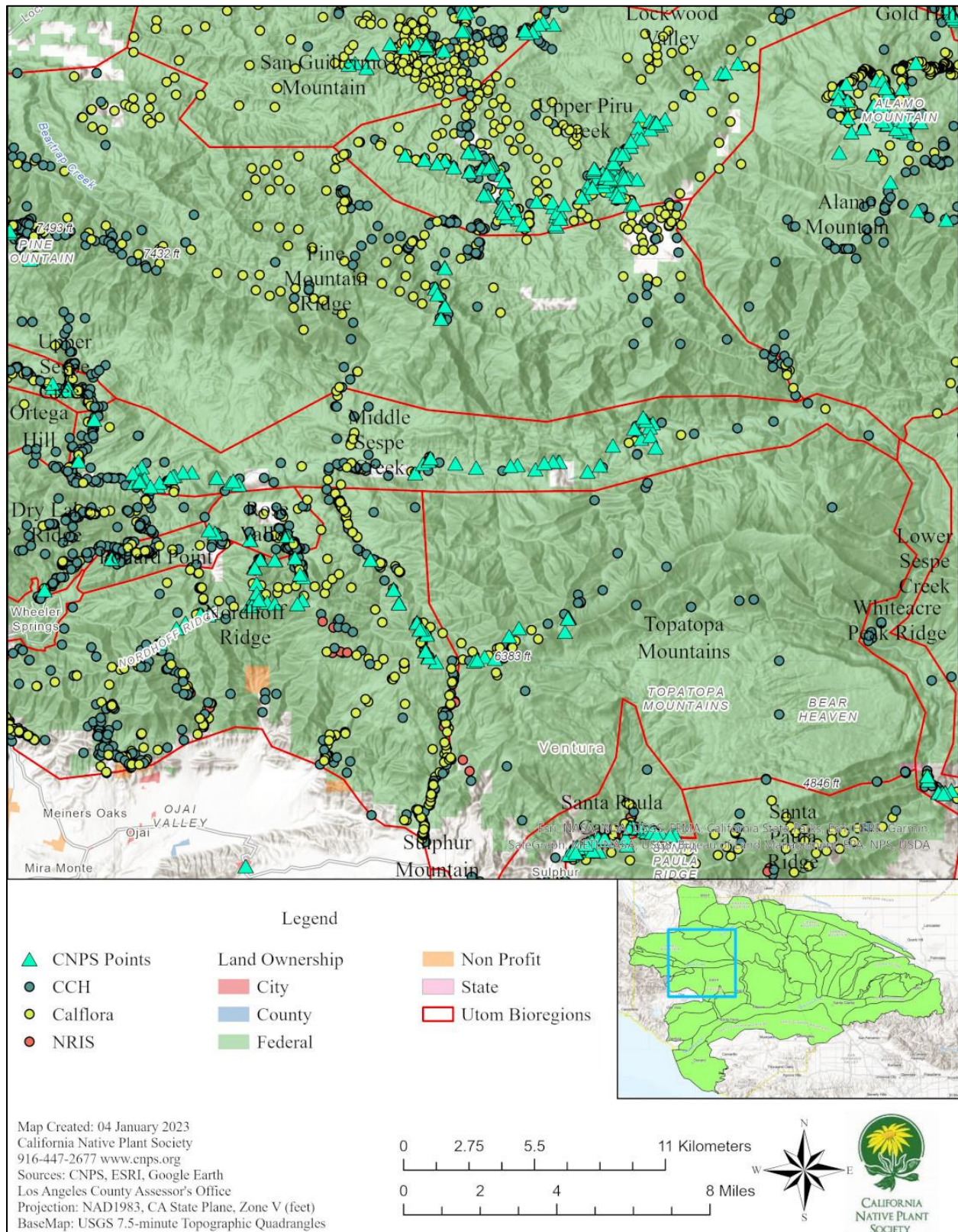
Middle Sespe Creek Bioregion Location

Middle Sespe Creek is located in the Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Pine Mountain Ridge bioregion to the north, the Alamo Mountain bioregion to the northeast, the Topatopa Mountains, Nordhoff Ridge, and Dry Lakes Ridge bioregions to the south, and the Ortega Hill and Upper Sespe Creek to the west. Figure 21, Map of Middle Sespe Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Middle Sespe Creek Flora

The Middle Sespe Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 423 taxa with an additional 23 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 288 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 45 waypoints. An average of 15.3 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of the 331 taxa known from this bioregion, 308 (93.1%) are native and 23 (6.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 22. Map of Middle Sespe Creek Bioregion



A total of forty-two (42) vouchers were collected from Middle Sespe Creek, primarily by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 787 plant observations. CCH cites 517 vouchers, representing 290 taxa³⁴, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 21, Consolidated Statistics of the Middle Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Middle Sespe Creek is primarily dominated by riparian woodland trees such as *Populus fremontii* and chaparral species such as *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Ceanothus crassifolius*, *C. leucodermis*, and *Cercocarpus betuloides*³⁵. It is curious that *Clematis lasiantha* and *Croton setiger* are not known from this bioregion; they is likely present but not yet documented.

Table 21. Consolidated Statistics of the Middle Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora

Middle Sespe Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	288
	# Vouchers Collected	42
	# Waypoints	45
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³¹	291
	# Vouchers Collected	517
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		423
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		559

Middle Sespe Creek Special-status Species

Six (6) special-status species were observed or documented in Middle Sespe Creek, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calandrinia breweri*, *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriogonum elegans*, and *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*.

Middle Sespe Creek Habitats

Middle Sespe Creek contains approximately five of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Common vegetation communities of the Middle Sespe Creek bioregion include: Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Woodland, Willow Riparian Woodland and Scrub, Freshwater Marsh, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Ceanothus Chaparral, Mixed Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Rock Outcrop.

³⁴ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

³⁵ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland areas, due to difficulty of access.



These photos show the recent and Pleistocene Era river terraces created by the downward erosion of the sedimentary formations by the Sespe Creek. The slopes and terraces are dominated by chaparral and sometimes Great Basin Sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View east of Middle Sespe Creek Trail between Beaver Camp and Howard Creek on the north side of Sespe Creek, looking downstream. The slopes and flats are dominated by chaparral species. *Right:* a Sespe Creek floodplain terrace near Beaver Camp. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Sespe Creek looking upstream near the former Beaver Camp in the spring prior to the willows leafing out for the spring. *Right:* Sespe Creek looking downstream between Beaver Camp and Howard Creek exhibiting sandstone bedrock substrate. (Photos by David Magney.)



These photos show the active bed of the Sespe Creek between Lion and Bear Canyons. Sandstone boulders and large cobbles are characteristic of the bedload with freshwater marsh species dominating where perennial flows occur. Riparian scrub and woodlands dominate the banks of the stream. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View north of Sespe Creek near former Beaver Camp, with chaparral species dominating the landscape. *Right:* Southerly-facing slope of shale talus dominated by seasonal annual forbs and Our Lord's Candle, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Middle Sespe Creek Recommendations

Middle Sespe Creek now contains two parts with different levels of human access, the upper portion from the Sespe Gorge (just above the Caltrans maintenance station) downstream to Lion Campground, and the lower portion downstream of Lion Campground. State Route 33 follows the Sespe Creek from the Sespe Gorge down along the north edge of Dry Lakes Ridge where it bears south, and the Rose Valley Road provides vehicle access to Lion Campground.

Below Lion Campground, the old Sespe Hot Springs Road, since the late 1970s, only a hiking trail entirely within the Congressionally designated Sespe Wilderness. The primary author actually drove the Sespe Hot Springs Road back in the 1970s and witnessed dozens of abandoned vehicles and trash. Closing the road to vehicles was a huge improvement in protecting the biological resources of this bioregion. Since the Sespe Creek Trail is quite popular, too much trash is left behind, including things as large as ice chests that the owners felt were just too heavy to take back out, not to mention the thousands of beverage containers and other trash. Issuing fines to those that degrade the environment by leaving their trash behind is one recommendation that may help curb this destructive behavior.

MINT CANYON

Mint Canyon bioregion (MintC) ranges from approximately 1,680 feet to 2,912 feet in elevation and is approximately 4,876 acres (1,973 hectares) in size and ranks 51st in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Mint Canyon which drains into the Santa Clara River Valley. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of both marine and nonmarine sedimentary rock, and its soils are mostly Capertons of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Mint Canyon is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 92°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 18 inches/457 mm.

Most of the land in Mint Canyon is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches, while only 267 acres of land is public, all of which are from the Angeles National Forest.

Mint Canyon Bioregion Location

Mint Canyon is located in the Mint Creek watershed. It is bordered by the Sierra Pelona bioregion to the north and west, the Saddleback Mountain bioregion to the east, and the Santa Clara River Valley bioregion to the south. Figure 22, Map of Mint Canyon Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Mint Canyon is accessed primarily from public roads in the canyon bottom and trails on the adjacent ridges.

Mint Canyon Flora

The Mint Canyon bioregion flora contains approximately 209 taxa with an additional 4 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 33 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 2 waypoints. An average of 15 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of the 194 taxa known to occur in the bioregion, 180 (92.8%) are native and 14 (7.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of six (6) vouchers were collected from Mint Canyon, primarily by Adam Hoeft and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 35 plant observations. CCH cites 168 vouchers, representing 120 taxa³⁶, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 22, Consolidated Statistics of the Mint Canyon Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Mint Canyon is primarily dominated by riparian scrub and chaparral species, such as *Salix lasiolepis*, *Platanus racemosa*, and *Populus fremontii* along the streams and *Adenostoma fasciculatum* and *Cercocarpus betuloides* on the arid slopes.

³⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 23. Map of Mint Canyon Bioregion

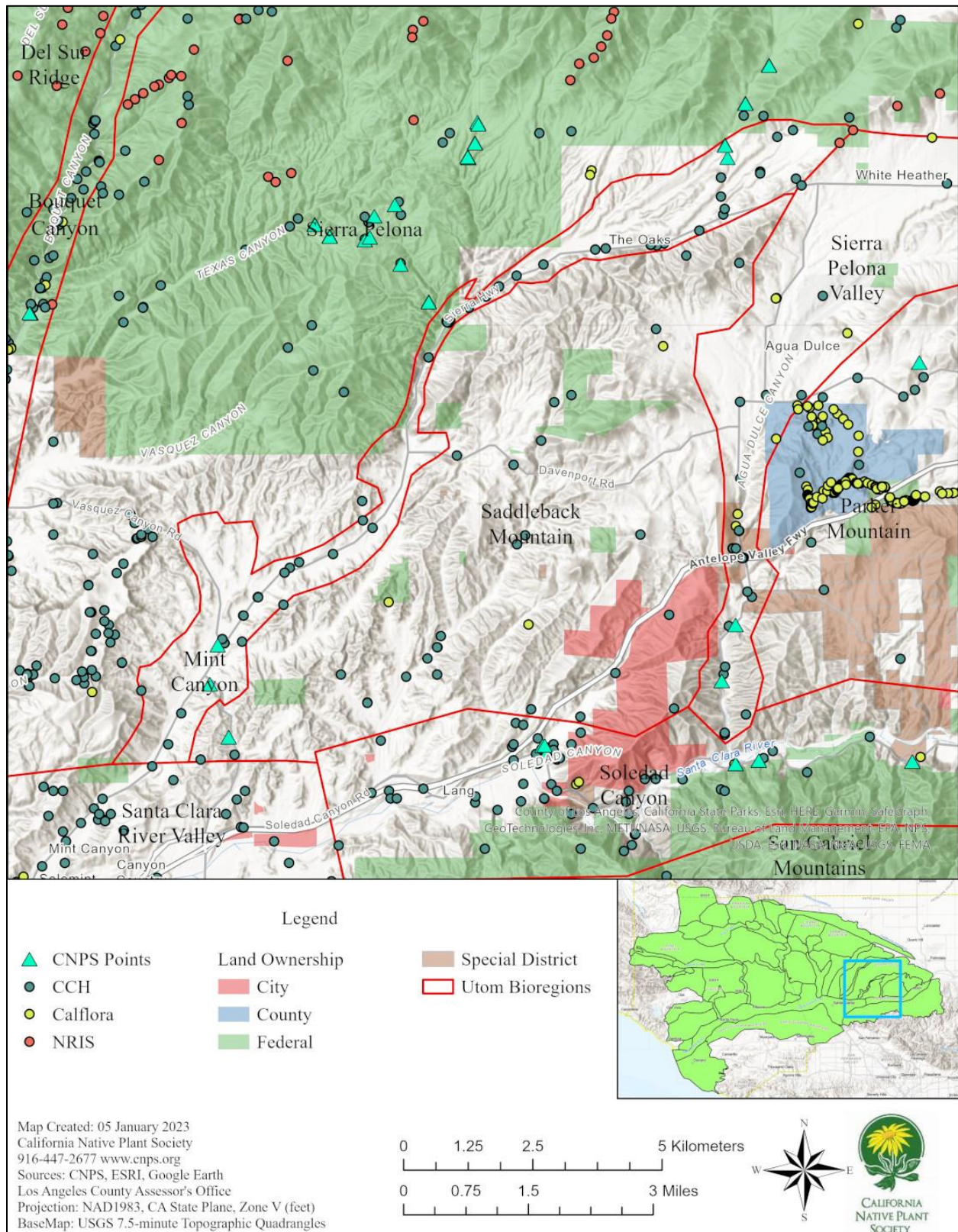


Table 22. Consolidated Statistics of the Mint Canyon Bioregion Flora

Mint Canyon Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	33
	# Vouchers Collected	6
	# Waypoints	2
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³³	120
	# Vouchers Collected	168
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		209
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		174

Mint Canyon Special-status Species

Seven (7) special-status species were observed or documented in Mint Canyon, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis* (CNDDDB data, not observed), *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Dodecahema leptoceras* (CNDDDB data, not found at historic sites, possibly extirpated), *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Monardella candicans*, and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*.

Mint Canyon Habitats

Mint Canyon contains approximately four (4) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The main riparian course supports riparian scrub habitat with pockets of Oak Woodlands in drainages feeding into Mint Canyon.



Above: Fragmented riparian floodplain in Mint Canyon along Sierra Highway supporting riparian scrub habitat. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Sierra Highway tracing the riparian course through Mint Canyon. Hillsides here host annual herbland and chaparral habitats. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)

Mint Canyon Recommendations

Mint Canyon has a fairly pristine flora with a very small percentage of naturalized non-native plants. Land use decisions should consider the importance of protecting the existing botanical resources of this bioregion.

MONTALVO

Montalvo bioregion (M) ranges from approximately 68 feet to 368 feet in elevation and is approximately 7,315 acres (2,960 hectares) in size and ranks 49th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It consists mostly of agricultural fields and urban developments alongside the northern banks of the Utom River in the Oxnard Plain. It is part of the South Coast subregion.

Its geology is made up of both marine and non marine (continental) sedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly composed of Anacapa in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Montalvo is a mild Mediterranean with cool wet winters and warm but dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 76°F and the average mean low temperature is 46°F. The average annual precipitation is 16 inches/406 mm.

Almost all of the land in Montalvo is private, consisting of small to large lots and a few remaining farms. Only 315 acres are considered public and consist of local parks, with Ventura Community Park being the largest parcel.

Montalvo Bioregion Location

Montalvo is located in the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Ventura Hills to the north, Santa Clara River Valley to the east and south, and the city of Ventura to the west. Figure 23, Map of Montalvo Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected. This bioregion is accessible along numerous public roads criss-crossing the entire area; however, most of the land is private.

Montalvo Flora

The Montalvo flora contains approximately 64 taxa, all of which are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS volunteers did a couple of surveys in this bioregion. No vouchers were made in this bioregion as part of this study. CCH cites 25 vouchers, representing 16 taxa³⁷, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 23, Consolidated Statistics of the Montalvo Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. The flora of 32 vascular plant taxa consists of seven (7) native taxa (21.9%) and 25 naturalized nonnative taxa (78.1%), which is reflective of the highly disturbed and developed condition of this small bioregion and nearly opposite the ratio of native to nonnative plants as found in California as a whole (Baldwin et al. 2009).

Overall, Montalvo is primarily dominated by invasive exotic plants due to its highly urbanized condition as part of the City of Ventura. More fieldwork could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

Table 23. Consolidated Statistics of the Montalvo Bioregion Flora

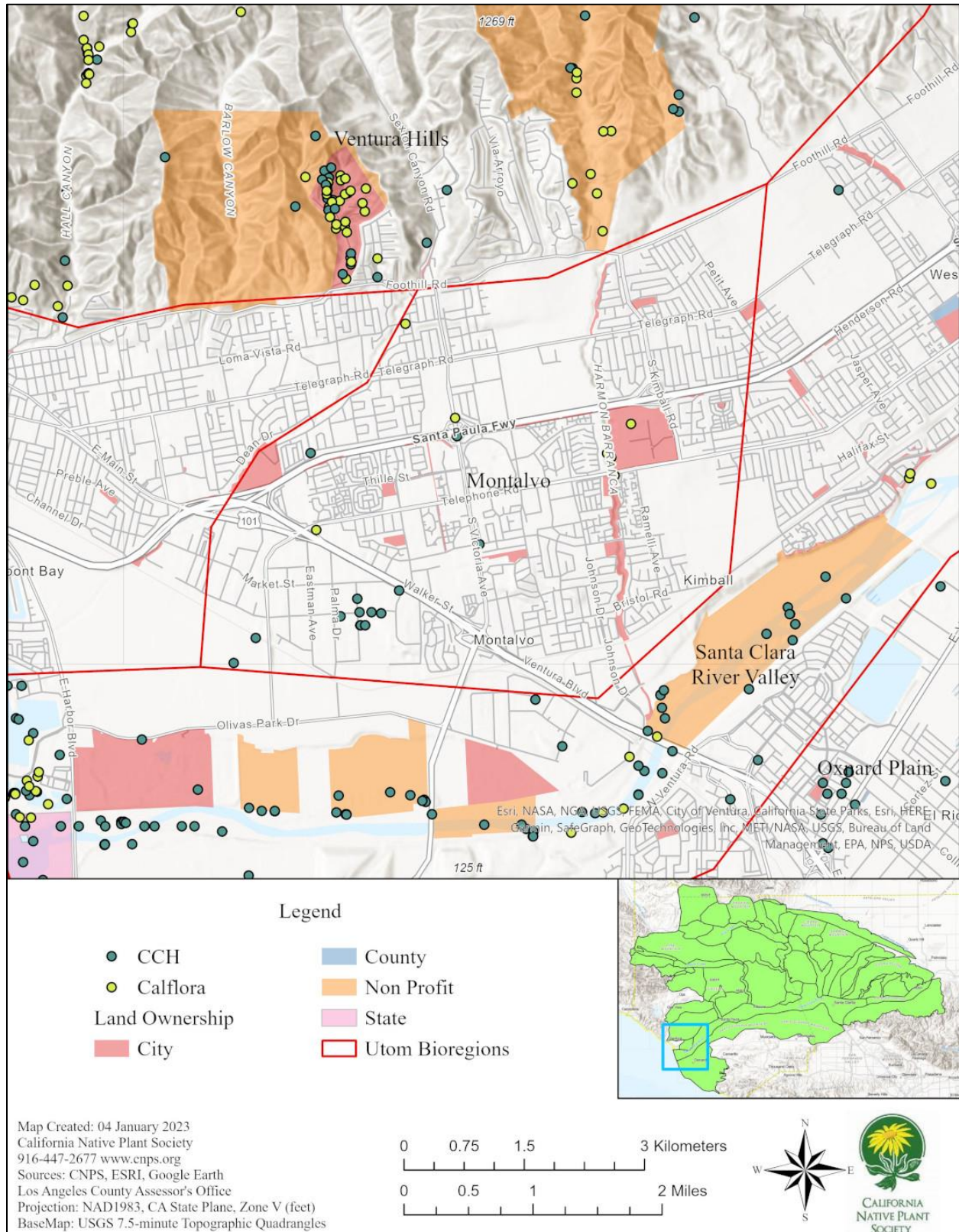
Montalvo Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	32
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	-
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³⁴	16
	# Vouchers Collected	25
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		64
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		25

Montalvo Special-status Species

One (1) special status species is documented in Montalvo: *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*.

³⁷ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 24. Map of Montalvo Bioregion



Montalvo Habitats

Montalvo contains approximately three (3) habitat types, composed of riparian woodlands, riparian scrub, and ruderal communities. What natural communities were to be found in this bioregion only occur as remnants along barancas and a few vacant lots. Nearly the entire bioregion had been converted to agriculture production before it was urbanized to accommodate the expansion and growth of the City of San Buenaventura.



Above: Aerial imagery highlighting the urban sprawl in Montalvo bioregion. There is almost no native habitat left here besides minor pockets near freeway onramps and along the Harmon Barranca riparian course. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)

Montalvo Recommendations

Montalvo exhibits a low diversity of native plants as a result of agricultural conversion followed by urbanization. Open space areas within this bioregion should be protected and restored to native plant communities to allow local residents an opportunity to experience the local flora and environment.

MOUNT PINOS

Mount Pinos bioregion (MP) ranges from approximately 4,215 feet to 8,846 feet in elevation and is approximately 66,952 acres (27,095 hectares) in size and ranks 10th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It contains numerous drainages that flow southeast into Lockwood Valley and Lockwood Creek which drains into Piru Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is complex with plutonic, marine, and metasedimentary rocks, with Pelona Schist and Adamilite granite rocks dominating the bioregion. Its soils are a mix of Mahogan from the Xerolls suborder and Los Gatos from the Xeralfs suborder.

The climate of Mount Pinos is Mediterranean with cool to cold wet winters and warm dry summers, with occasional monsoonal storms. The average mean high temperature is 72-82°F and the average mean low temperature is 26°F. The average annual precipitation is 25-33 inches/635-838 mm. Snow falls regularly during the winter season and generally lasts through the winter months, with remnants on the summit existing into the late spring and early summer in some years.

Most of the land on Mount Pinos is forest service land of the Los Padres National Forest at 62,012 acres. The low southern elevations closer to Lockwood Valley consist of most of the private land in small to large lots and large ranches, totaling 4,939 acres. Much of the western portion Mount Pinos bioregion is within the Chumash Wilderness.

Mount Pinos Bioregion Location

The Mount Pinos bioregion is located in the northwestern most portion of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by the San Andreas Rift Zone and San Emigdio Mountains to the north, the Lockwood Valley bioregion to the southeast, the San Guillermo Mountain bioregion to the south, and the Cuyama Badlands bioregion (outside the study area) to the west. The San Emigdio Mountains and Cuyama Badlands bioregions are outside of the Utom River Watershed and not part of this study. Figure 24, Map of Mount Pinos Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

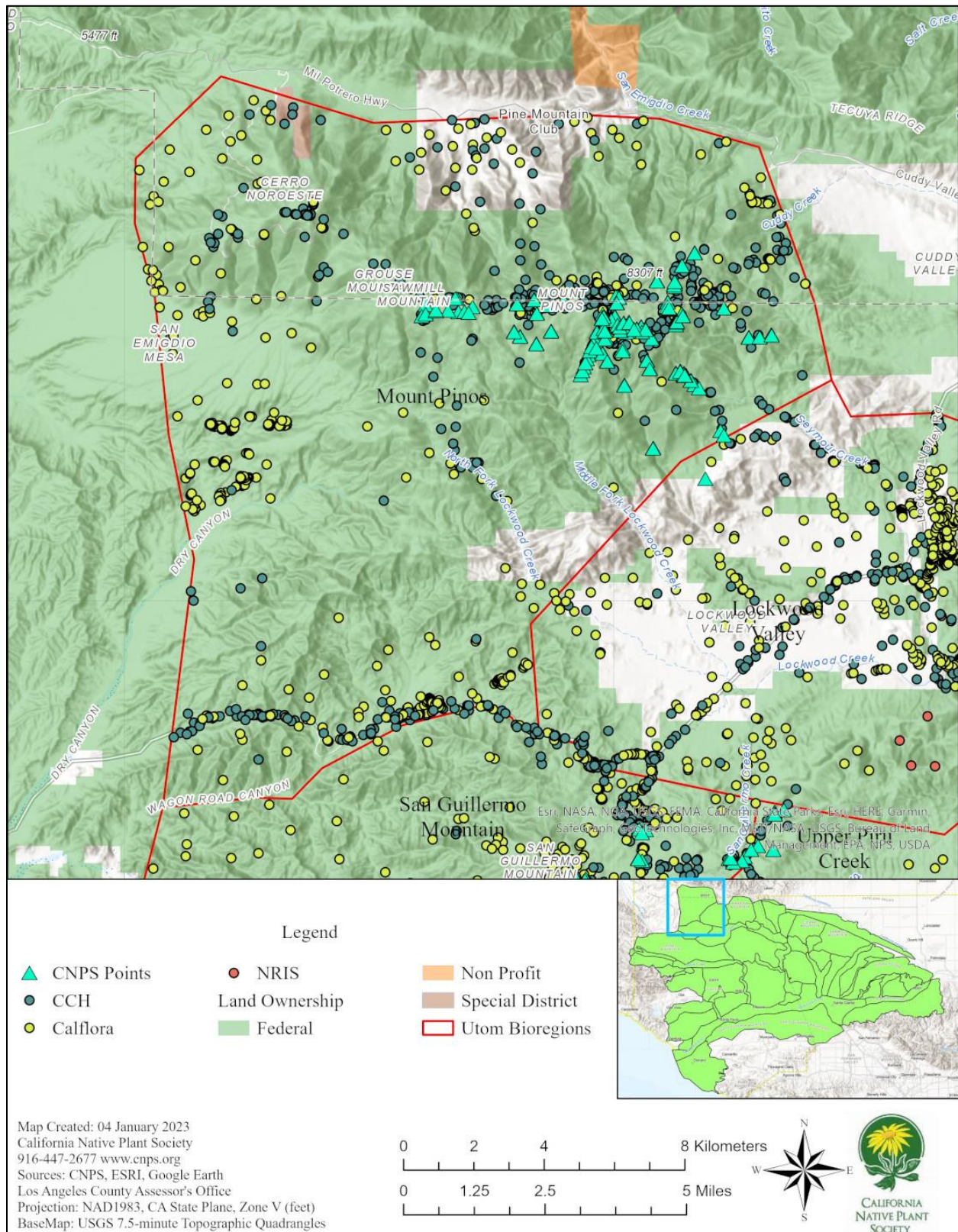
Mount Pinos Flora

The Mount Pinos flora contains approximately 572 taxa with an additional 27 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 204 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 111 waypoints. An average of 11.2 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of the 593 taxa known from this bioregion, 579 (97.6%) are native and 14 (2.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012) and represents about as pure a native flora as you can find in California.

A total of one hundred twenty-three (123) vouchers were collected from Mount Pinos, primarily by David Magney and Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 1,119 plant observations. CCH cites 2,258 vouchers, representing 631 taxa³⁸, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 24, Consolidated Statistics of the Mount Pinos Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

³⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 25. Map of Mount Pinos Bioregion



Overall, Mount Pinos is primarily dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi* on the slopes above 4,000 feet with an understory of *Symphoricarpos rotundifolius* var. *parishii*, and *Pinus monophylla* on the slopes below 5,000 feet. There are pockets of montane wet meadows dominated by *Carex* spp., *Iris missouriensis*, and *Veratrum californicum*. Dry open flats and slopes are dominated by mat-forming shrubs *Eriogonum kennedyi* and *E. wrightii* var. *subscaposum* that are likely over 100 years old.

Table 24. Consolidated Statistics of the Mount Pinos Bioregion Flora

Mount Pinos Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	204
	# Vouchers Collected	123
	# Waypoints	111
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³⁵	631
	# Vouchers Collected	2,258
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		572
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		2,381

Mount Pinos Special-status Species

There are thirty-seven (37) known special-status species within the Mount Pinos bioregion, including: *Acanthominta obovata* var. *cordata*, *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *abramsii*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *A. tribracteatum*, *Astragalus leucolobus*, *A. macrodon* (possibly), *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. fimbriatus*, *Caulantus lemmonii*, *Delphinium inopinum*, *D. parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *E. kennedyi* var. *alpigenum*, *E. kennedyi* var. *austromontanum*, *E. umbellatum* var. *bahiiforme*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Fritillaria agrestis*, *F. pinetorum*, *Gilia interior*, *G. latiflora* ssp. *cuyamensis*, *G. leptantha* ssp. *pinetorum*, *Heuchera caespitosa*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Leptosiphon aureus*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lupinus elatus*, *L. excubitus* var. *johnstonii*, *Monardella linoidea* ssp. *oblonga*, *Muhlenbergia californica*, *Navarretia peninsularis*, *Perideridia gairdneri* ssp. *gairdneri*, *Phacelia exilis*, *P. mohavensis*, *Sidalcea neomexicana*, *Solidago guiradonis*, and *Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*.

Mount Pinos Habitats

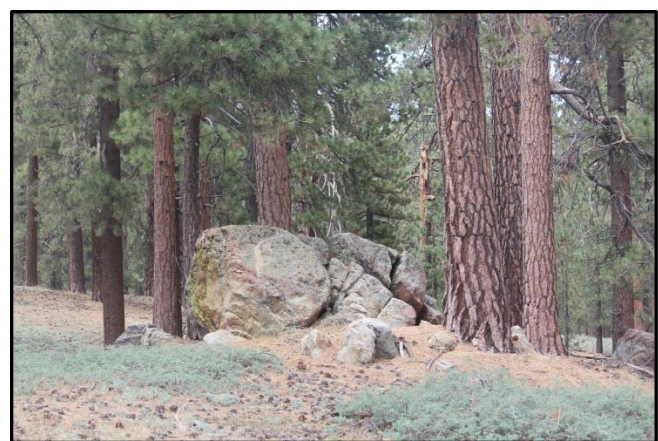
Mount Pinos contains approximately eight habitat types, composed of forests, woodlands, shrublands, herblands (including montane meadows), and rock outcrops. Mount Pinos contains slopes dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi* and *Abies lowiana*. The rest is dominated by *Pinus monophylla* and *Artemisia tridentata*. A small stand of Foxtail Pine, *Pinus flexilis*, occurs on the summit of Mount Pinos and neighboring Sawmill Mountain immediately to the west. Numerous montane wet meadows occur on the mountain, primarily above 6,000 feet.



Left: Southern view on the summit of Mount Pinos with Limber Pine, *Pinus flexilis*, in patches (Photo by David Magney). Right: Subalpine Shrubland around the summit of Mount Pinos dominated by Sticky-leaved Rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* ssp. *viscidiflorus* (Photo by Jordan Collins).



Panoramic view southward near summit showing typical Yellow Pine Forest and open cushion mat scrub dominated by *Pinus jeffereyi* and *Eriogonum wrightii* ssp. *subscaposum*, respectively (Photo by David Magney).



Left: *Pinus flexilis* on the summit of Mount Pinos in late spring (30 May 2010) with snow still present. Right: Granite outcrop under Yellow Pine Forest dominated by *Pinus jeffereyi* and *Abies lowiana*, with understory of *Symphoricarpos rotundifolius* ssp. *parishii*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Cushion Buckwheat Scrub dominated by *Eriogonum wrightii* var. *subscaposum*. Center: Another cushion mat buckwheat, *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *alpigenum*. Right: Close-up of *Eriogonum kennedyi* var. *alpigenum*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Iris Meadow at Chula Vista on top of Mount Pinos. Center: *Iris missouriensis*, Blue Flag Iris. Right: Seymour Creek Meadow dominated by *Carex*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Yellow Pine Forest with Great Basin Sagebrush as understory. Center: Possibly largest *Pinus monophylla* tree in the Utom River watershed, with David Magney for scale, 49" DBH, 16 m tall. Right: Cushion Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum kennedyi*-*E. wrightii* Provisional Shrubland Alliance) next to riparian corridor of Seymour Creek. (Photos by David Magney.)

Mount Pinos Recommendations

Mount Pinos exhibits a high diversity of native plants. It also has 37 special-status species. While the southwestern portion of the Mount Pinos bioregion is within the Chumash Wilderness, the remainder is managed for passive recreation. Unfortunately, the human use of the mountain has left tons of trash thrown out along the road and along the trails.

Even though Mount Pinos has not had a large wildfire in many decades, with only small lightning strike fires that have not spread, the Forest Service has recently proposed to significantly thin the relatively thin forest near the summit to “improve forest health and protect homes and infrastructure” and log select large trees. There simply is no need for forest thinning and no homes occur anywhere near the summit, defined here as that area above 7,500 feet. Managing inappropriate human behavior in and around the forest would be a more important management strategy.

NORDHOFF RIDGE

The Nordhoff Ridge bioregion (NR) ranges from approximately 936 feet to 5,529 feet in elevation and is approximately 40,971 acres (16,581 hectares) in size and ranks 15th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. Its largest drainage is Lion Canyon on the north flank, which drains into the Sespe Creek at Lion Campground. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly marine sedimentary rock, including the Sespe, Coldwater, Cozy Dell, Juncal, Matilija Tertiary formations and an unnamed late Cretaceous formation. Nordhoff Ridge is a textbook example of a geologic overturn. Its soils are a mix of Aramburu variant series in the Xeralfs suborder and Lodo of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Nordhoff Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 83°F and the average mean low temperature is 36°F. The average annual precipitation is 27-31 inches/685-787 mm.

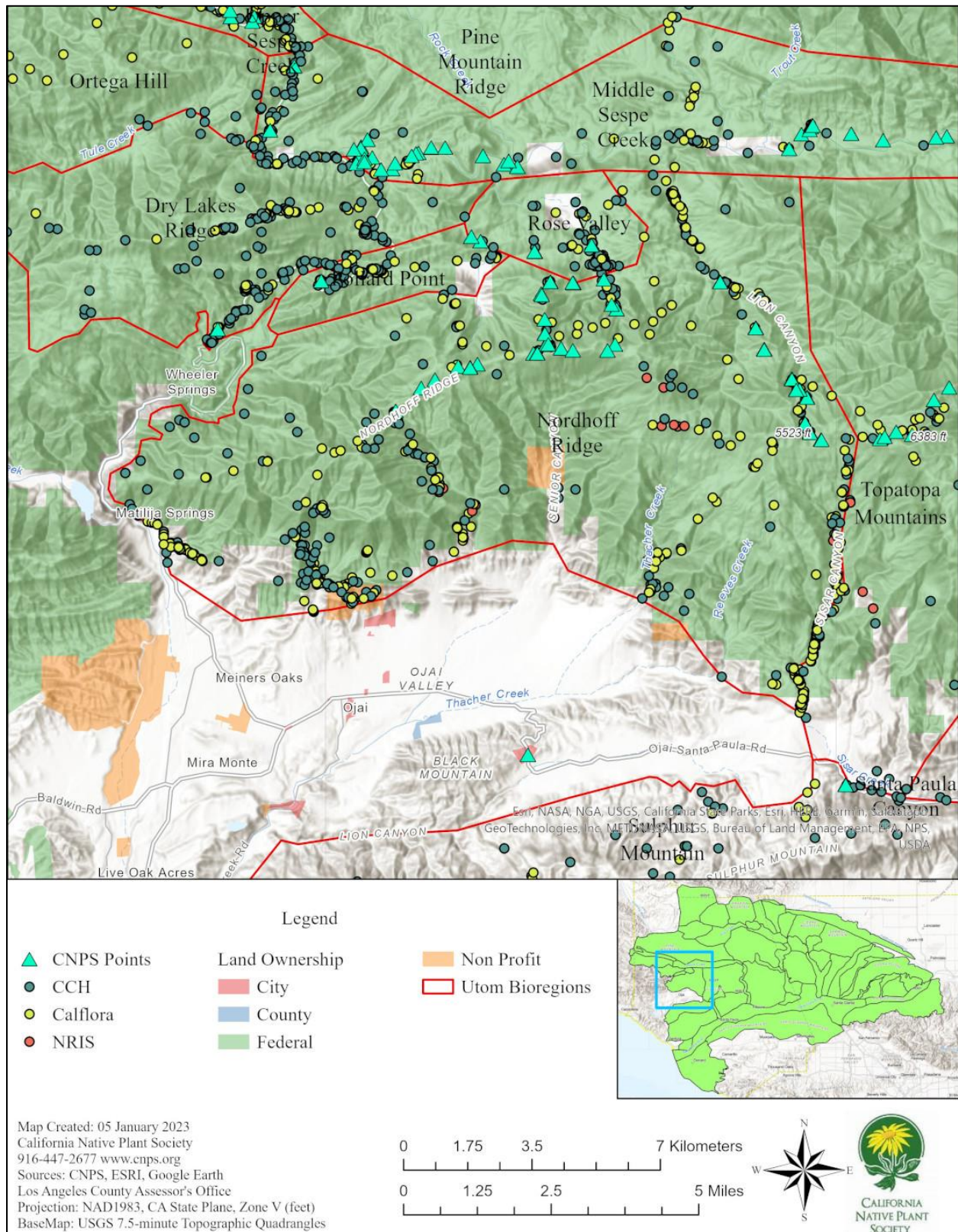
Most of the land of Nordhoff Ridge is public (Forest Service) with 37,949 acres from the Los Padres National Forest. The remaining 3,023 acres are private property, consisting of large parcels of open space and a few small ranches. The remnants of a fire lookout tower, Nordhoff Peak, occurs on Nordhoff Peak, with only the steel platform and frame remaining after the facilities were burned by vandals in the 1980s.

Nordhoff Ridge Bioregion Location

The Nordhoff Ridge bioregion is located in the center of Ventura County, with the Middle Sespe Creek bioregion to the north, the Topatopa Mountains bioregion to the east, the Upper Ojai and Ojai Valley bioregions (not part of the watershed) to the south, and the North Fork Matilija Canyon bioregion to the west, and the Pollard Point and Dry Lakes Ridge bioregions to the northwest. Figure 25, Map of Nordhoff Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Nordhoff Ridge is accessed by paved and unpaved roads and numerous trails from all sides, with State Route 33 on the west side.

Figure 26. Map of Nordhoff Ridge Bioregion



Nordhoff Ridge Flora

The Nordhoff Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 466 taxa with an additional 5 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 152 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 27 waypoints. An average of 14.9 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 487 taxa known to occur in the bioregion, 411 (84.4%) are native and 76 (15.6%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of fifty (50) vouchers were collected from Nordhoff Ridge, primarily by Adam Hoeft and some by Jonathon Holguin and David Magney, as part of this study, with another 352 plant observations. CCH cites 669 vouchers, representing 362 taxa³⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 25, Consolidated Statistics of the Nordhoff Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Nordhoff Ridge is primarily dominated by chaparral species, including *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Ceanothus crassifolius*, *C. cuneatus*, *C. leucodermis*, *C. megacarpus*, *C. oliganthus*, *C. spinosus*, *Cercocarpus betuloides*, *Quercus berberidifolia*, and *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* to name a few⁴⁰. *Quercus agrifolia*, *Q. chrysolepis*, and *Q. wislizenii* ssp. *frutescens* dominate the narrow canyons of the ridge and *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* occupy the steep north-facing slopes, generally at higher elevations. Riparian species dominate the stream corridors on both slopes, dominated by *Alnus rhombifolia*, *Platanus racemosa*, *Populus fremontii*, *Salix laevigata*, and *S. lasiolepis*.

Table 25. Consolidated Statistics of the Nordhoff Ridge Bioregion Flora

Nordhoff Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	152
	# Vouchers Collected	50
	# Waypoints	27
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³⁷	362
	# Vouchers Collected	669
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		466
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		719

Nordhoff Ridge Special-status Species

Nineteen (19) special-status species were observed or documented in Nordhoff Ridge, including: *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*, *Calandrinia breweri*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *C. fimbriatus*, *Fritillaria ojaiensis*, *Heuchera abramsii*, *H. caespitosa*, *Horkelia cuneata* var.

³⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁴⁰ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

puberula, *Imperata brevifolia*, *Juglans californica*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*, *Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*, *Navarretia ojaiensis*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, *Quercus dumosa* (possibly).

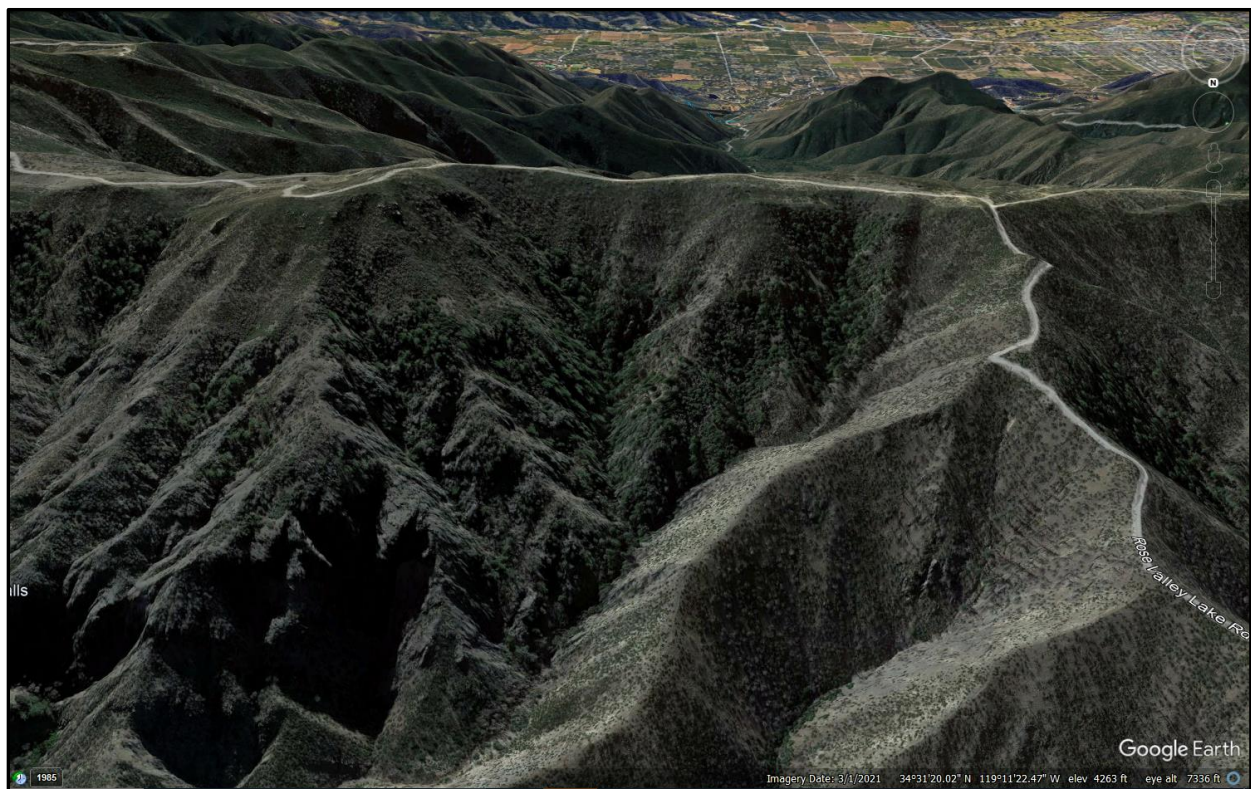
Nordhoff Ridge Habitats

Nordhoff Ridge contains approximately six basic of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Chamise and Ceanothus Chaparral alliances dominate the xeric slopes and are the most common types on Nordhoff Ridge.

Seeps and springs on both the north and south slopes of Nordhoff Ridge support wetland and riparian habitats, such as at Rose Valley Falls and Rose Valley Creek and Lion Canyon Creek.

Steep north-facing slopes support stands of Bigcone Spruce Forest, dominated by *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* and *Quercus chrysolepis*.

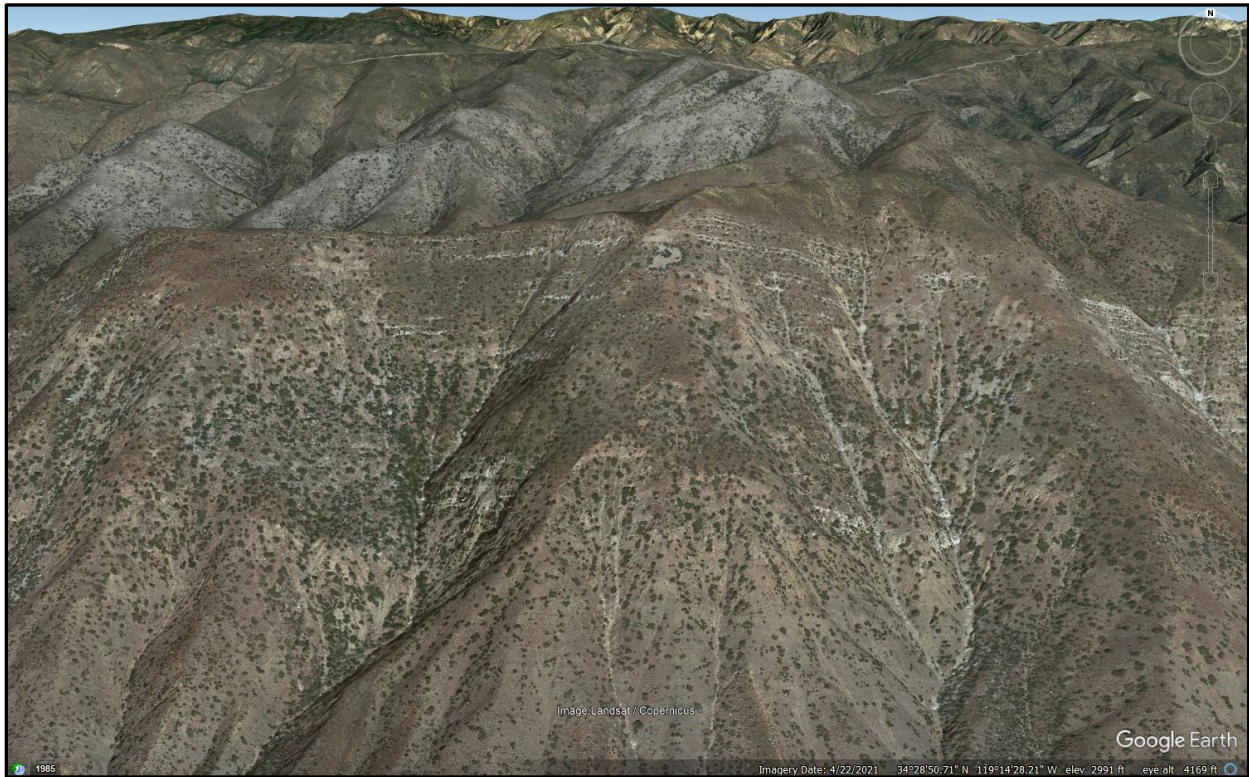
Canyon bottoms, other than the riparian corridors, are covered by oak woodlands, dominated by either Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, or Canyon Live Oak, *Q. chrysolepis*.



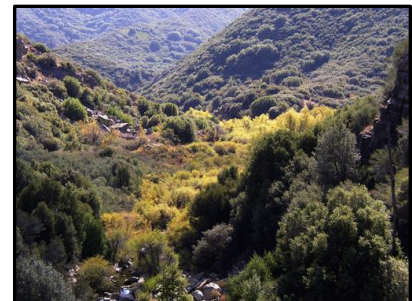
Above: Aerial imagery showing north-facing slopes of Nordhoff Ridge dominated by Bigcone-Spruce (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) forests. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: view west of Chief Peak from east edge of Nordhoff Ridge, with *Arcostaphylos glandulosa* resprouting from the Thomas Fire of late 2018 in the foreground. *Right:* view east of middle portion of Lion Canyon on north slope of Nordhoff Ridge. Chaparral vegetation dominates the slopes while riparian forest dominates the canyon bottom. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery showing steep south-facing slopes along Nordhoff Ridge supporting sparse chaparral vegetation after the Thomas Fire of late 2018. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: Bigcone Spruce Forest. *Center:* Deergrass Meadow. *Right:* Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest. (Magney)



Left: chaparral and oak woodland habitats along trail connecting Rose Valley and Lion Canyon on north slope of Nordhoff Ridge with Foothill Penstemon, *Penstemon heterophyllous*, in bloom. *Center Left:* Chalk Live-forever, *Dudleya pulverulenta*, and other hardy shrubs on sandstone rock outcrops along Lion Canyon. *Center Right:* Fern and forb covered calcium carbonate buildup on Rose Valley Falls, fed by a perennial spring above the falls. This is an example of the California Cliff group *Adiantum (capilis-veneris, jordanii)-Erythranthe guttata* Provisional Herbaceous Alliance that is found on vertical substrates that are mesic to saturated. *Left:* Alder Riparian Forest along portion of Lion Canyon with perennial surface flows dominated by White Alder, *Alnus rhombifolia*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View southward of Upper and Lower Rose Valley Falls from southern edge of Rose Valley. *Right:* View of Lower Rose Valley Falls, fed by a perennial spring associated with the Santa Ynez Fault along the contact of the late Cretaceous sedimentary formation and the younger Tertiary Matilija and Cozy Dell formations. (Photos by David Magney.)

Nordhoff Ridge Recommendations

Nordhoff Ridge exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants due to the variety of habitats present on Nordhoff Ridge. It is managed for watershed protection and recreation, with most of the bioregion under management by the Los Padres National Forest. Minimizing destruction of natural vegetation for fuels management is recommended, primarily since ridgetop fuel breaks have never contained a large wildfire driven by Santa Ana Winds. Furthermore, historic large fires such as the Wheeler Fire of 1984 and Thomas Fire of 2018 did not significantly cross the front into the Ojai Valley. That is, defensive measures on the Ojai Front protected homes at the base of Nordhoff Ridge rather than being stopped on the ridgetop fuelbreak.

ORTEGA HILL

Ortega Hill bioregion (OH) ranges from approximately 3,475 feet to 5,774 feet in elevation and is approximately 24,973 acres (10,106 hectares) in size and ranks 28th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of an east-west trending mountain ridge with numerous lateral drainages and ridges, which drain into the Abadi Creek and Sespe Creek on the north side and the Ventura River watershed on the south side.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, primarily consisting of the Juncal and Matilija Formations. The soils are made up of Lodo of the Xeroll suborder. Ortega Hill is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

The climate of the Ortega Hill bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 83°F and the average mean low temperature is 34°F. The average annual precipitation is 30 inches/762 mm.

All of Ortega Hill's 24,973 acres are public lands from the Los Padres National Forest, with its western half designated as wilderness land from the Matilija Wilderness.

Ortega Hill Bioregion Location

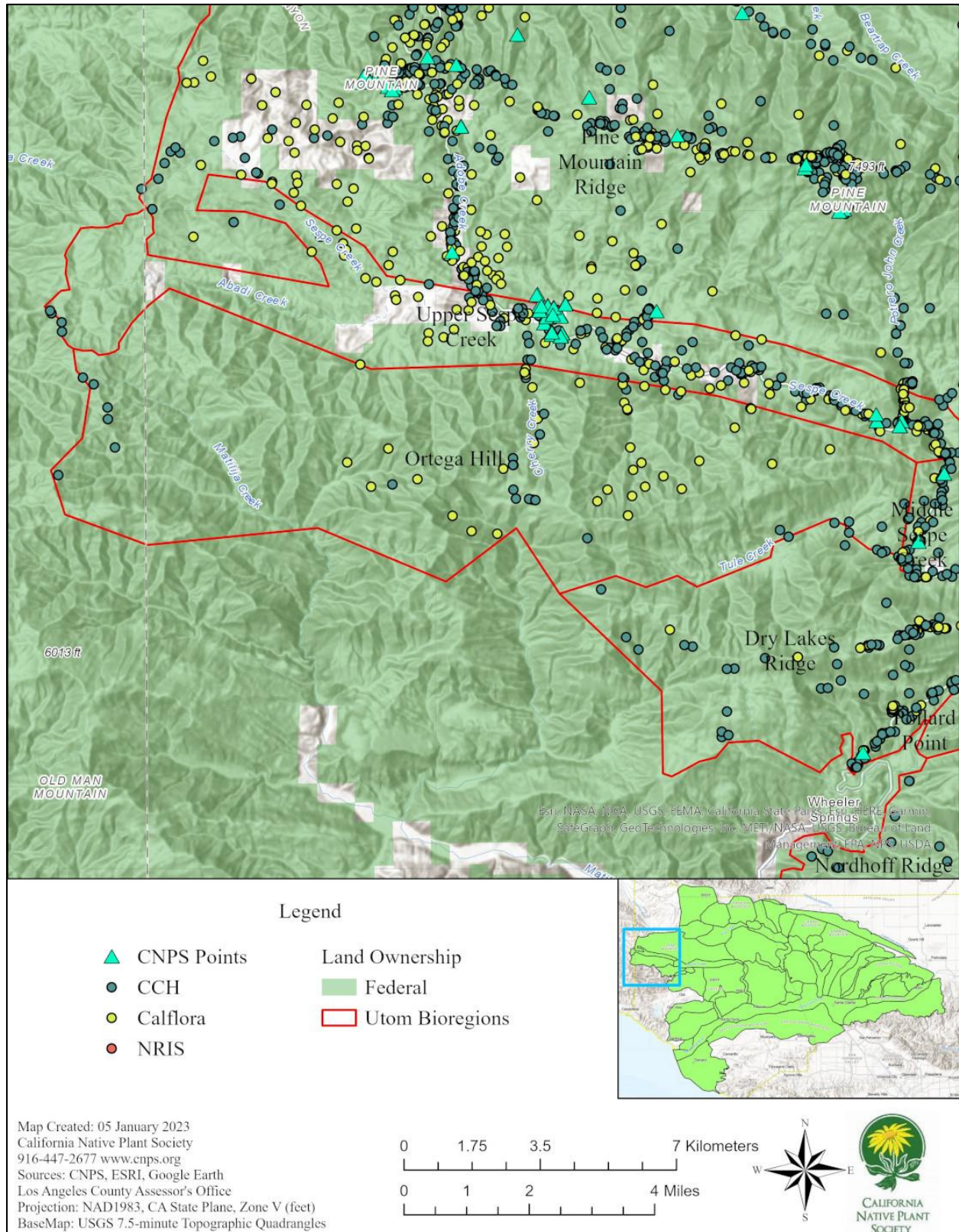
Ortega Hill is located in the Upper Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by Upper Sespe Creek to the north, Middle Sespe Creek to the east, Dry Lakes Ridge and Matilija Wilderness to the south, and Los Padres National Forest land to the west. Most of the Matilija Wilderness and the forest service lands to the west are not bioregions and are outside of the Utom River watershed. Figure 26, Map of Ortega Hill Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Ortega Hill bioregion is accessed by a few trails from the south (Ortega Trail off State Route 33 and Upper North Fork Matilija Creek trail), north (Cherry Creek Canyon), from the east (along Tule Creek and from the firebreak trail from Dry Lakes Ridge). Due to the impenetrable chaparral vegetation, access to other parts of this bioregion are nearly impossible except after a wildfire.

Ortega Hill Flora

The Ortega Hill bioregion flora contains approximately 188 taxa, of which all are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS did not survey this bioregion; however, David Magney surveyed it in 1984, 2001, 2003, 2007, and 2011. Of the 242 taxa known to occur within the Ortega Hill bioregion, 228 (94.2%) are native and 14 (5.8%) are nonnative. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012). This high percentage of native to nonnatives is likely a result of the bioregion having never been developed for agriculture or other human uses except recreation and Forest Service management access.

Figure 27. Map of Ortega Hill Bioregion



No vouchers were made in this bioregion as part of this study; however, David Magney previously collected 69 vouchers during the dates listed above. CCH cites 180 vouchers, representing 214 taxa⁴¹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 26, Consolidated Statistics of the Ortega Hill Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Ortega Hill is primarily dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp., *Ceanothus crassifolius* vars., *C. leucodermis*, *C. palmeri*, *Cercocarpus betuloides*, *Eriodictyon crassifolium* var. *nigrescens*, *Frangula californica* ssp., *Lonicera subspicata* var. *denudata*, *Prunus ilicifolia*, *Quercus berberidifolia*, and *Q. wislizenii* ssp. *wislizenii*.

Table 26. Consolidated Statistics of the Ortega Hill Bioregion Flora

Ortega Hill Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	-
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	-
CCH	# Taxa Reported ³⁹	120
	# Vouchers Collected	180
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		188⁴²
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		249

Ortega Hill Special-status Species

One (1) special-status species is documented for Ortega Hill: *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *Purpureum*.

Ortega Hill Habitats

Ortega Hill contains approximately five habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and rock outcrops. Chaparral alliances dominate, with riparian woodlands and freshwater marsh habitats occurring along the canyons with perennial or intermittent stream flow. Steep shaded slopes are dominated by Bigcone Spruce Forest, *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*.

⁴¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁴² Based on David Magney's Ventura County flora research and manuscript.



Above: View of north-facing slopes of Ortega Hill bioregion as seen from the top of Pine Mountain Ridge to the north, with the Upper Sespe Creek bioregion in the canyon below (Photo by David Magney).



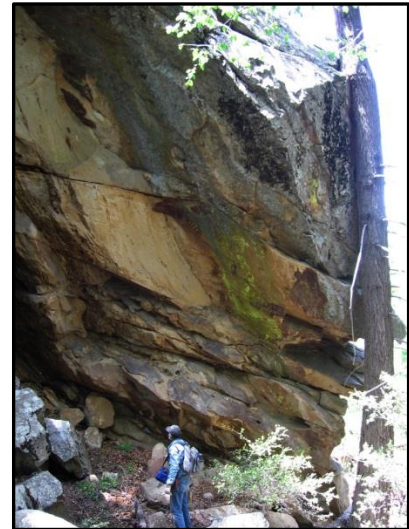
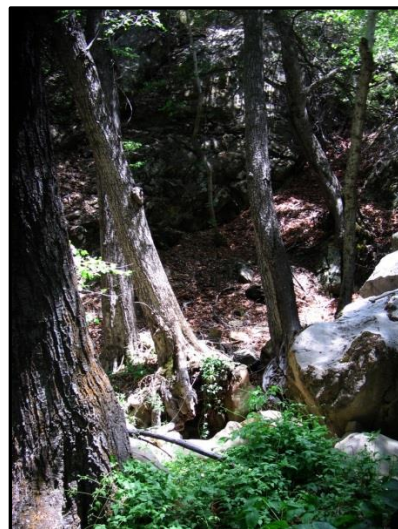
Left: View towards Ortega Hill peak. *Center:* Ortega Hill Trail at head of Cherry Canyon. *Right:* Ortega Hill ridgetop above Upper North Fork Matilija Creek. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Ridgetop as seen from upper Ladybug Canyon. *Right:* Riparian forest dominated by *Alnus rhombifolia* supported by a perennial spring in Ladybug Canyon. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Typical chaparral-covered slopes in upper Ladybug Canyon. *Right:* Chaparral associations on steep slopes in Ladybug Canyon. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Canyon bottom dominated by Bigcone Spruce Forest in upper Ladybug Canyon. *Center:* Dense riparian forest in Ladybug Canyon. *Right:* Sandstone cliff face/rock outcrop in Ladybug Canyon. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Chaparral and *Balsamorhiza deltoidea* along Cherry Creek Road. Center: Shale talus scree with spring-flowering annuals such as *Diplacus johnstonii* in Cherry Creek Canyon. Right: *Diplacus johnstonii* in shale talus scree. (Photos by David Magney.)

Ortega Hill Recommendations

Ortega Hill exhibits a high diversity of native plants. It is primarily composed of steep slopes covered in chaparral with very few trails and one road (up Cherry Creek Canyon) that is open only seasonally. Illegal target practice has occurred since the shooting site at the mouth of Cherry Canyon was closed due to total disregard of the environment by most users, leaving behind tons of trash. The Forest Service needs to regularly patrol Cherry Creek Canyon for illegal target practicing to prevent habitat destruction such as found up the canyon as shown in the photographs below.



Scenes of vandalism using firearms in Cherry Creek Canyon on 17 May 2003 (Photos by David Magney).

OXNARD PLAIN

Oxnard Plain bioregion (OP) ranges from approximately 0 feet (sea level) to 120 feet in elevation and is approximately 88,058 acres (35,636 hectares) in size, ranking 7th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of agricultural land, urban development, and Revolon Slough which drains into the ocean. Much of this bioregion extends beyond (south) of the Utom River watershed.

Its geology is composed of both marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks, mostly of Quaternary alluvium formations that are little consolidated due to their young age. Oxnard Plain bioregion soils are mostly made up of Camarillo series of the Fluvents suborder. It is part of the South Coast subregion.

The climate of the Oxnard Plain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 70-78°F and the average mean low temperature is 47°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Oxnard Plain is private, consisting of small to large lots, farms, ranches, and even military installations. Only 1,525 acres are considered public land and that comes in a wide variety of designations from The Nature Conservancy to public parks, state beaches, and recreational lands.

Oxnard Plain Bioregion Location

The Oxnard Plain bioregion is located partially in the Utom River watershed (on the north side). It is bordered partially by the Santa Susana Mountains bioregion to the northeast, the Camarillo Hills, Conejo Mountains, and Santa Monica Mountains bioregions to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south. All except the Santa Clara River Valley bioregion are outside of the Utom River watershed. Figure 27, Map of Oxnard Plain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Oxnard Plain is accessed by numerous public roads and highways, including U.S. 101 and State Routes 1 and 34. The cities of Oxnard and Port Hueneme are located in this bioregion as well as the Port Hueneme SeaBee Base and the Naval Air Station at Point Mugu, collectively now referred to as Naval Base Ventura County Point Mugu.

Oxnard Plain Flora

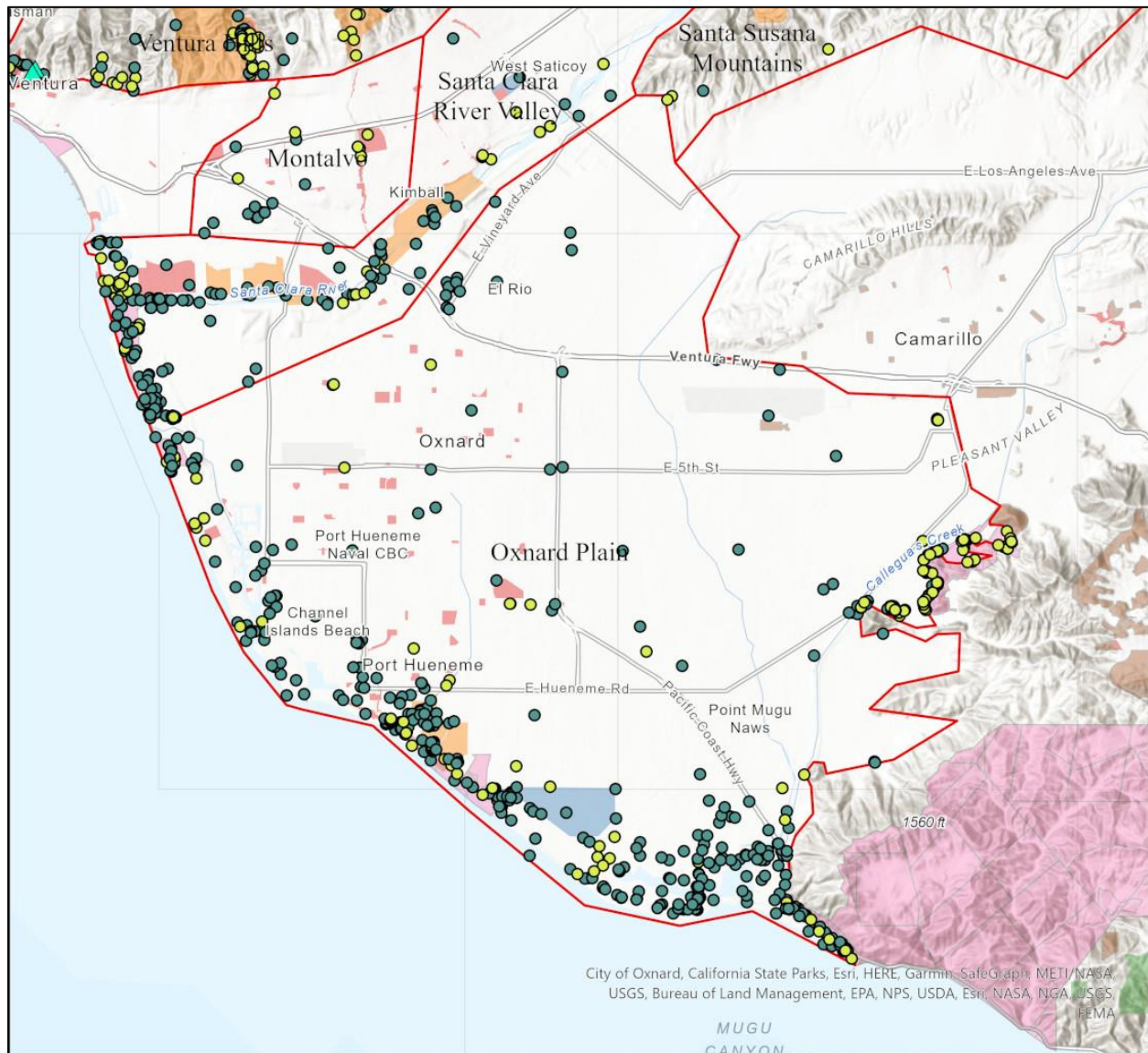
The Oxnard Plain bioregion flora contains approximately 392 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. CNPS did not survey this bioregion primarily since most of it is technically outside the Utom River watershed; however, portions have been surveyed over the previous years. Of the 436 vascular plant taxa known to occur on the Oxnard Plain, 237 (54.4%) are native and 199 (45.6%) are naturalized taxa. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly lower than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012). This high percentage of native to nonnatives is likely a result of the bioregion having been almost entirely developed for agriculture, urban, and industrial uses.

No vouchers were made in this bioregion as a part of this study; however, David Magney has previously collected 8 vouchers from the Oxnard Plain bioregion. CCH cites 992 vouchers, representing 373 taxa⁴³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 27, Consolidated Statistics of the Oxnard Plain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. As illustrated on Figure 27, the voucher collection and observation points for native and naturalized species occurs along the immediate coast where natural habitat remains.

The remnants of the Oxnard Plain bioregion flora consist of two components, the remnants primarily along the immediate coast and associated dunes and wetlands and naturalized and weedy natives that can colonize ruderal habitats. The rest of the Oxnard Plain has been converted to other uses.

⁴³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 28. Map of Oxnard Plain Bioregion



City of Oxnard, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

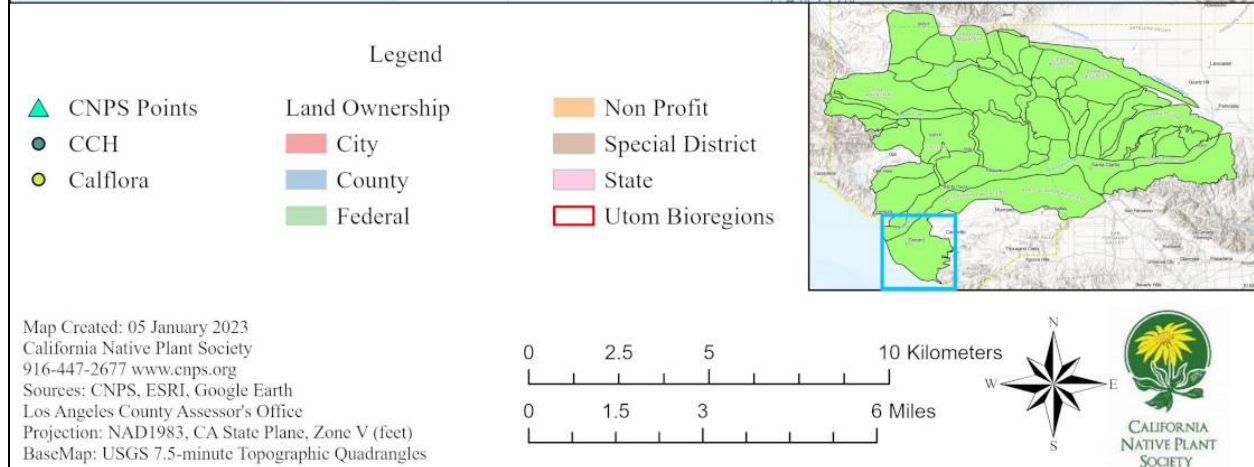


Table 27. Consolidated Statistics of the Oxnard Plain Bioregion Flora

Oxnard Plain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	-
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	-
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴⁰	373
	# Vouchers Collected	992
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		392⁴⁴
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		992

Oxnard Plain Special-status Species

Twenty-one (21) special-status plants were observed or documented in Oxnard Plain, including: *Abronia maritima*, *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*, *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*, *Berberis nevinii*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, *Dichondra occidentalis*, *Erysimum suffrutescens*, *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* (not native to this region but exists here), *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lasthenia ferrisiae*, *L. glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*, *Lavatera assurgentiflora* ssp. *assurgentiflora*, *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*, *M. similis*, *Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, *Senecio aphanactis*, *Suaeda californica* (no CNDDDB data but collections exist), *Suaeda esteroa*, and *Suaeda taxifolia*.

Oxnard Plain Habitats

The Oxnard Plain bioregion contains approximately seven of habitat types, composed of, shrublands, herblands, and riparian, lacustrine, and estuarine wetlands. These include Coastal Saltmarsh, Coastal Lagoon and backdune swale, Coastal Strand, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Dune Scrub, and ruderal habitats.



Above: A panoramic view of vacant lots in Oxnard Shores supporting a remnant of the coastal dune scrub habitat that once dominated Mandalay Beach (Photo by David Magney).

⁴⁴ Based on David Magney Ventura County Flora research.



Left: Coastal Dune Scrub dominated by *Ericameria ericoides*, *Artemisia californica*, and *Toxicodendron diversilobum*, with large patches of the invasive exotic Hottentot Fig, *Carpobrotus chilensis*. Right: Primary coastal dune dominated by Coastal Dune Scrub vegetation and large open areas of aeolian sand. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of Coastal Dune and backdune swale wetland habitat along Mandalay Beach with Mandalay Beach Park in the center, just north of Oxnard Shores. The cleared area to the east of Harbor Boulevard is the North Shore development site where the presumed extinct Ventura Marsh Milkvetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*) was rediscovered in 1997. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above, left to right: *Abronia latifolia*, *Ambrosia chamissonis*, *Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* ssp. *suffruticosa*, and *Artemisia californica*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Ruderal hábitat between railroad tracks and E. Fifth Street. *Right:* Backdune swale habitat at Mandalay Beach Park just north of west end of W. Fifth Street. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial view showcasing Mugu Lagoon and the delta of Calleguas Creek and Revelon Slough (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022), providing habitat for sensitive estuary species including Estuary Seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*, CRPR 1B.2) and Salt Marsh Bird’s-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, CRPR 1B.2) – shown on next page, and other rare plants such as the Spiny Rush, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii* (CNPR 4.3) – shown on right (Photo by David Magney). Mugu Lagoon is a major coastal saltmarsh with a small estuary. Remnants of coastal lagoons extend upcoast to the left in places such as Ormond Beach before being displaced by industrial and urban development by Port Hueneme and Oxnard.





Above: Saltmarsh Bird's-beak, *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, in Coastal Salt Marsh habitat at South Ormond Beach (Photos by David Magney).

Oxnard Plain Recommendations



Oxnard Plain exhibits a low diversity of native plants yet supports some of the state's rarest habitats and vascular plants, such as Ventura Marsh Milkvetch (photo on left) and Saltmarsh Bird's-beak. Only small remnants of natural habitat remain due to the near total conversion of natural habitat to agricultural, industrial, and urban land uses. Native plants can be observed at Mandalay Beach Park, Ormond Beach, and Point Mugu. What remains needs to be protected and restored. Restoration would include removal of invasive exotic plants such as the ice plants, *Carpobrotus chilensis* and *C. edulis*, which create thick carpets that crowd out all other plants, as shown on the right.



Open space must be set aside to allow for migration of coastal dune and wetland habitats inland as sea level rises, such as in the Ormond Beach area. The city of Oxnard in a rare instance actually denied a housing development project in Ormond Beach on current agricultural land in part because it would eliminate habitat that the coastal wetlands could migrate into when sea level rises.

PARKER MOUNTAIN

The Parker Mountain bioregion (PM) is a relatively low mountain ridge trending southeast-northwest mostly in private ownership, with a few federal parcels. Vasquez Rocks County Park occurs on the west side of Parker Mountain bioregion and is an iconic landmark and the location for many television shows and movies. Parker Mountain ranges from approximately 2,245 feet

to 4,126 feet in elevation and is approximately 22,207 acres (8,987 hectares) in size and ranks 31st in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is comprised of numerous canyons draining in multiple directions, with Escondido Canyon being a major drainage through the middle of the bioregion which drains into the Utom River.

Its geology is complex, being composed of volcanic and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks. Its soils are mostly Caperton of the Xerolls suborder. It is part of the Western Transverse Range.

The climate of the Parker Mountain bioregion is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 13 inches/330 mm.

Most of the land on Parker Mountain is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. The public land of Parker Mountain varies significantly with most of the 6,800 acres belonging to either the Bureau of Land Management or the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority Open Space.

Parker Mountain Bioregion Location

Parker Mountain is located in the eastern portion of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Acton Valley to the northeast, Soledad Canyon to the south, and Sierra Pelona Valley to the west and northwest. Figure 28, Map of Parker Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Parker Mountain Flora

The Parker Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 136 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. Parker Mountain contains slopes dominated by Pinyon-Juniper Woodland and Chamise Chaparral. CNPS observed a total of 21 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 3 waypoints. An average of 9 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 136 taxa known from Parker Mountain, 132 (97.1%) are native and 4 (2.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is much higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012), and if correct, is nearly a pure native flora.

No vouchers were collected from Parker Mountain as part of this study, but 27 plant observations were made by Jonathon Holguin. CCH cites 81 vouchers, representing 73 taxa⁴⁵, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 28, Consolidated Statistics of the Parker Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More fieldwork could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

Overall, Parker Mountain is primarily dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Juniperus californica*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* vars., *Ericamaria linearifolia*, *Malacothamnus marrubioides*, *Peritoma arborea* var. *arborea*, and *Salvia* spp.

⁴⁵ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 29. Map of Parker Mountain Bioregion

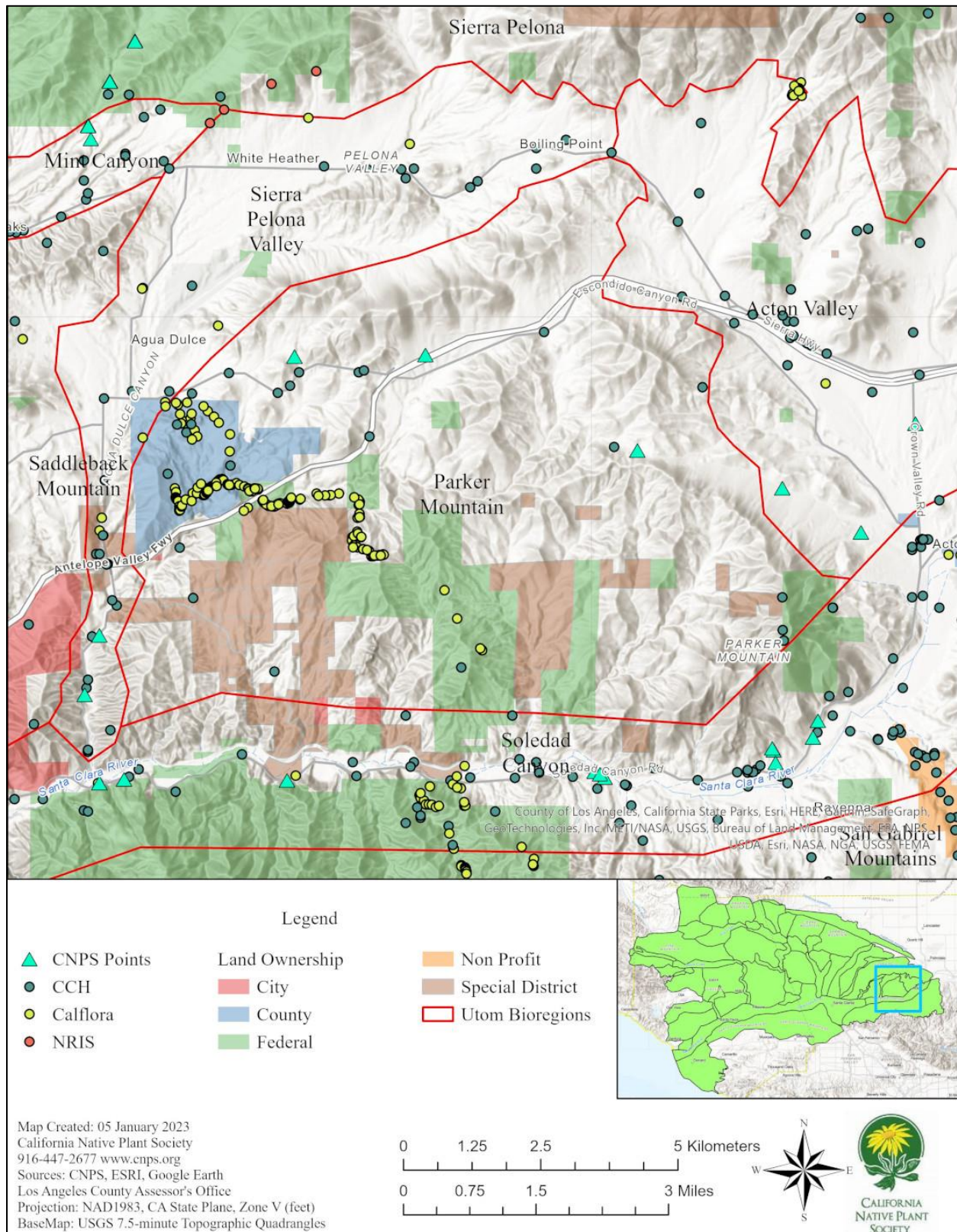


Table 28. Consolidated Statistics of the Parker Mountain Bioregion Flora

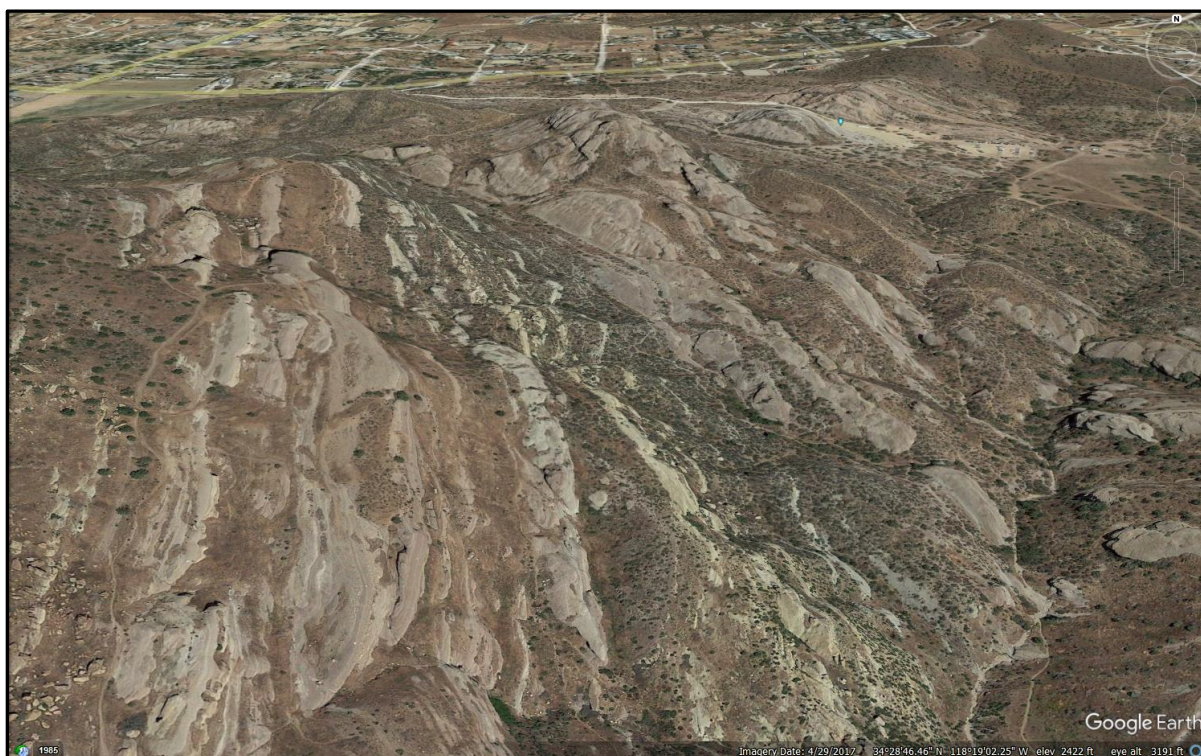
Parker Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	21
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	3
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴¹	73
	# Vouchers Collected	81
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		136
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		81

Parker Mountain Special-status Species

Five (5) special-status plants were observed or documented in Parker Mountain, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Syntrichopappus lemmonii*, and locally rare *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* var. *acanthocarpa*. *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada* may also be present.

Parker Mountain Habitats

Parker Mountain contains approximately five of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops (including the Vasquez Rocks). The predominant plant community of Parker Mountain bioregion is Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, coastal sage scrub, and Chamise Chaparral.



Above: Aerial imagery showing sedimentary formations known as Vasquez Rocks providing ample rock outcrop habitat with sparse chaparral. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: Sparse Chamise Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub on south slope of Parker Mountain bioregion. *Right:* Iconic Vasquez Rocks illustrating the arid chaparral and bedrock outcrop habitats of this bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)

Parker Mountain Recommendations

Parker Mountain exhibits a low diversity of native plants due primarily to its arid environment and relatively low number of microhabitats and low levels of precipitation. It is mostly open space that was historically used for livestock grazing. This bioregion provides habitats that are transitional from coastal scrub to desert scrub due to its proximity to the Mojave Desert. It also supports rare invertebrates, such as the Vasquez Shoulderband Snail, *Helminthoglypta vasquezi*. Habitat for such wildlife should be protected from development.

PEACE VALLEY

The Peace Valley bioregion (PV) ranges from approximately 2,716 feet to 4,278 feet in elevation and is approximately 22,747 acres (9,205 hectares) in size and ranks 30th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Peace Valley and Freeman Canyon in the southwest portion with both draining into Piru Creek/Pyramid Lake. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks. Its soils are more complex, being composed of Chaqua in the Xerepts suborder and Chino in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Peace Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 91°F and the average mean low temperature is 35°F. The average annual precipitation is 13 inches/330.2 mm.

Most of the land in the Peace Valley is public, with the vast majority of the 14,398 acres consisting of the Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area. The remaining 8,349 acres consists of land used for Interstate 5, the California Aqueduct, and large ranches.

Peace Valley Bioregion Location

Peace Valley is located in the Piru Creek watershed in the northern part of Los Angeles County. It is bordered by the Tehachapi Mountains bioregion to the north, the Portal Ridge and Bald Mountain bioregions to the east, the Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion to the south, and the Hungry Valley bioregion to the west. Figure 29, Map of Peace Valley Bioregion, illustrates the

geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected. It is accessible from Interstate 5 and adjacent roads.

Peace Valley Flora

The Peace Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 358 taxa with an additional 15 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 89 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 11 waypoints. An average of 13.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 357 taxa known from this bioregion, 310 (86.8%) are native and 47 (13.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of six (6) vouchers were collected from Peace Valley, primarily by David Magney and some by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 150 plant observations. CCH cites 799 vouchers, representing 349 taxa⁴⁶, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 29, Consolidated Statistics of the Peace Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

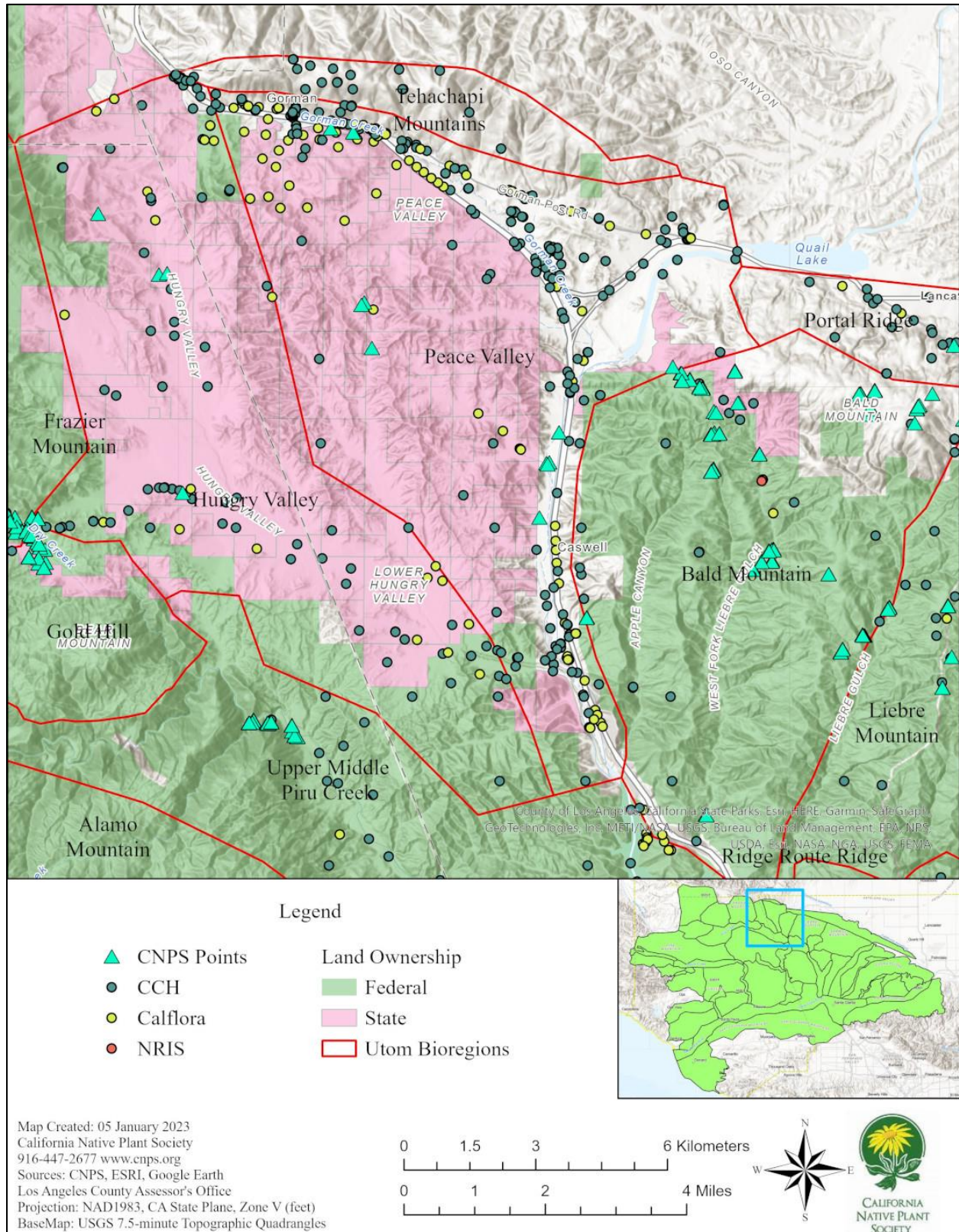
Overall, Peace Valley is primarily characterized by *Ericamaria linearifolia*, *Acmispon glaber* and annual *A. spp.*, *Amsinckia spp.*, *Arctostaphylos glauca* and *A. parryana*, *Artemisia tridentata*, *Astragalus spp.*, *Atriplex canescens*, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*, *Ephedra spp.*, *Ericameria nauseosa* vars., *Eriogonum spp.*, *Gilia spp.*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*, *Juncus spp.*, *Juniperus californica*, *Leptosyne spp.*, *Lomatium spp.*, *Lupinus spp.*, *Peritoma arborea* var. *arborea*, *Poa secunda*, *Quercus john-tuckeri*, and *Salvia spp.*

Table 29. Consolidated Statistics of the Peace Valley Bioregion Flora

Peace Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	89
	# Vouchers Collected	6
	# Waypoints	11
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴³	349
	# Vouchers Collected	799
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		358
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		805

⁴⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 30. Map of Peace Valley Bioregion



Peace Valley Special-status Species

Seven (7) special-status plants were observed or documented in Peace Valley, including: *Astragalus leucolobus*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Navarretia setiloba*, *Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, and *O. basilaris* var. *treleasei*.

Peace Valley Habitats

Peace Valley contains approximately six of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and herblands. Woodland habitats include Joshua Tree Woodland (*Yucca brevifolia* Woodland Alliance), Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, and Cottonwood Riparian Forest (*Populus fremontii* Forest Alliance).



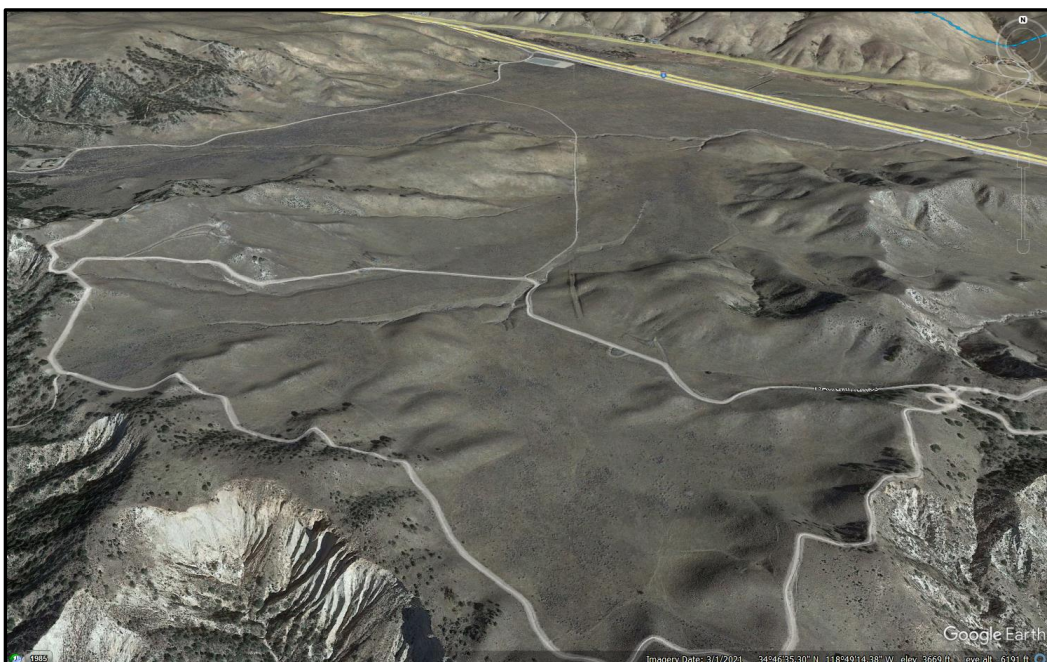
Above: Aerial imagery showing sparse Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation along slopes in Peace Valley. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)

Shrubland habitats include Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub, Rabbitbrush Scrub (3 varieties of *Ericameria nauseosa*), Scalebroom Scrub, California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance), *Eriodictyon crassifolium* Scrub, *Ephedra* Scrub, Bladderpod Scrub.



Left: Joshua Tree Woodland and Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub. Center: California Buckwheat Scrub. Right: Bladderpod Scrub. (Photos by David Magney.)

Herbaceous habitats within the Peace Valley bioregion include: annual and perennial grassland/herblands dominated by *Poa secunda*, *Bromus* spp. (5 species), *Camissonia campestris* and *C. strigulosa*, *Chaenactis* spp. (4 species), *Chorizanthe* spp. (3 species), *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*, *Cryptantha* spp. (6 species), *Elymus* spp. (5 species), *Eriastrum* spp. (4 species), *Eriogonum* spp. (7 herbaceous species), *Erodium cicutarium*, *Eschscholzia californica*, *Gilia* spp. (11 species), *Heterotheca* spp. (3 species), *Hordeum* spp. (4 species), *Juncus* spp. (7 species), *Layia glandulosa*, *Leptosiphon* spp. (3 species), *Leptosyne bigelovii*, *Lessingia glandulifera* var. *peirsonii*, *Linanthus* spp. (3 species), *Lomatium* spp. (6 species), *Lupinus* spp. (10 herbaceous species), *Malacothrix californica*, *Mentzelia* spp. (3 species), *Monolopia lanceolata*, *Oenothera* spp. (3 species), *Pectocarya* spp. (2 species), *Phacelia* spp. (5 species), *Plagiobothrys* spp. (2 species), *Sisyrinchium bellum*, *Stipa* spp. (3 species), *Trifolium* spp. (4 species), and *Uropappus lindleyi*.



Above: Aerial imagery showing valley portions of Peace Valley hosting herbland and sparse shrubland habitats. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: *Amsinckia tessellata*. Center: *Eschscholzia minutiflora*. Right: *Peritoma arborea* var. *arborea*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Peace Valley Recommendations

Peace Valley exhibits a high diversity of native plants and represents a transition zone between desert and cismontane habitats that are unique and worthy of protection. It contains steep slopes that are highly susceptible to erosion. The western half of this bioregion is part of the Hungry Valley State Recreational Vehicle Area. The remainder is owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power or private parties. Development should generally be precluded from this area, or confined to areas immediately adjacent to existing roads to protect the native flora and habitats.

PINE MOUNTAIN RIDGE

Pine Mountain Ridge bioregion (PMR) ranges from approximately 4,185 feet to 7,495 feet in elevation and is approximately 112,030 acres (45,338 hectares) in size and ranks 3rd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Pine Mountain Ridge along with numerous other peaks such as Reyes Peak, being the tallest, trending west to east. The north slopes of the ridge drain into Piru Creek, while the southern slopes drain towards the Sespe Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly marine sedimentary rocks, consisting of the Juncal, Matilija, and other sedimentary formations. The ridge is a large anticline, with a well-defined syncline on the south side, with a portion of the southern edge (along the Upper Sespe Creek bioregion) expressed by a hogback-like outcrop. Its soils are a mix of Hilt of the Xeralfs suborder and Lodo of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Pine Mountain Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and warm dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 80°F and the average mean low temperature is 32°F; however, these temperatures are likely high, with average high temperature probably closer to 70°F and average low temperature closer to 25°F. The average annual precipitation is 35-45 inches/889-1,143 mm, and likely higher than this, with a substantial amount in the form of snow.

Pine Mountain Ridge is 95% public land with almost all of that consisting of forest service land from Los Padres National Forest. The remaining 5,497 acres of private land consist of large lots and ranches, such as the property around Mutau Flat.

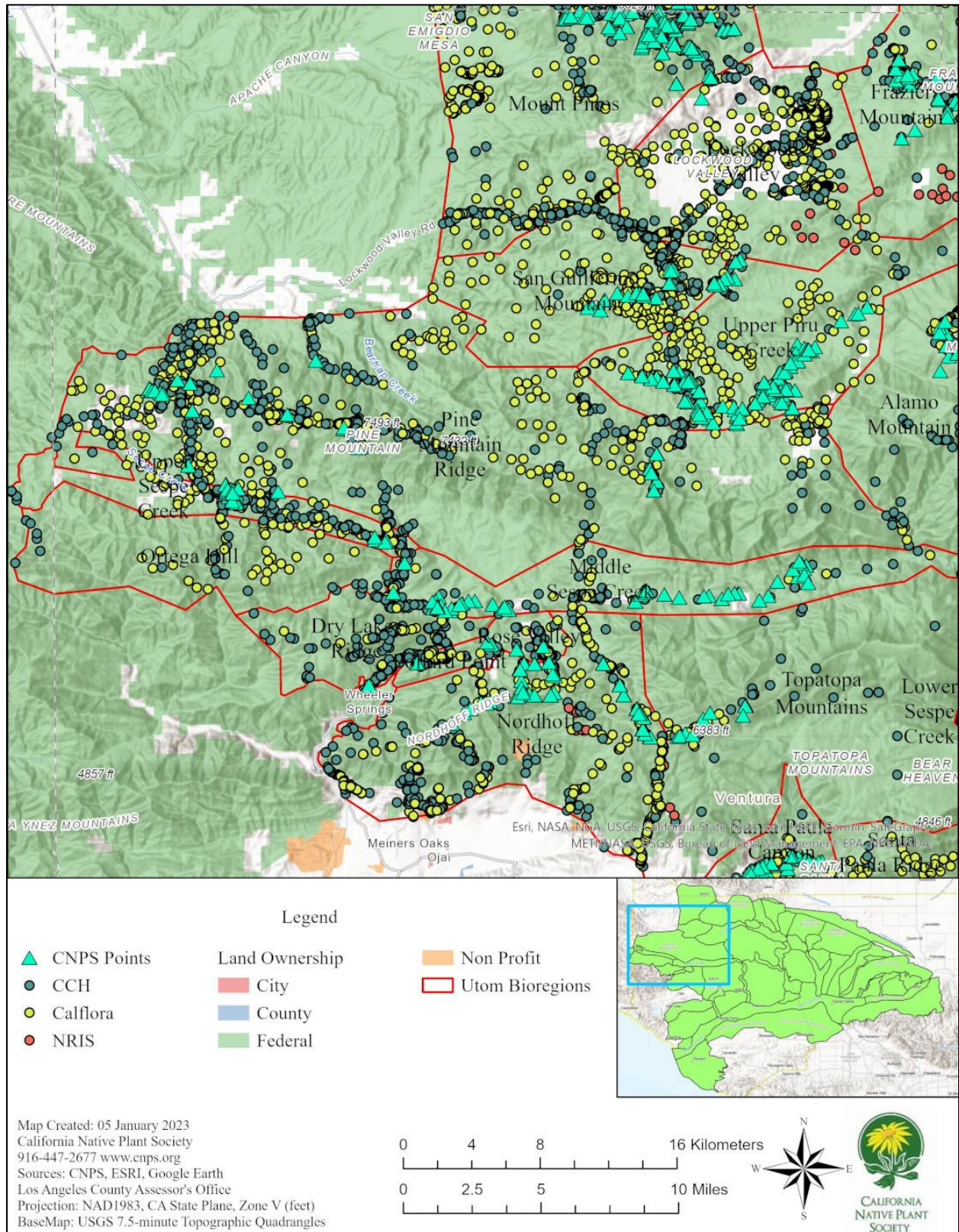
Pine Mountain Ridge Bioregion Location

Pine Mountain Ridge is an east/west running ridge and is located between the Piru and Sespe Creek watersheds, which both flow eastward. It is bordered by Cuyama Badlands, San Guillermo Mountains, and Upper Piru Creek to the north, Alamo Mountain to the east, Upper and Middle Sespe Creek to the south, and Dick Smith Wilderness to the west. The Cuyama Badlands and Dick Smith Wilderness are not bioregions and are outside the Utom River watershed. Figure 30, Map of Pine Mountain Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Pine Mountain Ridge bioregion is accessed on the south and west sides from State Route 33 and the Reyes Peak Road (from then western area of the ridge to just below Reyes Peak) and

trails from Camp Sheidack and Thorn Meadows on the north side and by several trails from along Sespe Creek on the south side.

Figure 31. Map of Pine Mountain Ridge Bioregion



Pine Mountain Ridge Flora

The Pine Mountain Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 592 taxa with an additional 15 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 205 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 35 waypoints. An average of 14.3 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 603 taxa known to occur in this bioregion, 571 (94.6%) are native and 32 (5.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of fifty-four (54) vouchers were collected from Pine Mountain Ridge, primarily by David Magney and some by Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 446 plant observations. CCH cites 2,396 vouchers, representing 685 taxa⁴⁷, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 30, Consolidated Statistics of the Pine Mountain Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Pine Mountain Ridge is primarily dominated by montane chaparral species up to about 6,000 feet, then by Yellow Pine Forest above that⁴⁸.

Table 30. Consolidated Statistics of the Pine Mountain Ridge Bioregion Flora

Pine Mountain Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	205
	# Vouchers Collected	54
	# Waypoints	35
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴⁵	603
	# Vouchers Collected	2,396
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		592
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		2,450

Pine Mountain Ridge Special-status Species

Thirty-four (34) special-status species were observed or documented in Pine Mountain Ridge, including: *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *abramsii*, *A. parishii* var. *parishii*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Caulanthus lemmonii*, *Chorizanthe blakleyi*, *Delphinium inopinum*, *D. parryi* ssp. *pupureum*, *D. umbraculorum*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Fritillaria pinetorum*, *Gili latiflora* ssp. *cuyamensis*, *G. leptantha* ssp. *pinetorum*, *Heuchera caespitosa*, *Juglans californica*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Leptosiphon pygmaeus* ssp. *pygmaeus*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Lomatium parvifolium*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Monardella australis* ssp. *occidentalis*, *M. linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Navarretia*

⁴⁷ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁴⁸ The areas dominated by dense shrubs and very steep slopes were not surveyed as thoroughly as the forest and herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

peninsularis, *Pentachaeta fragilis*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *Piperia michaelii*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, and *Sidotheca caryophylloides*.

Pine Mountain Ridge Habitats

Pine Mountain Ridge contains approximately eleven of habitat types, composed of forests, woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: View of Cuyama Badlands on the north side of Pine Mountain Ridge showing Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) forest. *Right:* View from Reyes Peak along Pine Mountain Ridge. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Shrubland habitat in lower elevations of Pine Mountain Ridge. *Right:* Hillside dominated by Pinyon-Juniper woodland featuring Single-leaf Pinyon Pine, *Pinus monophylla*, and California Juniper, *Juniperus californica*. The level valley floor exhibits shrubland dominated by Great Basin Sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata*. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)



Left: View west from Reyes Peak or ridgetop, dominated by Yellow Pine Forest and Manzanita Chaparral. *Center:* Sandstone rock outcrops on Reyes Peak. *Right:* View north from Reyes Peak towards Mount Pinos with the Cuyama Badlands in between. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Manzanita Chaparral dominated by *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* and *Quercus wislizenii* ssp. *frutescens* on the south slope of Reyes Peak. *Right:* *Thermopsis macrophylla* var. *venosa* on the ridgetop west of Pine Mountain Campground. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Looking down (northward) upper Deal Canyon after a couple years after a wildfire. *Right:* View northward up Potrero John Canyon toward Haydock Peak with *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* on the canyon sides. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View up Derrydale Canyon after Wolf Fire. *Right:* View north of Thorn Point from Topatopa Mountains with Middle Sespe Creek in between. Mount Pinos can be seen beyond Thorn Point in the distance. (Photos by David Magney.)

Pine Mountain Ridge Recommendations



Pine Mountain Ridge exhibits a moderately high diversity of native plants with a very high native to naturalized species ratio indicating the relative pristine nature of the Pine Mountain Ridge bioregion flora. It is managed by the Forest Service for watershed protection and recreational purposes. A paved road extends from State Route 33 several miles to the base of Reyes Peak, with two campgrounds on the ridgetop, Pine Mountain and Reyes Peak Campgrounds, and additional backcountry campsites on the slopes. The Forest Service maintains a fuelbreak along the ridgetop between State Route 33 and Reyes Peak as shown in the photo here. Plans to widen this fuelbreak will not provide any additional fire protection but will encourage and facilitate the invasion of the ridgetop by invasive exotic plants such as *Bromus tectorum*, *Centaurea melitensis* and *C. solstitialis*.

POLLARD POINT

The Pollard Point bioregion (PP) is a small east-west-trending mountain ridge overlooking the upper reaches of the Ventura River watershed to the south. It was formally named by David Magney in honor of botanist Henry Minter Pollard. Pollard Point ranges from approximately 2,249 feet to 4,022 feet in elevation and is approximately 2,217 acres (897 hectares) in size and ranks last in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of ridges and Howard Creek in its eastern portion which drains into Sespe Creek. Pollard Point is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology consists of marine sedimentary rocks, consisting of Matilija, Cozy Dell, and Coldwater formations. The soils are Aramburu variant series of the Xeralfs suborder.

The climate of Pollard Point is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 90°F and the average mean low temperature is 34°F. The average annual precipitation is 27 inches/685.8 mm.

Most of the land in Pollard Point is public, consisting of Forest Service land of the Ojai District of the Los Padres National Forest. Only 208 acres is private and is likely one ranch named Rancho Grande in the eastern portion of the bioregion.

Pollard Point Bioregion Location

Pollard Point is located on the border of the Sespe Creek and Ventura River watersheds. It is bordered by Dry Lakes Ridge to the northwest, Rose Valley to the east, and Nordhoff Ridge to the south. Figure 31, Map of Pollard Point Bioregion, illustrates the size and geographic location of this small ridge on the southwestern edge of the Utom River watershed. State Route 33 traverses Pollard Point. There are no trails through this bioregion except the Howard Creek trail along its southeastern edge.

Pollard Point Flora

The Pollard Point flora contains approximately 96 taxa, of which all are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS observed a total of 19 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 2 waypoints. An average of 13 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 115 taxa known to occur in the bioregion, 97 (84.3%) are native and 18 (15.7%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

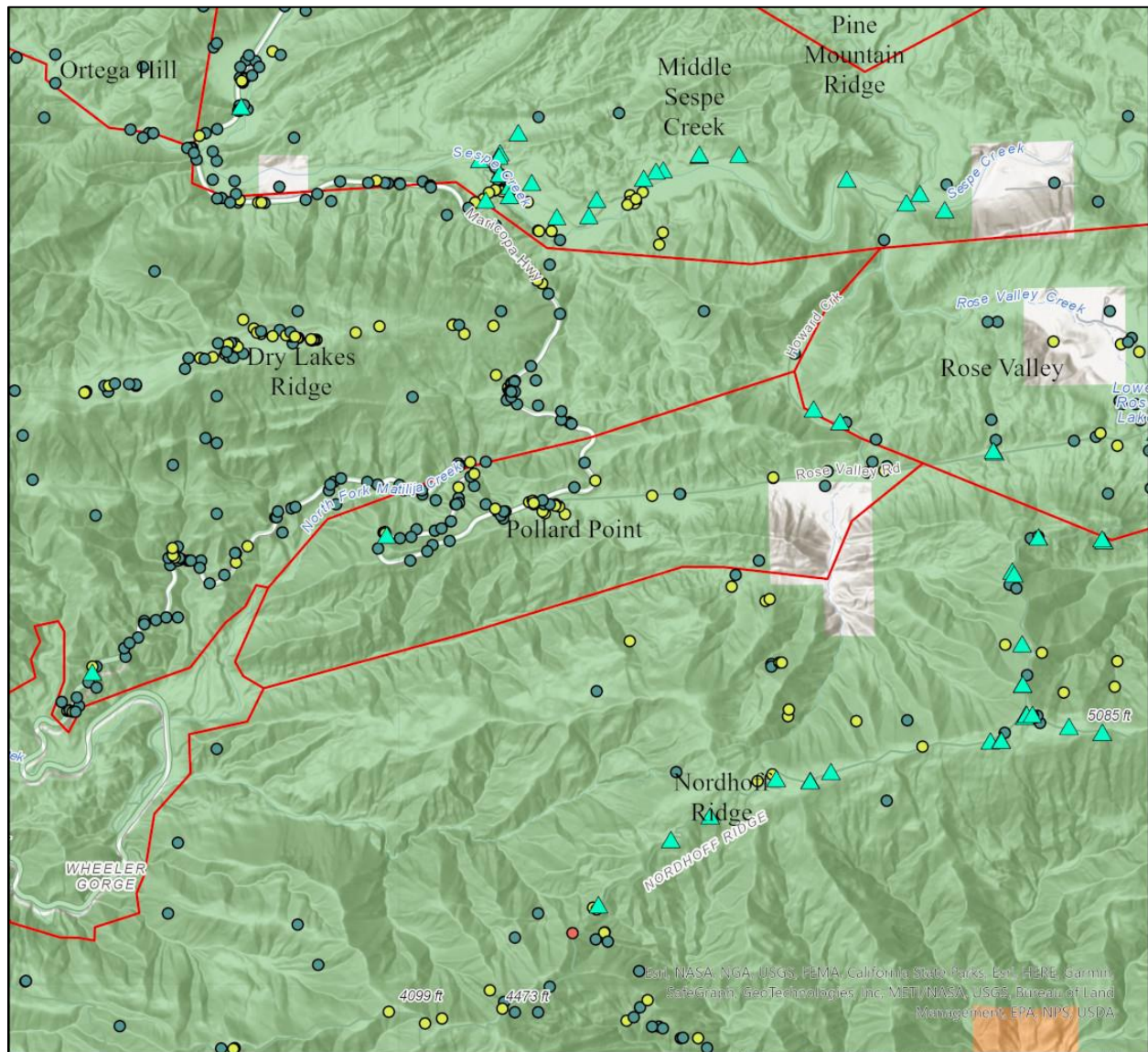
Seven (7) vouchers were collected from Pollard Point by David Magney prior to this study, plus another 26 plant observations. CCH cites 103 vouchers, representing 75 taxa⁴⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 31, Consolidated Statistics of the Pollard Point Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

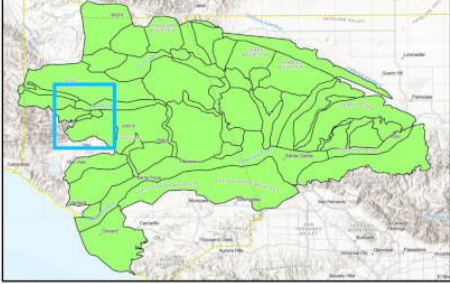
Overall, Pollard Point is primarily dominated by chaparral species⁵⁰. Pollard Point is the only known occurrence in Ventura County for *Vulpia microstachys* var. *confusa*.

⁴⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁵⁰ The areas dominated by shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the roadcut areas, due to difficulty of access.

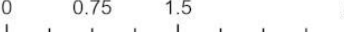
Figure 32. Map of Pollard Point Bioregion




Legend		
▲ CNPS Points	Land Ownership	
● CCH	■ Federal	
● Calflora	■ Non Profit	
● NRIS	□ Utom Bioregions	


Map Created: 05 January 2023
 California Native Plant Society
 916-447-2677 www.cnps.org
 Sources: CNPS, ESRI, Google Earth
 Los Angeles County Assessor's Office
 Projection: NAD1983, CA State Plane, Zone V (feet)
 BaseMap: USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles


0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers



0 0.5 1 2 Miles







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Table 31. Consolidated Statistics of the Pollard Point Bioregion Flora

Pollard Point Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	19
	# Vouchers Collected	7
	# Waypoints	2
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴⁷	75
	# Vouchers Collected	103
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		96⁵¹
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		103

Pollard Point Special-status Species

Only one (1) special-status plant is known from Pollard Point, *Juglans californica*, Southern California Black Walnut.

Pollard Point Habitats

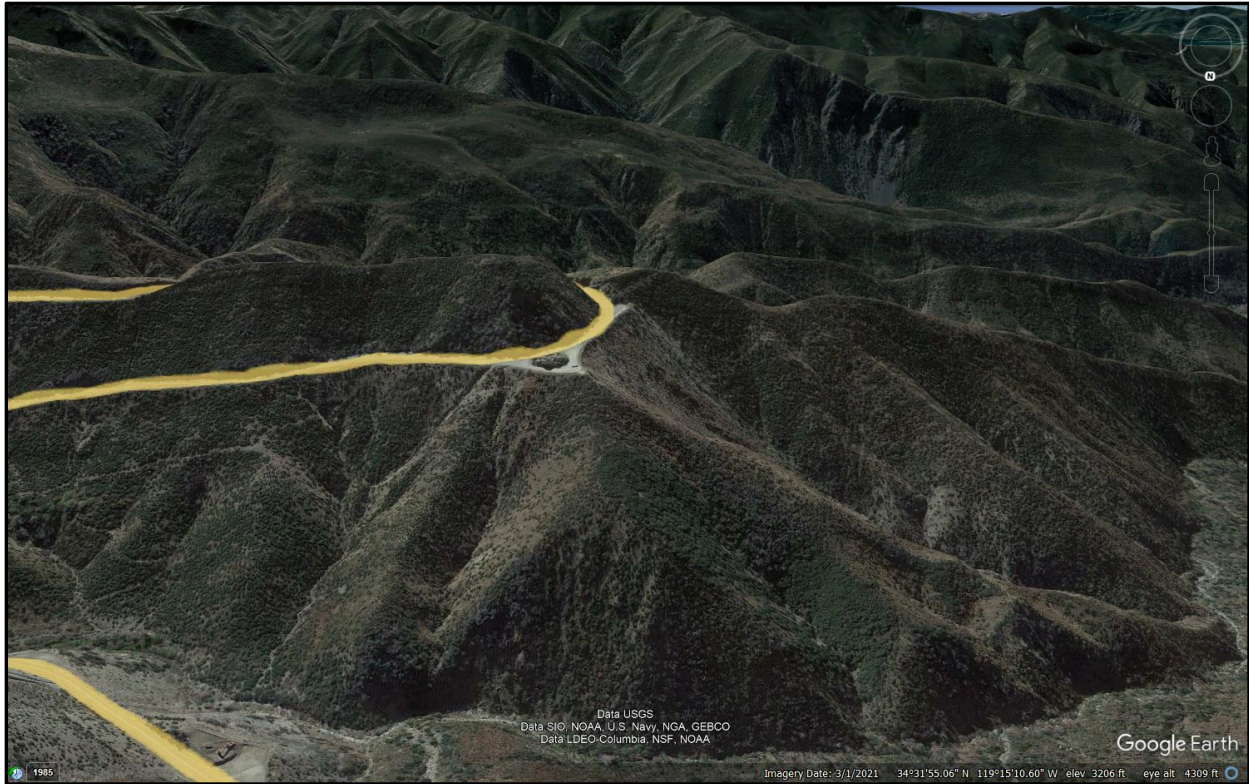
Pollard Point contains approximately six (6) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and rock outcrops. The dominant vegetation type on Pollard Point is chaparral, including *Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance and *Ceanothus crassifolius* Shrubland Alliance on the slopes, and *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* Shrubland Alliance on the ridgetop.

There are also small pockets of *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa-Quercus chrysolepis* Forest Alliance on the north-facing slopes. Cliff faces and rock outcrops provide habitat for tracheophytes, lichens, bryophytes, and succulents.



Left: View south-southeast of north slope of ridge with State Route 33 cutting through the hillside. Dominated by *Ceanothus* Chaparral that was burned in the Thomas Fire of late 2017. *Right:* View east of north slope from near west end of Pollard Point. (Photos by David Magney.)

⁵¹ Based on David Magney's research of the Ventura County flora.



Above: Aerial imagery showing north-facing slopes of west end of Pollard Point bioregion that are mostly chaparral dominant with pockets of Bigcone-Spruce (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) Forests. State Route 33 highlighted in yellow is Maricopa Highway snaking around Pollard Point. View is from above Dry Lakes Ridge to the north.



Left: View west of north-facing slope from SR 33 showing dense chaparral on slopes. The invasive exotic shrub Spanish Broom, *Spartium junceum*, is dense along the edges of the highway. Caltrans is working to eradicate it from the ROW. Right: View of dense chaparral and rock outcrop on south slope of Pollard Point from SR 33. This elevation represents the approximate highest elevation for *Malosma laurina* since it is frost sensitive. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View WSW of south slope of west end. Center: Shale rock outcrop. Right: Road pullout. (By Magney.)

Pollard Point Recommendations

Pollard Point exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. State Route 33 passes through Pollard Point and is a conduit for invasive exotic species, primarily for *Spartium junceum*, Spanish Broom. Caltrans has recently been working to eradicate it from the highway right-of-way, but regular treatment is required, as well as eradication efforts outside of the ROW on Forest Service lands. A monument honoring botanist Henry Minter Pollard should be installed at the pullout about his lifetime of botanical exploration of the Ventura River watershed that Pollard Point overlooks.

PORTAL RIDGE

Portal Ridge bioregion (PorR) ranges from approximately 2,249 feet to 4,373 feet in elevation and is approximately 58,969 acres (23,864 hectares) in size and ranks 12th in area of the 54 bioregions in the watershed. It is mostly comprised of the San Andreas Rift and Pine Canyon which drains into Leona Valley. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges, and just on the edge of the Mojave Desert region.

Its geology is mostly composed of plutonic rocks, and its soils are mostly Baywood of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Portal Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 89°F and the average mean low temperature is 36 °F. The average annual precipitation is 15-21 inches/381-533.4 mm.

Roughly 88% of the land in the Portal Ridge is private, consisting of small to large lots and small to large ranches. The 6,858 acres of public land are mostly in the south-central region and are managed by the Forest Service in the Angeles National Forest.

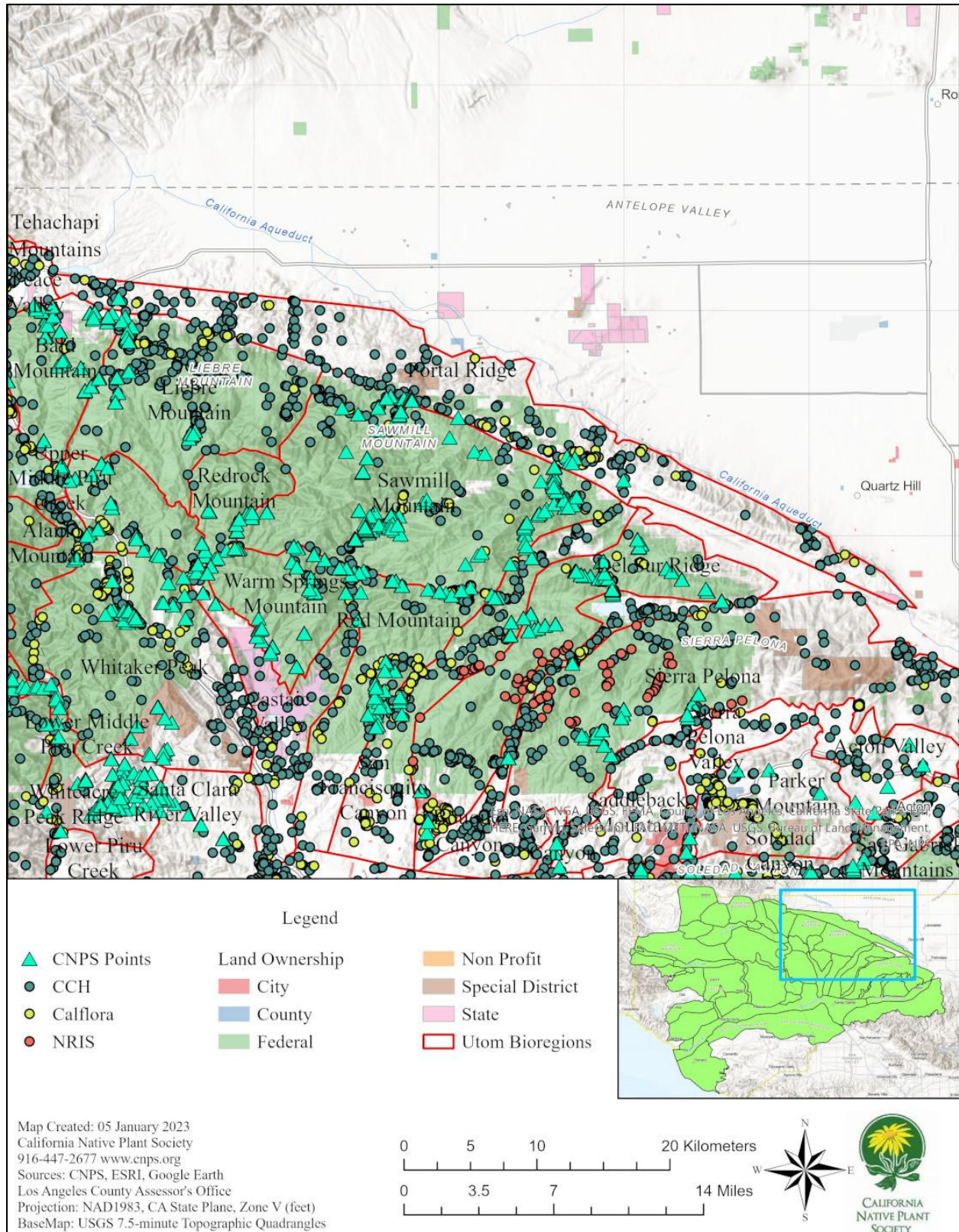
Portal Ridge Bioregion Location

Portal Ridge is located in the northwest most portion of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Antelope Valley to the north and northeast, mostly Sawmill Mountain and Liebre Mountains to the south, and Peace Valley and Bald Mountain to the west. Figure 32, Map of Portal Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Portal Ridge Flora

The Portal Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 521 taxa with an additional 14 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 131 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 9 waypoints. An average of 20.1 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 131 taxa observed, 115 (87.8%) are native and 16 (12.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 33. Map of Portal Ridge Bioregion



A total of fifty-two (52) vouchers were collected from Portal Ridge, primarily by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 132 plant observations. CCH cites 1,107 vouchers, representing 488 taxa⁵², recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 32, Consolidated Statistics of the Portal Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Portal Ridge is primarily dominated by herblands and xeric shrublands as a transition area between the Transverse Ranges and the Mojave Desert⁵³.

Table 32. Consolidated Statistics of the Portal Ridge Bioregion Flora

Portal Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	131
	# Vouchers Collected	52
	# Waypoints	9
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁴⁹	488
	# Vouchers Collected	1,107
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		521
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		1,159

Portal Ridge Special-status Species

Thirteen (13) special-status plants were observed or documented in Portal Ridge, including: *Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*, *Astagalus macrodon*, *Atriplex coronata* var. *coronata*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina* (possibly extirpated), *Gilia latiflora* ssp. *cuyamensis*, *Leptosiphon pygmaeus* ssp. *pygmaeus*, *Microseris sylvatica*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Sidalcea neomexicana* (possibly extirpated), and *Streptanthus campestris* (possibly extirpated)

Portal Ridge Habitats

Portal Ridge contains approximately six of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.

⁵² The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁵³ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: Elizabeth Lake is one of several sag ponds along the San Andreas Fault rift zone featuring alkali sink communities. *Right:* Fire following species like Poodle-dog Bush, *Turricula parryi*, can dominate a landscape post fire. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: A south-facing chaparral slope after the 2020 Lake Fire. Annual forbs dominate this post fire landscape including Chia (*Salvia columbariae*) and Wild Heliotrope (*Phacelia distans*). *Right:* The same chaparral slope offering a different assemblage of species including Whispering Bells, *Emmenanthe penduliflora* var. *penduliflora*, Claspingleaved Jewelflower, *Caulanthus amplexicaulis* var. *amplexicaulis*, and several Forget-Me-Not species, *Cryptantha* spp. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Above: Views of Elizabeth Lake and Portal Ridge. Elizabeth Lake is a fault-related sag pond feature of the San Andreas Fault. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Bed of a sag pond near Elizabeth Lake. Right: Ridgetop on south side dominated by Chamise Chaparral. *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachypoda* occurs on this ridge. (Photos by David Magney.)

Portal Ridge Recommendations

Portal Ridge exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of low hills with herblands and sparse shrublands and the San Andreas Fault Zone. Most of the land is private with the Peterson Ranch now converted to a habitat mitigation bank, which will preserve the unique habitats of this area. Minimizing habitat conversion in this area is necessary to protect the natural habitats ecotonal to the maritime and desert environments.

RED MOUNTAIN

Red Mountain bioregion (RM) ranges from approximately 1,250 feet to 4,000 feet in elevation and is approximately 26,342 acres (10,660 hectares) in size and ranks 24th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Red Mountain in the north portion and Charlies Canyon which drains into Castaic Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Chaqua of the Xerepts suborder and Baywood of the Xerolls suborder.

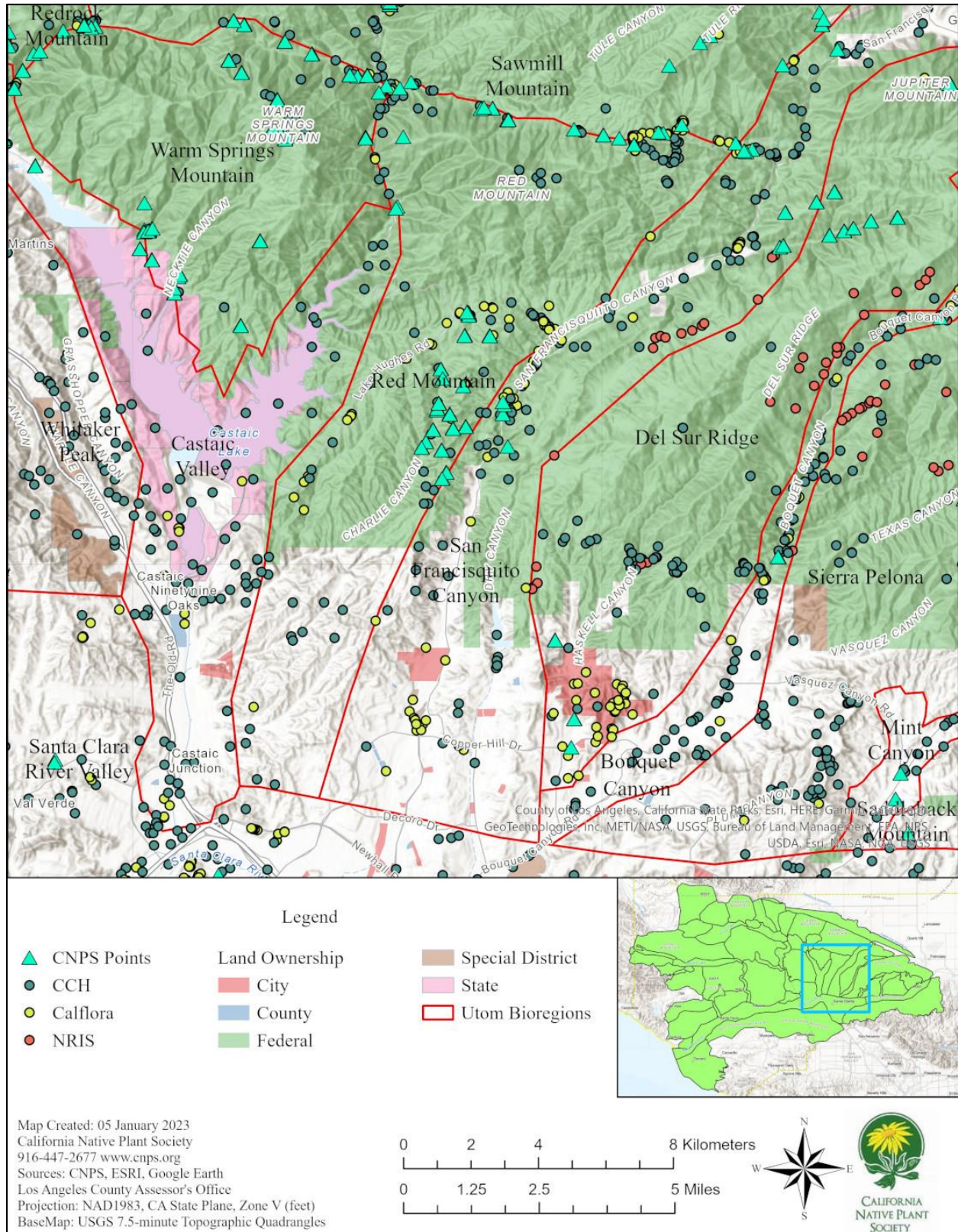
The climate of Red Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 93°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 15-23 inches/381-584 mm.

Most of the land on Red Mountain is public, consisting of forest service land in the Angeles National Forest. Roughly 6,190 acres of land is private, most of it is concentrated to the southern portion of the bioregion, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches.

Red Mountain Bioregion Location

Red Mountain is a system of mountains and ridges located between San Francisquito Creek and Castaic Creek watersheds. It is bordered by Sawmill Mountain to the north, San Francisquito Canyon to the east, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Castaic to the west. Figure 34, Map of Red Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected. Two paved roads provide access to the edges of this bioregion, Lake Huges Road and San Francisquito Canyon Road, on the west and east sides, respectively. A few Forest Service dirt roads provide access internally.

Figure 34. Map of Red Mountain Bioregion



Red Mountain Flora

The Red Mountain flora contains approximately 318 taxa with an additional 17 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 168 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 31 waypoints. An average of 17.6 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 168 taxa observed, 143 (85.1%) are native and 25 (14.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of sixty-six (66) vouchers were collected from Red Mountain, primarily by Jordan Collins and David Magney, as part of this study, with another 480 plant observations. CCH cites 402 vouchers, representing 247 taxa⁵⁴, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 33, Consolidated Statistics of the Red Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Red Mountain is characterized by *Acmispon glaber*, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Artemisia californica*, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *Cercocarpus betuloides*, *Clematis lasiantha*, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*, *Eriodictyon crassifolium* (vars. *crassifolium* and *nigrescens*), *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliosum*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*, *Fraxinus dipetala*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*, *Helianthus gracilentus*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, *Keckiella cordifolia*, *Malacothamnus* spp. (*fremontii*, *marrubioides*, and *orbiculatus*), *Prunus ilicifolia*, *Quercus berberidifolia*, *Rhus ovata*, and *Salvia mellifera* on the slopes, herbaceous species such as *Selaginella bigelovii* on the rock outcrops, and *Baccharis salicifolia*, *Platanus racemosa*, and *Salix lasiolepis* along the stream courses⁵⁵.

Table 33. Consolidated Statistics of the Red Mountain Bioregion Flora

Red Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	168
	# Vouchers Collected	66
	# Waypoints	31
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁵¹	247
	# Vouchers Collected	402
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		318
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		468

Red Mountain Special-status Species

Nine (9) special-status species were observed or documented in Red Mountain, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Castilleja gleasoni*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Harpagonella palmeri*, *Juglans californica*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, and *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*.

⁵⁴ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁵⁵ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Red Mountain Habitats

Red Mountain contains approximately six of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops, including Coastal Sage Scrub and Chamise Chaparral vegetation alliances: *Artemisia californica-Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance, *Adenostoma fasciculatum-Ceanothus cuneatus-Cercocarpus betuloides* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, Coast Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance), and Riparian Scrub and Woodland alliances *Platanus racemosa* Woodland Alliance and *Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance.



Left: Raven's Roost rock formation above riparian course in Charlie Canyon. The xeric environment here supports chaparral, herbland, and sparse riparian habitats. *Right:* View of a chaparral dominated landscape from Ruby Canyon. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: open Coastal Sage Scrub habitat dominated by Our Lord's Candle, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*. *Center:* Raven's Roost surrounded by burned chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. *Right:* cliff face colonized by plants such as California Brickellbush, *Brickellia californica*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Red Mountain Recommendations

Red Mountain exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that are susceptible to erosion. The combination of shrublands and riparian corridors makes the Red Mountain bioregion worthy of preservation.

REDROCK MOUNTAIN

Redrock Mountain bioregion (RRM) ranges from approximately 1,787 feet to 4,502 feet in elevation and is approximately 9,765 acres (3,952 hectares) in size and ranks 43rd in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Redrock Mountain in the northern portion and the bioregion's largest drainage: Redrock Canyon that drains into Castaic Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of both marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly made up of Baywoods in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Redrock Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 86-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 38°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-23 inches/431-584 mm.

All of the acreage in the Redrock Mountain bioregion is public, with all 9,765 acres belonging to the Forest Service of the Angeles National Forest.

Redrock Mountain Bioregion Location

Redrock Mountain is located in the Castaic Creek watershed. It is bordered by Liebre Mountain to the north, Sawmill Mountain to the east, Warm Springs Mountain to the south, and Ridge Route Ridge to the west. Figure 35, Map of Redrock Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Redrock Mountain Flora

The Redrock Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 164 taxa with an additional 29 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 178 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 17 waypoints. An average of 23.6 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 178 taxa observed, 155 (87.1%) are native and 23 (12.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of eighty-three (83) vouchers were collected from Redrock Mountain, primarily by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 318 plant observations. CCH cites 14 vouchers, representing 14 taxa⁵⁶, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 34, Consolidated Statistics of the Redrock Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Redrock Mountain is primarily dominated by riparian and chaparral habitats⁵⁷.

⁵⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁵⁷ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 35. Map of Redrock Bioregion

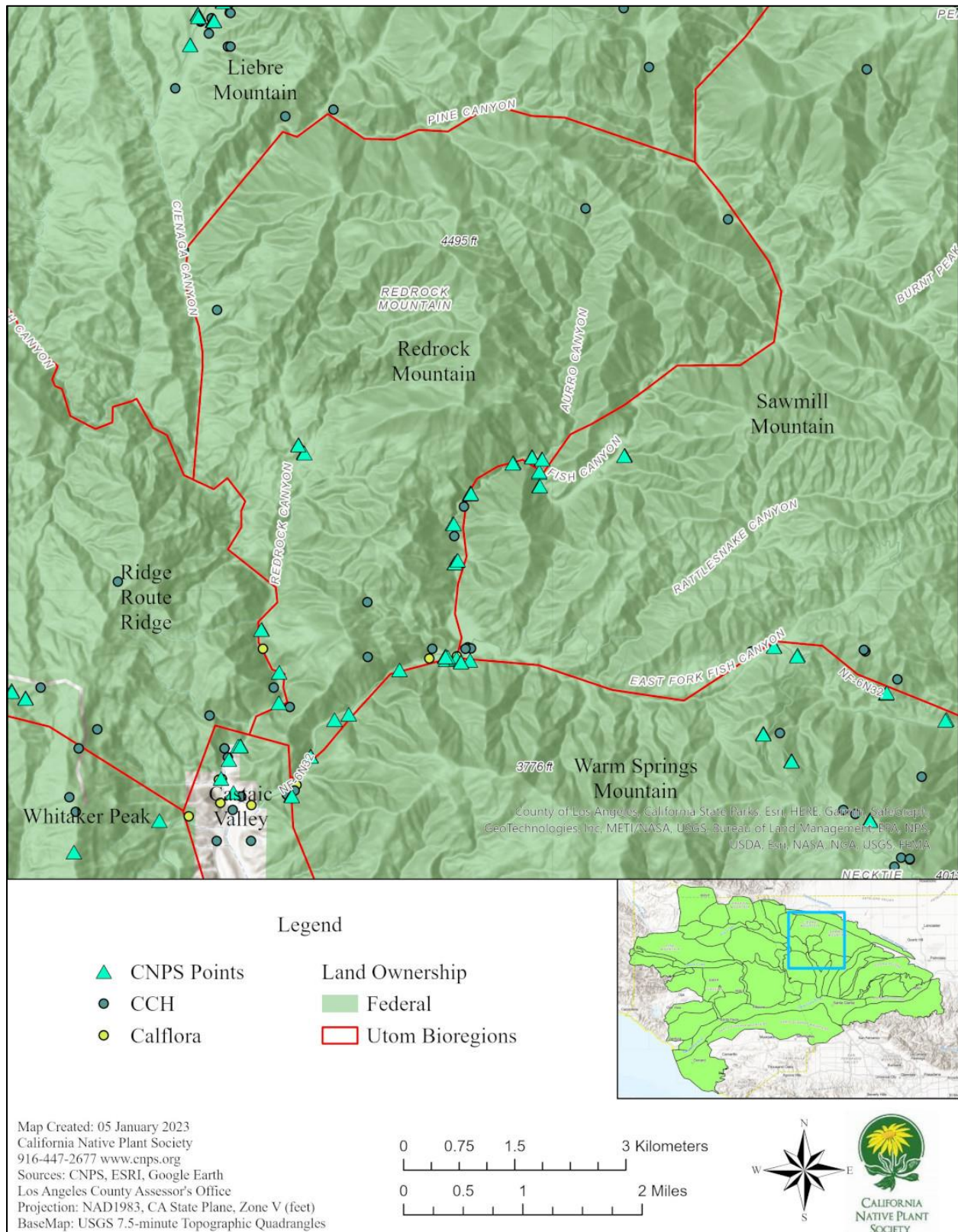


Table 34. Consolidated Statistics of the Redrock Mountain Bioregion Flora

Redrock Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	178
	# Vouchers Collected	83
	# Waypoints	17
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁵³	14
	# Vouchers Collected	14
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		164
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		97

Redrock Mountain Special-status Species

Five (5) special-status species were observed or documented for Redrock Mountain, including: *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Clinopodium mimuloides*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, and *Symphotrichum greatae*.

Redrock Mountain Habitats

Redrock Mountain contains approximately eight (8) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The east side of Redrock Mountain boasts a large Alder Forest along Fish Creek and the west side of Redrock Mountain is dominated by Willow Woodlands in Redrock Canyon. Redrock Mountain also supports Sycamore Woodlands, Coast Live Oak Woodlands, Chamise Chaparral, California Buckwheat Scrub, Rock Outcrops, and Talus Slope Communities.



Left: Riparian course in Fish Canyon providing habit for the rare Greata's Aster, *Symphotrichum greatae* (CRPR 1B.3) on the east side of Redrock Mountain. *Right:* *Alnus rhombifolia* Forest Alliance in Fish Canyon riparian course. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Steep canyon walls in Fish Canyon on the east side of Redrock Mountain. *Right:* View of the western face of Redrock Mountain from Redrock Canyon displaying dense chaparral with Our Lord's Candle, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*, California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*, and Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Trail through a Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*, woodland in Fish Canyon on the east side of Redrock Mountain. *Right:* Talus slope with rock outcrops along Castaic Creek on the west side of Redrock Mountain. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Redrock Mountain Recommendations

Redrock Mountain exhibits a low to moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion. In the past, sections of this bioregion were open for ORV use. This is no longer the case and access is limited to hiking in. This bioregion supports several sensitive species and ORV use should continue to be restricted here. There are also several old mining prospects on the west side of Redrock Mountain along Castaic Creek. These areas should not be revisited for mining purposes in an effort to conserve threatened plant species.

RIDGE ROUTE RIDGE

Ridge Route Ridge bioregion (RRR) ranges from approximately 1,692 feet to 3,669 feet in elevation and is approximately 14,186 acres (5,741 hectares) in size and ranks 38th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is comprised of numerous named canyons such as Osim, Cherry, Posey, and Osito Canyons in the central portion of the bioregion, draining into Piru Creek to the west and Castaic Creek to the east. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly composed of Chaqua of the Xerepts suborder.

The climate of Ridge Route Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88°F and the average mean low temperature is 36°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Ridge Route Ridge is public, consisting of forest service land from the Angeles National Forest. Only 768 acres are considered private or land for Interstate 5. It gets its name from the precursor to U.S. Highway 99/Interstate 5 that connected Los Angeles with Bakersfield in the 1930s with a two-lane concrete highway that generally follows the top of the north-south-trending ridge between the Castaic Valley and Tejon Pass. Only the northern and southern ends of this old highway are open to vehicles, with the entire route open only occasionally.

Ridge Route Ridge Bioregion Location

Ridge Route Ridge is located between the Castaic creek and Piru Creek watersheds. It is bordered by Liebre Mountain to the north, Redrock Mountain to the east, Whitaker Peak to the south, and Upper and Middle Piru Creek to the west. Figure 36, Map of Ridge Route Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

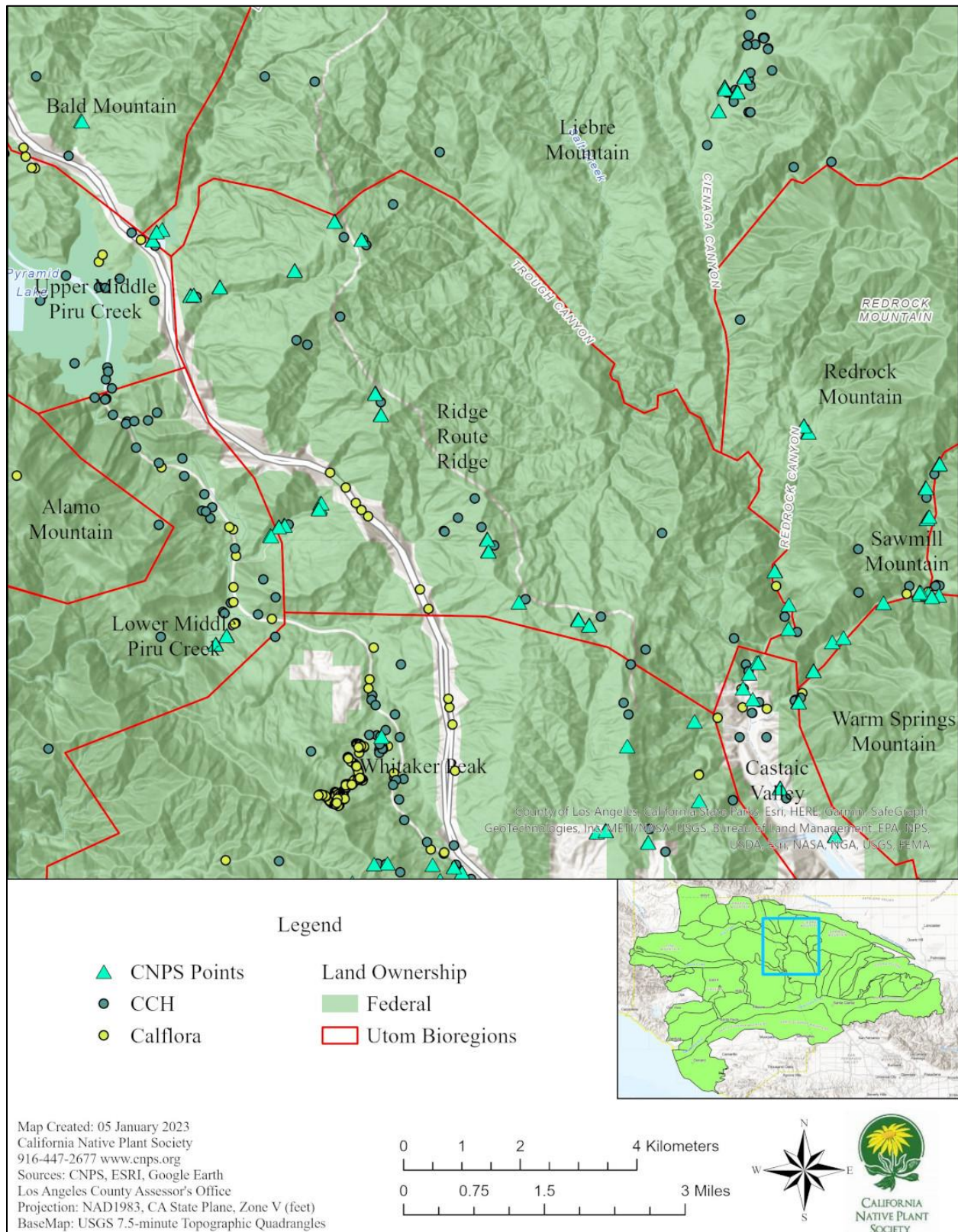
Ridge Route Ridge Flora

The Ridge Route Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 188 taxa with an additional 18 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 143 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 18 waypoints. An average of 22.9 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 143 taxa observed, 123 (86%) are native and 20 (14%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of sixty-five (65) vouchers were collected from Ridge Route Ridge, primarily by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 347 plant observations. CCH cites 143 vouchers, representing 94 taxa⁵⁸, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 35, Consolidated Statistics of the Ridge Route Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

⁵⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 36. Map of Ridge Route Ridge Bioregion



Overall, Ridge Route Ridge is primarily dominated by chaparral and coastal scrub, including *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *Cercocarpus betuloides*, *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*, *Ericameria nauseosa* vars., *Eriodictyon crassifolium* var. *nigrescens*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* vars., *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*, *Malacothamnus marrubioides*, *Quercus john-tuckeri*, *Rhus ovata*, *Salvia leucophylla*, and *S. mellifera* on the xeric slopes, with *Baccharis salicifolia*, *Populus fremontii*, and *Salix exigua* and *S. lasiolepis* in the riparian habitats.

Table 35. Consolidated Statistics of the Ridge Route Ridge Bioregion Flora

Ridge Route Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	143
	# Vouchers Collected	65
	# Waypoints	18
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁵⁵	94
	# Vouchers Collected	143
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		188
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		208

Ridge Route Ridge Special-status Species

Four (4) special-status species were observed or documented in Ridge Route Ridge, including: *Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *cordata*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, and *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*.

Ridge Route Ridge Habitats

Ridge Route Ridge contains approximately five of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: Sandstone substrate along Old Ridge Route with chaparral vegetation. *Right:* Hillsides along Old Ridge Route are chaparral dominated by Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*, and California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: View of Pyramid Lake from Old Ridge Route along a Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*, dominated hillside. Right: Very loose scree slope in Cherry Canyon with sparse vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Above: Chaparral, rock outcrops, and riparian habitats of Posey Canyon on the west side of Ridge Route Ridge (Photos by David Magney.)

Ridge Route Ridge Recommendations

Ridge Route Ridge exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. The chaparral habitats in this bioregion are fairly typical for this part of northwestern Los Angeles County and is managed by the Angeles National Forest primarily for watershed protection. No additional management recommendations are considered at this time.

ROSE VALLEY

The Rose Valley bioregion (RV) ranges from approximately 3,202 feet to 4,145 feet in elevation and is approximately 2,610 acres (1,056 hectares) in size and ranks 53rd in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Rose Valley Creek and surrounding valley, which drains into the Sespe Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are Aramburu variant series of the Xeralfs suborder.

The climate of Rose Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88°F and the average mean low temperature is 32°F. The average annual precipitation is 25 inches/635 mm.

Most of the land in Rose Valley is public with parcels being owned by USFS from the Los Padres National Forest. The remaining 234 acres is private, consisting of one large lot in the central portion of the valley surrounded by Forest Service lands.

Rose Valley Bioregion Location

Rose Valley is in the Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by Middle Sespe Creek to the north, Nordhoff Ridge to the east and south, and Pollard Point and Dry Lakes Ridge to the west. Figure 37, Map of Rose Valley Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Rose Valley is readily accessed via Rose Valley Road, a paved road off State Route 33.

Rose Valley Flora

The Rose Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 261 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 49 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 4 waypoints. An average of 17 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 174 taxa known to occur in the Rose Valley bioregion, 155 (89.1%) are native and 19 (10.9%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the ratio for the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of 16 vouchers were collected from Rose Valley by Jonathon Holguin, Adam Hoefft, and David Magney (14) as part of this study, with another 64 plant observations. David Magney previously made 24 vouchers prior to this study. CCH cites 267 vouchers, representing 166 taxa⁵⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 36, Consolidated Statistics of the Rose Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Rose Valley is characterized by *Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata* and *Juniperus californica* in the valley bottom, chaparral species on the surrounding hillsides, and riparian and freshwater marsh plants associated with Rose Valley Falls Creek and the three Rose Lakes⁶⁰. Open areas also contain Buckwheat Cushion Scrub dominated by *Eriogonum wrightii* var. *subscaposum*

⁵⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁶⁰ The areas dominated by dense shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 37. Map of Rose Valley Bioregion

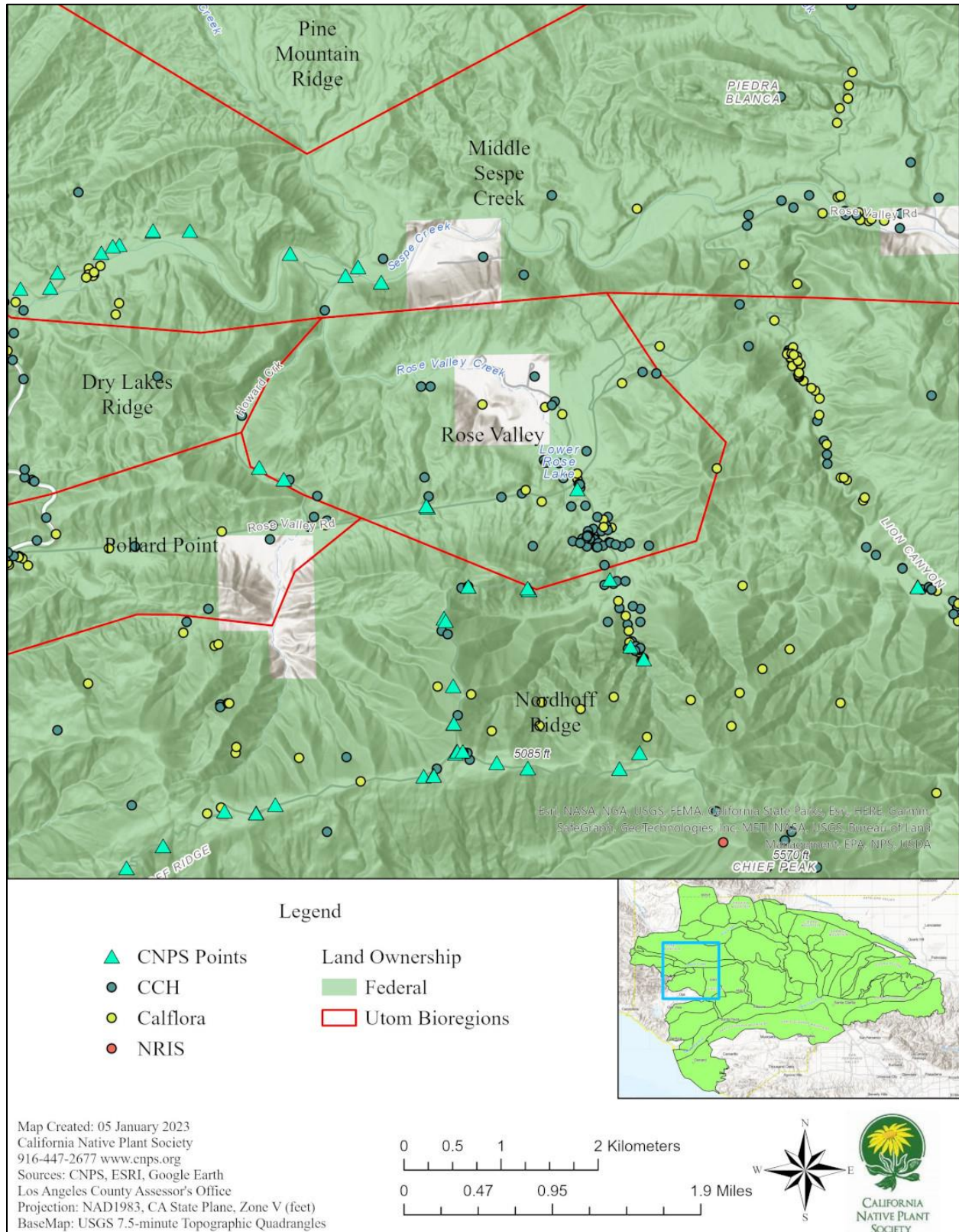


Table 36. Consolidated Statistics of the Rose Valley Bioregion Flora

Rose Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	49
	# Vouchers Collected	4
	# Waypoints	4
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁵⁷	166
	# Vouchers Collected	267
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		261
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		271

Rose Valley Special-status Species

Four (4) special-status species were observed or documented in Rose Valley, including: *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Heuchera caespitosa*, *Nemacladus gracilis*, and *Viola purpurea* ssp. *aurea*.

Rose Valley Habitats

Rose Valley contains approximately seven of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, lacustrine, and rock outcrops. The valley floor is dominated by California Juniper Woodland and Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub with chaparral on the slopes. Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Woodland occurs along the streambanks and Freshwater Marsh vegetation occurs around the three man-made lakes, Upper, Middle, and Lower Rose Lake.



Above: Aerial imagery of Rose Valley Creek supporting Riparain Woodlands with sparse chaparral on south-facing slopes. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of the main basin in Rose Valley supporting annual herblands, sparse shrublands, and riparian vegetation on the shores of Lower Rose Valley Lake. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: View east of the lowlands portion of Rose Valley surrounded by chaparral covered hills. Right: View westward of area dominated by *Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*, Great Basin Sagebrush, surrounded by chaparral. (Photos by David Magney.)



View of open California Juniper Woodland, dominated by *Juniperus californica*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View west of Middle Rose Lake, a man-made lake retaining flows of Rose Valley Falls Creek. *Right:* view southeastward of Rose Valley Falls Creek as if flows into Middle Rose Lake, with Nordhoff Ridge and Rose Valley Falls in the background. (Photos by David Magney.)

Rose Valley Recommendations

Rose Valley exhibits a relatively diversity of native plants and some plants with only one occurrence in the watershed here in Rose Valley. The Los Padres National Forest is currently developing plans to remove the two dams that create Upper and Middle Rose Lakes to restore natural flows and remove impediments to migrating Rainbow Trout/Southern Steelhead. Care must be taken with this restoration effort as Middle Rose Lake is the site of a yet undescribed species of *Calyptridium*, an annual species in the Montiaceae.

SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN

Saddleback Mountain bioregion (SadM) ranges from approximately 1,741 feet to 2,704 feet in elevation and is approximately 15,359 acres (6,216 hectares) in size and ranks 37th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of ridges and canyons running north and south, with Tick Canyon being the main central drainage which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly Caperton in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Saddleback Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 18 inches/457.2 mm.

Most of the land in Saddleback Mountain is privately owned, at roughly 13,222 acres, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. The remaining 2,137 acres is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and is mostly smaller parcels scattered in the central portion of the bioregion.

Saddleback Mountain Bioregion Location

Saddleback Mountain is in the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Mint Canyon to the north and west, Sierra Pelona Valley to the east, and Soledad Canyon and Santa Clara River Valley to the south. Figure 38, Map of Saddleback Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Saddleback Mountain Flora

The Saddleback Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 76 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 9 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at 1 waypoint. A total of 9 taxa were observed at this waypoint. Of these 9 taxa, 8 (88.9%) are native and 1 (11.1%) is non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of one (1) voucher was collected from Saddleback Mountain, by Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 8 plant observations. CCH cites 82 vouchers, representing 63 taxa⁶¹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study.

Overall, Saddleback Mountain is primarily dominated by xeric Coastal Sage Scrub and herbland species⁶².

⁶¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁶² The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 38. Map of Saddleback Mountain Bioregion

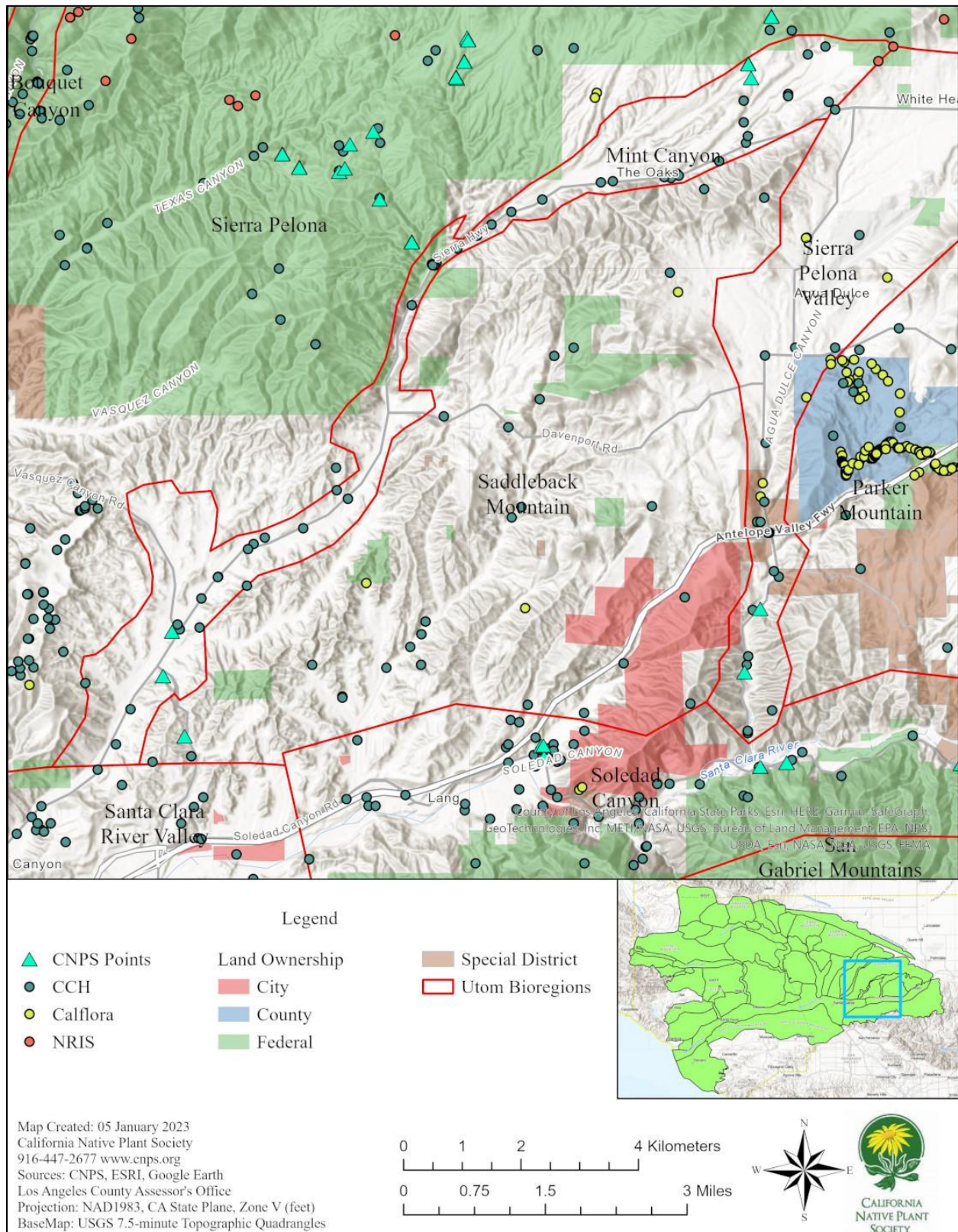


Table 37. Consolidated Statistics of the Saddleback Mountain Bioregion Flora

Saddleback Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	9
	# Vouchers Collected	1
	# Waypoints	1
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁵⁹	63
	# Vouchers Collected	82
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		76
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		83

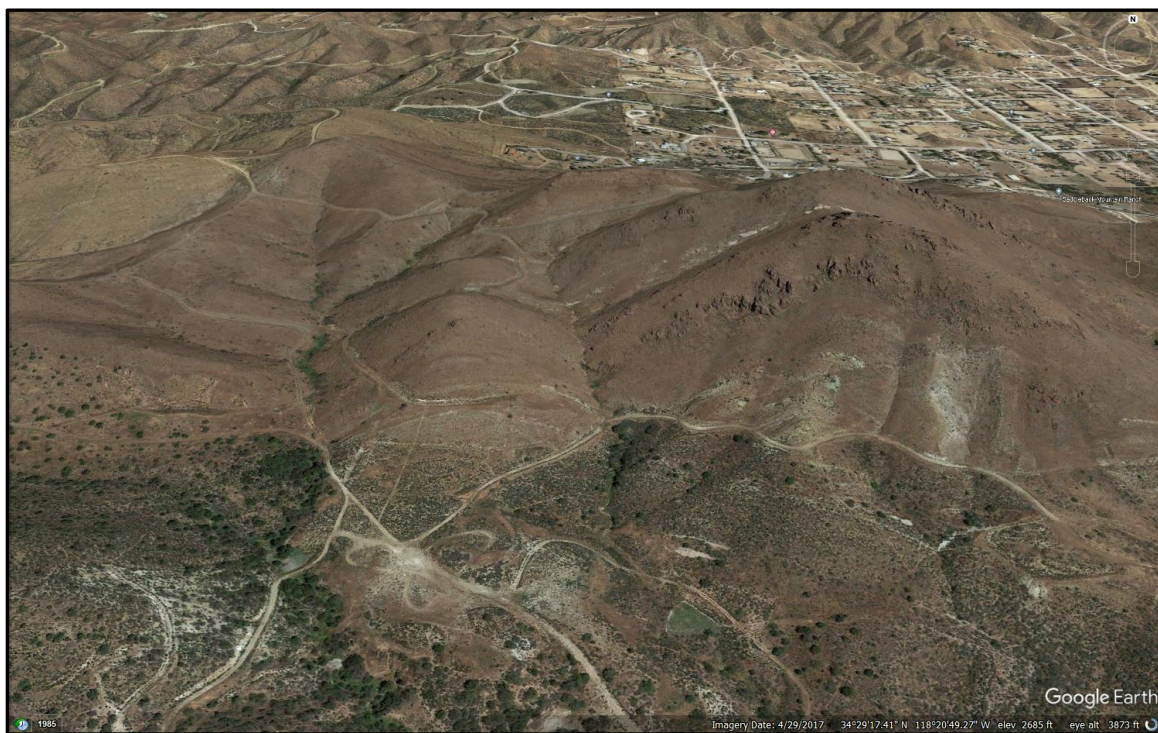
Table 37, Consolidated Statistics of the Saddleback Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More fieldwork could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

Saddleback Mountain Special-status Species

Two (2) special-status species are documented in Saddleback Mountain, including: *Calystegia peirsonii* and *Dodecahema leptoceras* (possibly extirpated).

Saddleback Mountain Habitats

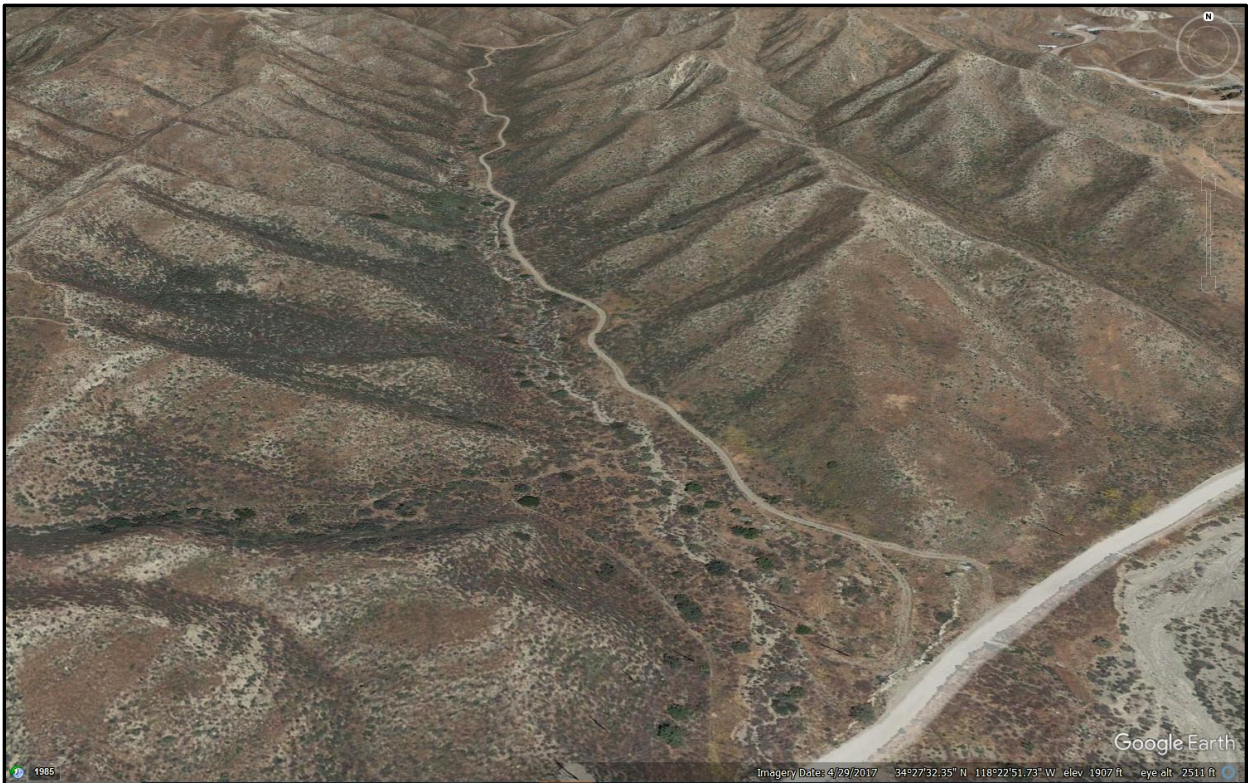
Saddleback Mountain contains approximately four of habitat types, composed of sparse woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Above: Aerial imagery showing south-facing slopes dominated by annual herblands and rock outcrops. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Pseudo-panoramic view of a typical canyon of Saddleback Mountain covered by open chaparral vegetation representative of the ecotonal nature of the transition between cismontane and desert climates. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of riparian course and floodplain along Tick Canyon supporting riparian vegetation. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Typical vegetation conditions of the Saddleback Mountain bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Scalebroom Scrub and Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation in the low areas of the Saddleback Mountain bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)

Saddleback Mountain Recommendations

Saddleback Mountain exhibits a low diversity of native plants.

SAN FRANCISQUITO CANYON

San Francisquito Canyon bioregion (SFC) ranges from approximately 1,150 feet to 4,091 feet in elevation and is approximately 28,382 acres (11,486 hectares) in size and ranks 23rd in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of the canyon wash and lower elevation slopes, which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Caperton and Baywood series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the San Francisquito Canyon is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 93°F and the average mean low temperature is 41°F. The average annual precipitation is 15-21 inches/381-533.4 mm.

The land in the San Francisquito Canyon is closely split between private and public land. The 12,443 acres of private land consist of small to large lots and small ranches, with the majority concentrated in the southern lower elevations, as well as Green Valley. The 15,939 acres of public land are exclusively US Forest Service land of the Angeles National Forest existing to the east and west above the canyon floor.

San Francisquito Canyon Bioregion Location

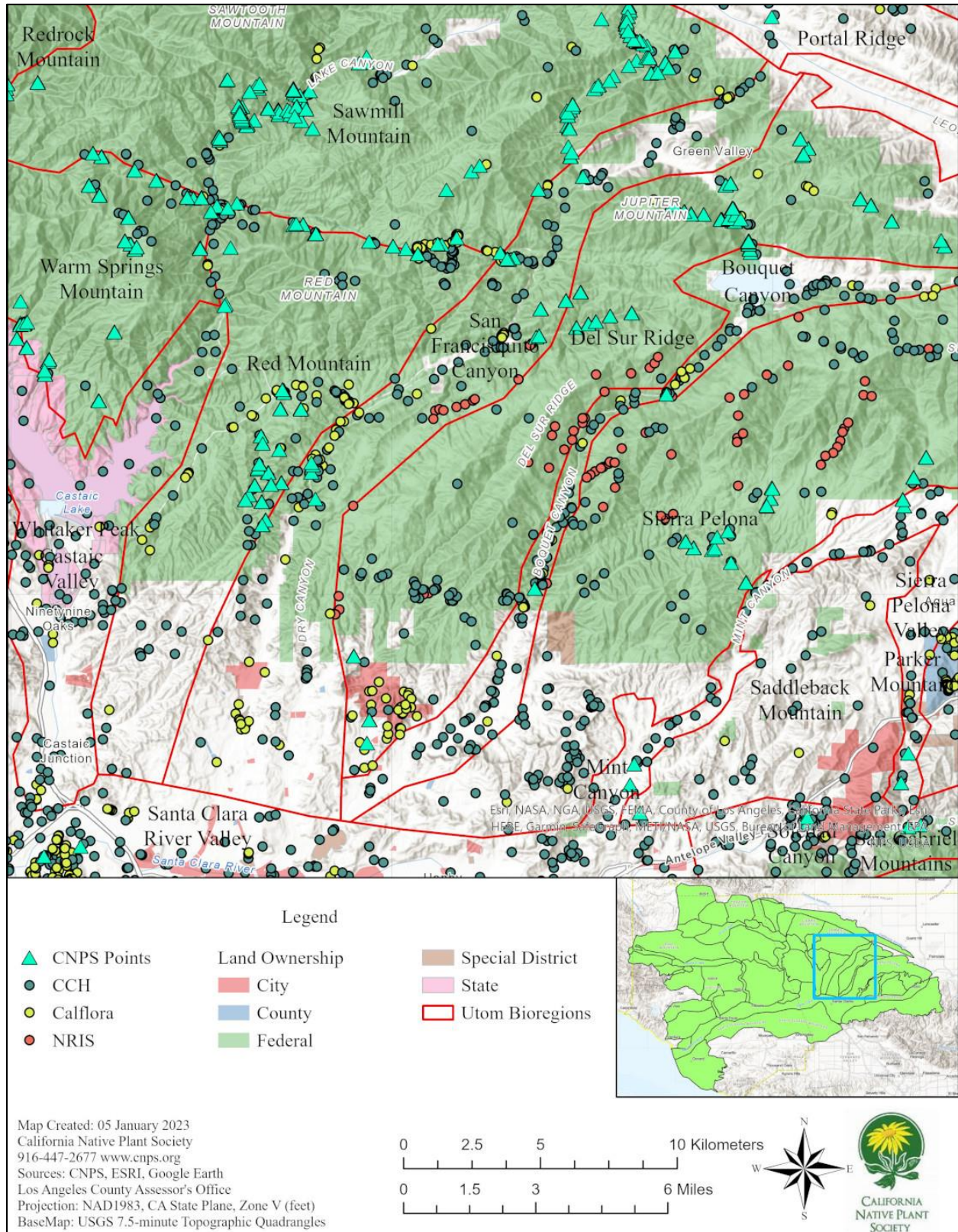
San Francisquito Canyon a long canyon that runs southward and is a tributary of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Sawmill Mountain to the northwest, Del Sur Ridge to the east and southeast, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Red Mountain to the west. Figure 39, Map of San Francisquito Canyon Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

San Francisquito Canyon Flora

The San Francisquito Canyon bioregion flora contains approximately 405 taxa with an additional 14 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 110 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 9 waypoints. An average

of 22.1 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 110 taxa observed, 90 (81.8%) are native and 20 (18.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 39. Map of San Francisquito Canyon Bioregion



A total of twenty-two (22) vouchers were collected from San Francisquito Canyon, primarily by Jordan Collins and some by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 180 plant observations. CCH cites 369 vouchers, representing 228 taxa⁶³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 38, Consolidated Statistics of the San Francisquito Canyon Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, San Francisquito Canyon is primarily dominated by shrubland and riparian species⁶⁴.

Table 38. Consolidated Statistics of the San Francisquito Canyon Bioregion Flora

San Francisquito Canyon Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	110
	# Vouchers Collected	22
	# Waypoints	9
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶¹	228
	# Vouchers Collected	369
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		405
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		391

San Francisquito Canyon Special-status Species

Six (6) special-status species were observed or documented in San Francisquito Canyon, including: *Berberis neviii* (most here are planted for a restoration effort), *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Juglans californica*, and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*.

San Francisquito Canyon Habitats

San Francisquito Canyon contains approximately four of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops, including chaparral and coastal scrub on the slopes, herblands on the slopes and flats, and oak and riparian woodlands along the canyon bottom.

⁶³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁶⁴ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: View of San Francisquito Canyon highlighting the large amount of human influence on the landscape including powerlines, a power plant, roads, and aqueduct piping. *Right:* View of San Francisquito Canyon with dense chaparral vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

San Francisquito Canyon Recommendations

San Francisquito Canyon exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be susceptible to erosion. The canyon bottom is lined with private parcels developed with rural homes, mostly within the narrow riparian corridor. Upper slopes are mostly within the Angeles National Forest. Minimizing urban expansion into this bioregion is necessary to maintain the biodiversity of this area.

SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS

San Gabriel Mountains bioregion (SGabM) ranges from approximately 1,526 feet to 4,948 feet in elevation and is approximately 109,072 acres (44,141 hectares) in size and ranks 4th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of numerous named canyons draining northward from a long east/west ridge (includes Mount Gleason and Magic Mountain) into the upper Utom River, with Aliso Canyon being one of the largest. It is part of the Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly plutonic rocks, and its soils are largely composed of Caperton of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the San Gabriel Mountains is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 84-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 36-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 13-35 inches/330.2-889 mm.

Most of the land in the San Gabriel Mountains is public forest service land of the Angeles National Forest. About 19,359 acres, or 17%, of the land is privately owned and consists of small to large lots and small ranches, with the majority being concentrated in lower elevations of the northwest portion of the bioregion.

San Gabriel Mountains Bioregion Location

San Gabriel Mountains is the fourth largest bioregion and is located in the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Soledad Canyon and Santa Clara River Valley to the north and east.

This bioregion contains only a portion of the overall San Gabriel mountains, in particular the northern slopes of the mountain range. Figure 40, Map of San Gabriel Mountains Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

San Gabriel Mountains Flora

The San Gabriel Mountains bioregion flora contains approximately 572 taxa with an additional 2 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 23 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a 1 waypoint. A total of 23 taxa were observed at this waypoint. Of these 23 taxa observed, 19 (82.6%) are native and 4 (17.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of five (5) vouchers were collected from San Gabriel Mountains, by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 18 plant observations. CCH cites 2,923 vouchers, representing 806 taxa⁶⁵, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 39, Consolidated Statistics of the San Gabriel Mountains Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, San Gabriel Mountains is primarily dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi* and montane chaparral at the higher elevations and chaparral on the northern slopes, dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum*⁶⁶.

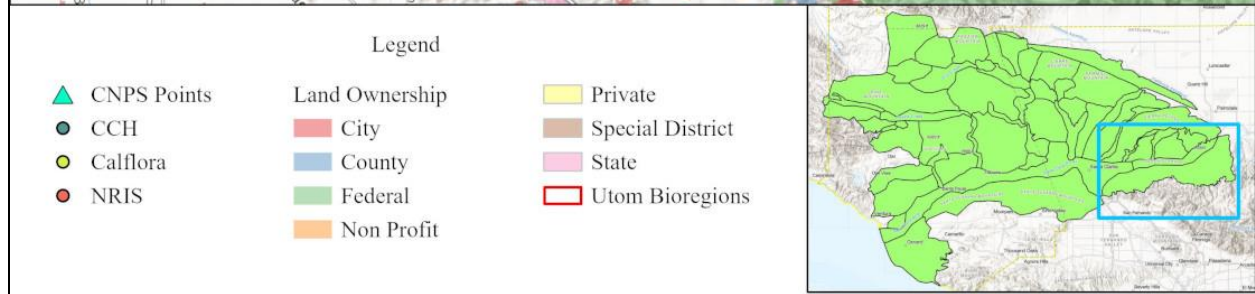
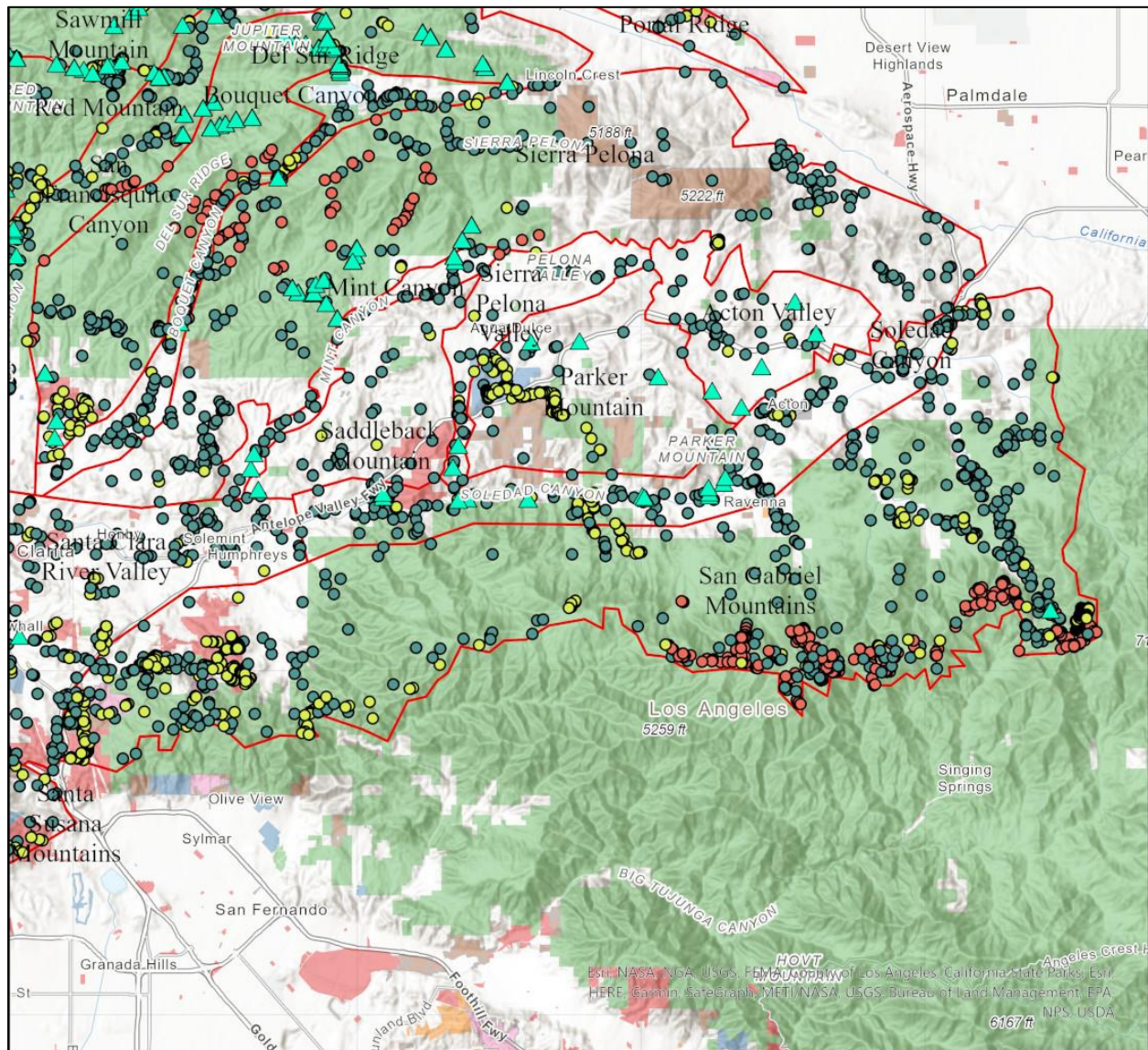
Table 39. Consolidated Statistics of the San Gabriel Mountains Bioregion Flora

San Gabriel Mountains Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	23
	# Vouchers Collected	5
	# Waypoints	1
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶³	806
	# Vouchers Collected	2,923
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		572
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		2,928

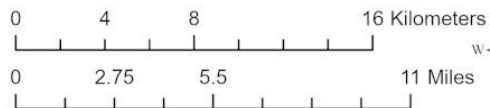
⁶⁵ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁶⁶ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 40. Map of San Gabriel Mountains Bioregion



Map Created: 05 January 2023
 California Native Plant Society
 916-447-2677 www.cnps.org
 Sources: CNPS, ESRI, Google Earth
 Los Angeles County Assessor's Office
 Projection: NAD1983, CA State Plane, Zone V (feet)
 BaseMap: USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles



San Gabriel Mountains Special-status Species

Thirty-two (32) special-status species were observed or documented in San Gabriel Mountains, including: *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *parishii*, *Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*, *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *C. plummerae*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Canbya candida*, *Castilleja gleasoni*, *Cryptantha clokeyi*, *Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gracillimum*, *Galium jepsonii*, *Galium johnstonii*, *Gilia leptantha* ssp. *leptantha*, *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *Juglans californica*, *Leptosiphon aureus*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Linanthus concinnus*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Malacothamnus davidsonii*, *Monardella australis* ssp. *cinerea*, *M. australis* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Packera ionophylla*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*, *Robinia neomexicana*, *Symphotrichum greatae*, *Syntrichopappus lemmonii*, and *Thysanocarpus rigidus*.

San Gabriel Mountains Habitats

San Gabriel Mountains contains approximately six general habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Above: Aerial imagery of Los Pinetos Spring displaying lush vegetation including oak and riparian |woodlands with chaparral on surrounding slopes. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of steep slopes in the San Gabriel Mountains hosting chaparral vegetation. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of lower elevation slopes closer to the Mojave Desert with sparse desert scrub and annual herblands. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left & Right: Bigcone Spruce Forest, dominated by *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*, that was burned in a wildfire. Center: *Ceanothus palmeri* as an understory of the Bigcone Spruce Forest. (Photos by David Magney.)

San Gabriel Mountains Recommendations

San Gabriel Mountains exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep and rugged slopes that are largely inaccessible. Numerous special-status species are known from this bioregion and their populations need to be protected from inappropriate land uses.

SAN GUILLERMO MOUNTAIN

San Guillermo Mountain bioregion (SGM) ranges from approximately 4,397 feet to 6,608 feet in elevation and is approximately 25,427 acres (10,290 hectares) in size and ranks 27th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of San Guillermo Mountain and numerous small drainages from the mountain in all directions, but Park Canyon draining westward is the largest, which eventually drains into the Cuyama River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Cambids of the Xeralfs suborder and Beam of the Hilt suborder.

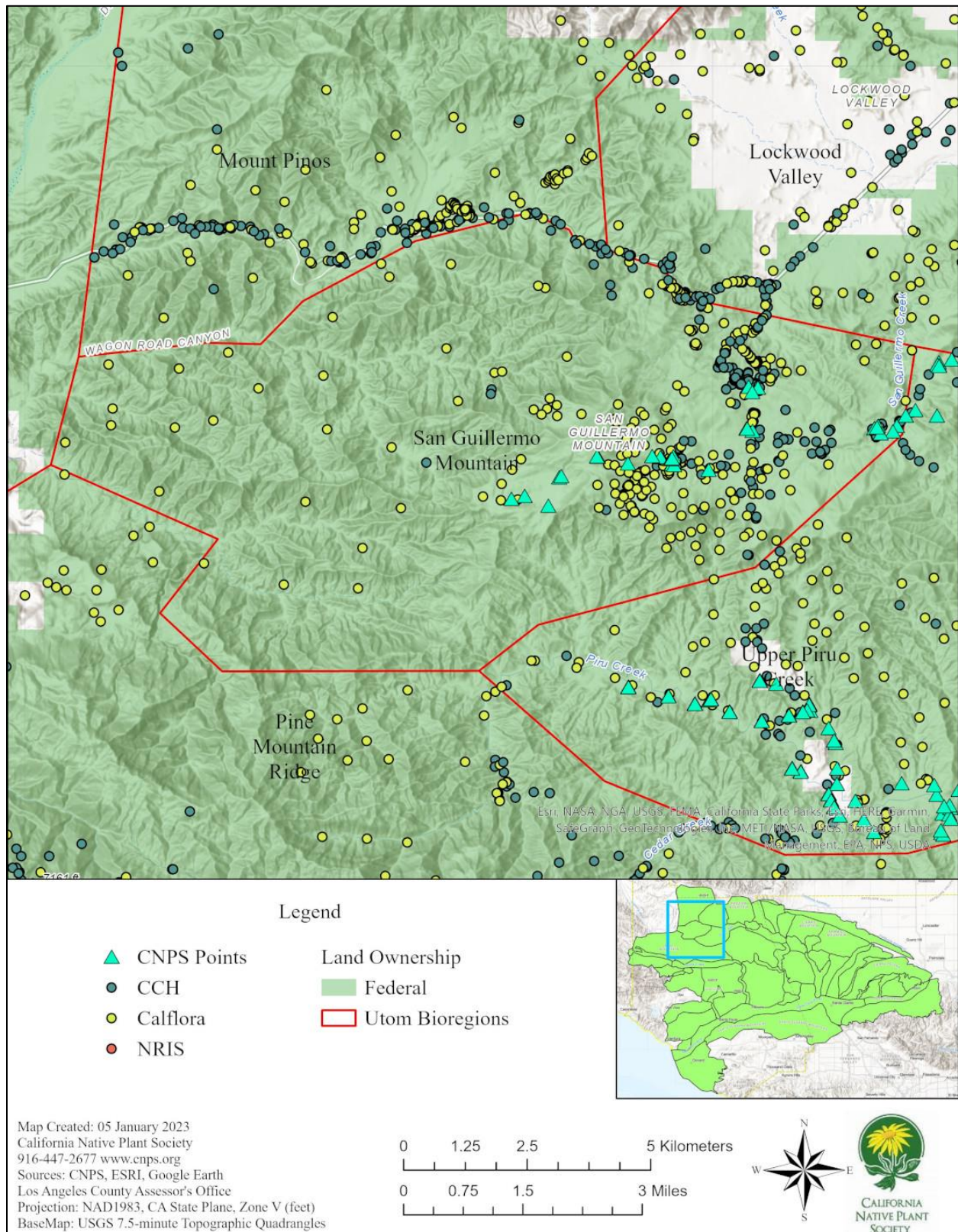
The climate of San Guillermo Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 87°F and the average mean low temperature is 28°F. The average annual precipitation is 27-31 inches/685.8-787.4 mm.

Almost all of the land in the San Guillermo Mountain is public, consisting of Forest Service land from the Los Padres National Forest. Only roughly 7 acres is considered privately owned but is allocated to Lockwood Valley Road.

San Guillermo Mountain Bioregion Location

San Guillermo Mountain is located between the Lockwood and Piru Creek watersheds. It is bordered by Mount Pinos and Lockwood Valley to the north, Upper Piru Creek to the southeast, and Pine Mountain Ridge to the southwest. Figure 41, Map of San Guillermo Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Figure 41. Map of San Guillermo Mountain Bioregion



San Guillermo Mountain Flora

The San Guillermo Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 288 taxa with an additional 24 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 180 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 26 waypoints. An average of 15.8 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 180 taxa observed, 171 (95%) are native and 9 (5%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of sixty-seven (67) vouchers were collected from San Guillermo Mountain, primarily by David Magney and some by Seth Kauppinen, as part of this study, with another 359 plant observations. CCH cites 701 vouchers, representing 314 taxa⁶⁷, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 40, Consolidated Statistics of the San Guillermo Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, San Guillermo Mountain is primarily dominated by Single-leaf Pinyon Pine and Great Basin Sagebrush⁶⁸.

Table 40. Consolidated Statistics of the San Guillermo Mountain Bioregion Flora

San Guillermo Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	180
	# Vouchers Collected	67
	# Waypoints	26
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶⁵	314
	# Vouchers Collected	701
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		288
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		768

San Guillermo Mountain Special-status Species

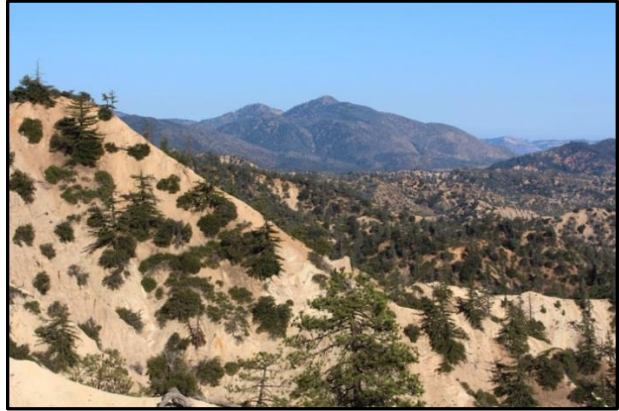
Twenty-three (23) special-status species were observed or documented in San Guillermo Mountain, including: *Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *cordata*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Diplacus johnstonii*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *E. kennedyi* var. *alpigenum*, *E. kennedyi* var. *austromontanum*, *E. umbellatum* var. *bahiiforme*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Fritillaria agrestis*, *Juncus luciensis*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Mucronea californica*, *Navarretia peninsularis*, *Nemacladus gracilis*, *Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Phacelia exilis*, *P. mohavensis*, *Trichostema micranthum*, and *Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*.

⁶⁷ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁶⁸ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

San Guillermo Mountain Habitats

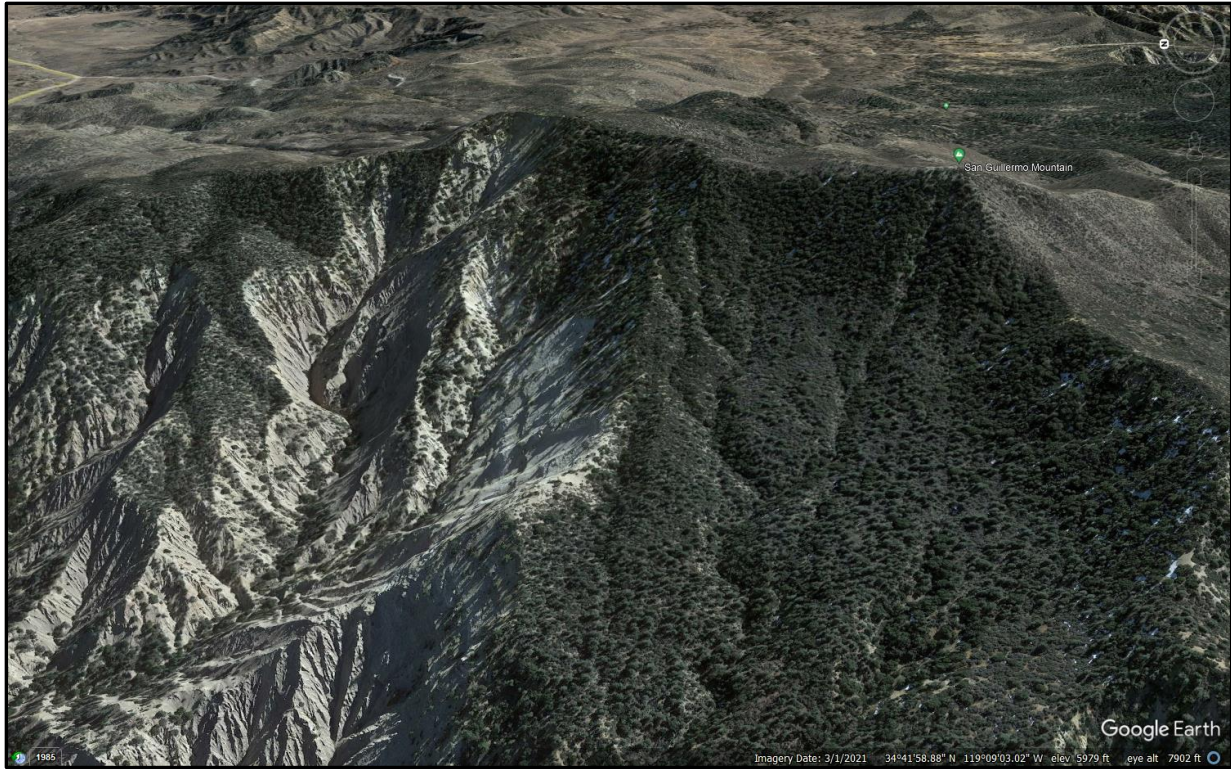
San Guillermo Mountain contains approximately four basic habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Pinyon-Juniper Woodland is the predominant plant community, along with Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub, Cushion Buckwheat Scrub, Yellow Pine Forest, Montane Chaparral, seasonal wetlands along streams, and a large *Juncus*-dominated vernal pool on the west side and a few small vernal pools on the northeast side, the later named the Mike Foster Bear Ponds.



Left: View southeast showing dense Pinyon-Juniper Woodland dominated by Singleleaf Pinyon Pine, *Pinus monophylla*. *Right:* steep badlands topographs on south-facing slopes of San Guillermo Mountain support sparse Pinyon-Juniper Woodland and Bigcone Spruce Forest. (Photos by David Magney.)



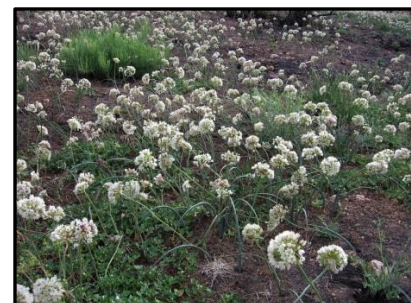
Above: Aerial imagery of xeric south-facing slopes with sparse chaparral vegetation. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: West and north-west face of San Guillermo Mountain. The northwest face is heavily eroded with sparse chaparral vegetation. The west face is vegetated with chaparral and Pinyon Woodlands. (Google Earth 2022.)



Left: Yellow Pine Forest and Pinyon-Oak Woodland at Pine Springs Campground. Right: Fire-scarred Yellow Pine Forest and Pinyon-Oak Woodland with Great Basin Sagebrush Scrub in openings on the east side along Mutau Flat Road. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Cushion Buckwheat Scrub in openings of forest. Center & Right: *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi* as a dominant the year after a wildfire. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: *Juncus*-dominated vernal pool on west side of bioregion, called Rush Pond. Center: Cushion Buckwheat Scrub dominated by *Eriogonum kennedyi* and *E. wrightii* varieties. Right: Rugged open Yellow Pine Forest and Great Basin Sagebrush on eastern slopes of San Guillermo Mountain. (Photos by David Magney.)

San Guillermo Mountain Recommendations

San Guillermo Mountain exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion. The vast majority of this bioregion is managed by the Los Padres National Forest for watershed protection and recreation, with a few OHV trails established on the east side. It possesses several vernal pools that warrant protection from vehicle damage.

SANTA CLARA RIVER VALLEY

Santa Clara River Valley bioregion (SCR) ranges from approximately sea level to 1,916 feet in elevation and is approximately 149,787 acres (60,617 hectares) in size and ranks 2nd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of the floodplain and immediate low elevation hill slopes and drains into the Pacific Ocean southeast of Ventura, California. It is part of the South Coast and Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology varies significantly and is mostly marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks. Its soils are mostly Anacapa of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Santa Clara River Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 76-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 42-48°F. The average annual precipitation is 15-19 inches/381-482.6 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Santa Clara River Valley is private, consisting of numerous land use types that includes small to large lots, residential districts, small ranches, industrial districts, and large agricultural fields. Only 10,099 acres, roughly 7%, of the land is public. This public land is also diverse in classifications and includes parcels for county parks, city parks, various open spaces, water districts, The Nature Conservancy, and BLM land.

Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion Location

Santa Clara River Valley is the second largest bioregion and includes the longest continuous watershed. It is bordered by 16 other bioregions to the north and northwest, Soledad Canyon and San Gabriel Mountains to the east, Santa Susana Mountains and Oxnard Plain to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. Figure 42, Map of Western Portion of Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion, and Figure 43, Map of Eastern Portion of Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion, illustrate the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Santa Clara River Valley Flora

The Santa Clara River Valley bioregion flora contains approximately 459 taxa with an additional 28 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 180 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 28 waypoints. An average of 10.6 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 180 taxa, 145 (80.6%) are native and 35 (19.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of thirty-nine (39) vouchers were collected from Santa Clara River Valley, primarily by David Magney and some from Adam Hoelt as well as Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 324 plant observations. CCH cites 3,631 vouchers, representing 911 taxa⁶⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 41, Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Santa Clara River Valley is primarily dominated by riparian species such as *Salix lasiolepis* and *Baccharis salicifolia*, as well as extensive stands of the invasive exotic *Arundo donax*. Large portions of the floodplain contain Scaebroom Scrub dominated by *Lepidospartum squamatum*. Most of the upper floodplain has been converted to agricultural or industrial uses, which preclude natural habitat.

Table 41. Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion Flora

Santa Clara River Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	180
	# Vouchers Collected	39
	# Waypoints	28
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶⁹	911
	# Vouchers Collected	3,631
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		459
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		3,670

⁶⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 42. Map of Western Portion of Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion

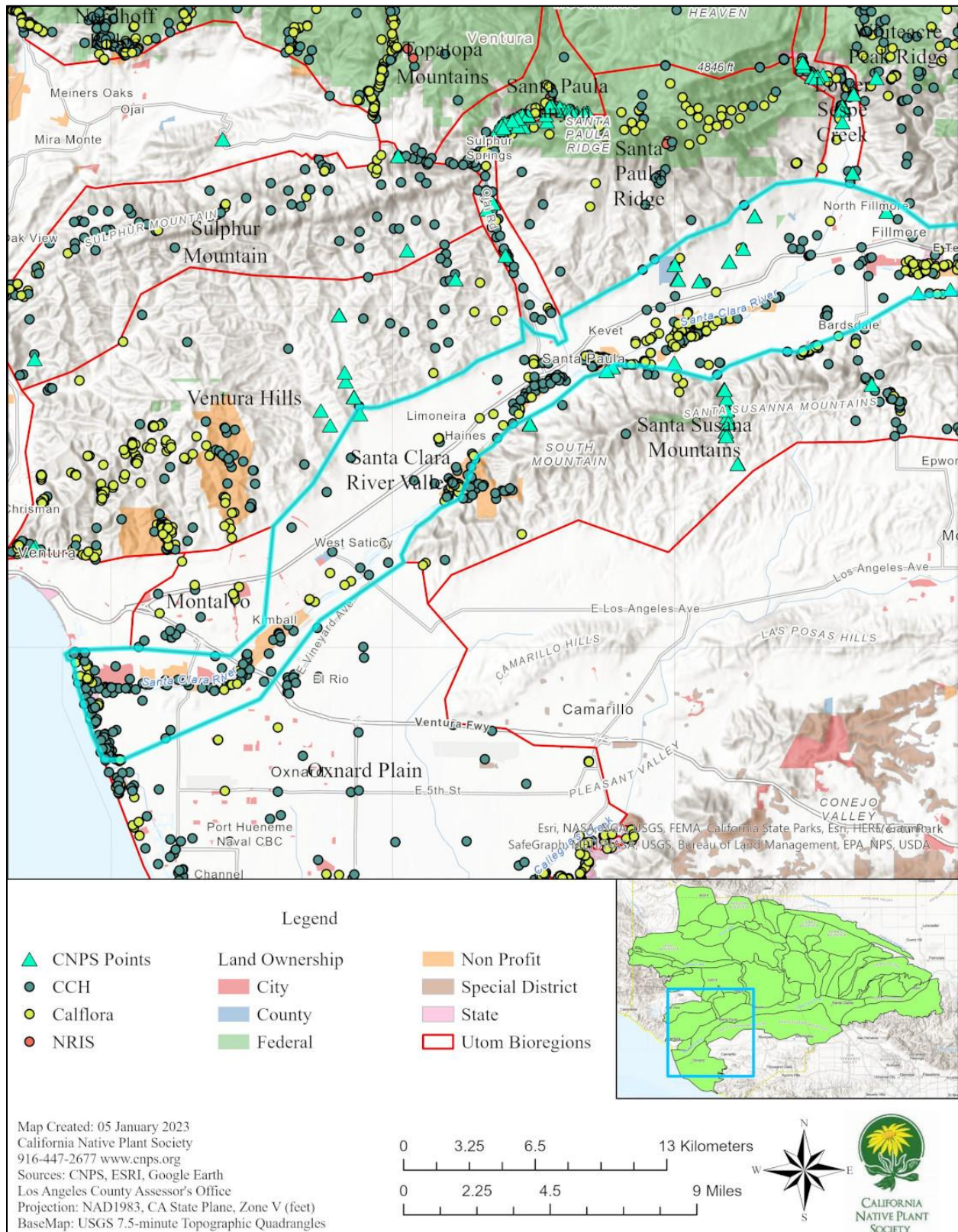
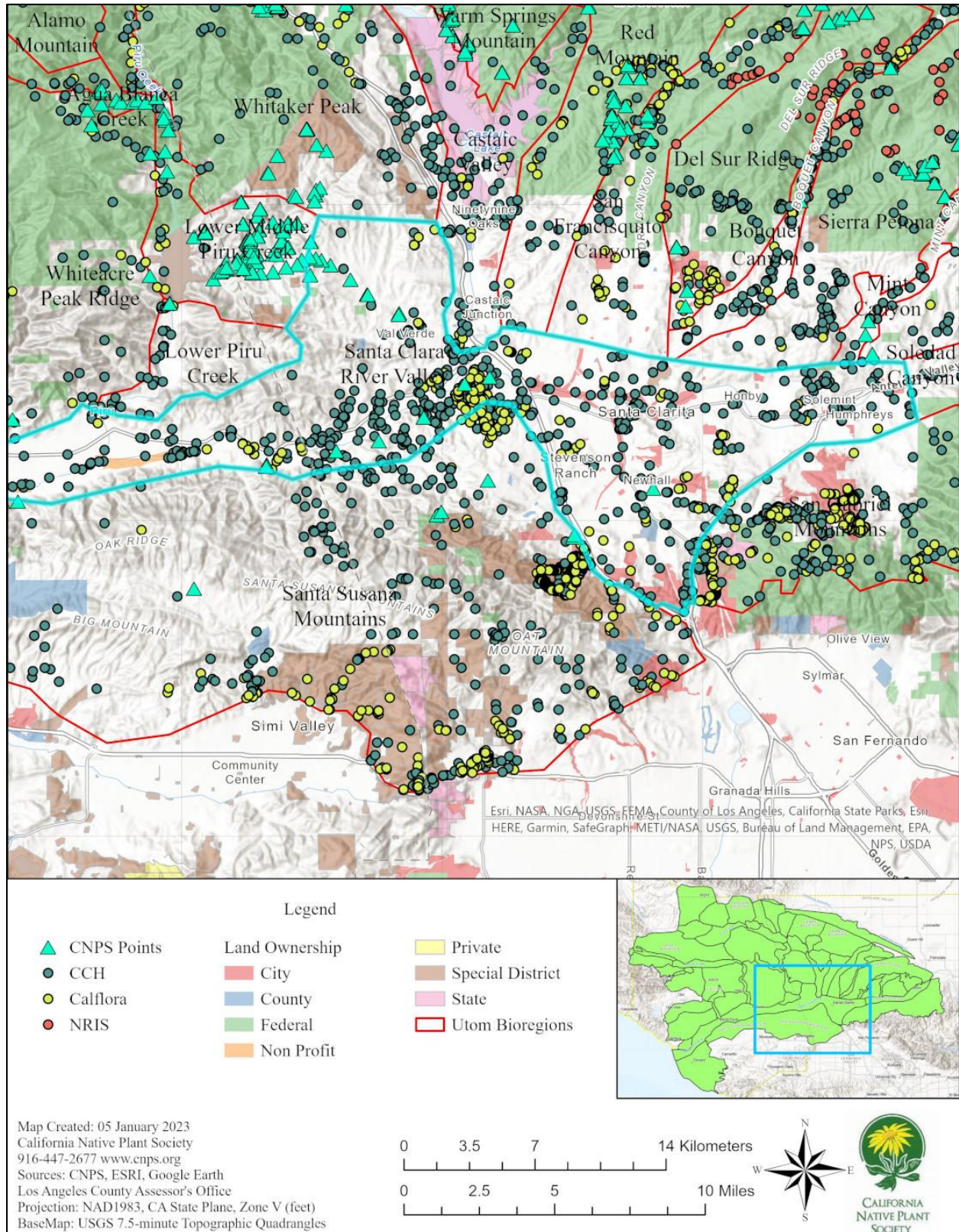


Figure 43. Map of Eastern Portion of Santa Clara River Valley Bioregion



Santa Clara River Valley Special-status Species

Thirty-six (36) special-status species were observed or reported in Santa Clara River Valley, including: *Abronia maritima*, *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*, *Azolla microphylla*, *Berberis nevinii*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. fimbriatus*, *C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *C. plummerae*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*, *Cicuta maculata* var. *bolanderi*, *Deinandra paniculata*, *Dodecahema leptoceras*, *Harpagonella palmeri*, *Helianthus inexpectatus*, *Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii* (presumed extinct), *Juglans californica*, *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*, *Navarretia fossalis*, *Navarretia ojainensis*, *Navarretia setiloba*, *Nemophila parviflora* var. *quercifolia*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *P. ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, *Saussurea americana* (questionable), *Senecio aphanactis*, *Suaeda californica*, *Suaeda taxifolia*, and *Viguiera laciniata*.

Santa Clara River Valley Habitats

Santa Clara River Valley contains approximately 13 of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops, including Coastal Saltmarsh, Coastal Lagoon, Freshwater Marsh, Cottonwood-Willow Woodland, Riparian Scrub, Floodplain Scrub, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Dune Scrub, Backdune Swale, Coastal Sage Scrub, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Cliff-face/Rock Outcrop, and ruderal habitats.



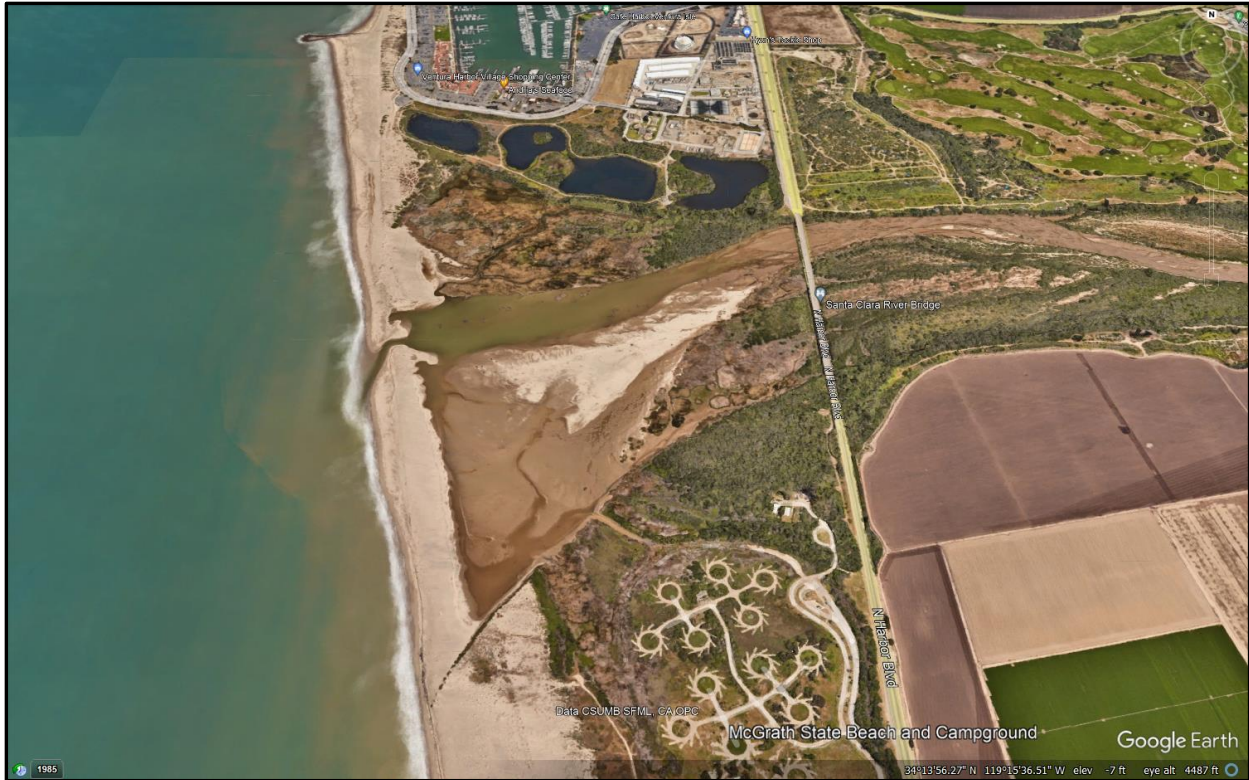
Above: Aerial imagery of widened floodplain along the Utom River hosting riparian scrub and woodlands. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of the Utom River supporting lush riparian woodlands. The Utom River is surrounded by agricultural developments that likely affect the water quality of the river. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of the locality of the Newhall Sunflower (*Helianthus inexpectatus*, CRPR 1B.1). (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.) This sunflower is endemic to this singular locality and faces encroachment of housing development. (*Helianthus inexpectatus* photo by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of the mouth of the Utom River draining into the Pacific Ocean. Habitats supported here include coastal dune communities, estuary communities, riparian woodlands, and coastal scrub. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Two views of lower Utom River from the south bank just west/downstream of Oxnard. (Photos by David Magney.)



Two views of McGrath Lake, a natural coastal lagoon just south of the Utom River mouth. Brachish marsh vegetation grows around the lake. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Utom River and adjacent areas looking downstream at Saticoy, with State Route 118 crossing the river. *Right:* Aerial view of industrial and agricultural land uses on north bank of Utom River downstream of Santa Paula. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View downstream of Utom River riverine and riparian habitats at 12th Street bridge in Santa Paula. *Right:* View southeast from small canyon above Chiquita Canyon Landfill with Utom River and Newhall Ranch in the distance. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Saline wet meadow habitat on Newhall Ranch. *Center:* Dense riparian forest of Utom River on Newhall Ranch. *Right:* View upstream of a vertical sandstone/conglomerate cliff face on the south side of the Utom River on Newhall Ranch. (Photos by David Magney.)

Santa Clara River Valley Recommendations

Santa Clara River Valley exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants mostly because much of the alluvial fans and plains next to the Utom River have been converted to agricultural, industrial, or urban land uses. It is mostly composed of broad, flat to gentle slopes against steep slopes and cliffs outside the floodplain. To maintain wetland functions, wide vegetated buffers should be established between stream and river floodplains and crops and other land uses. No development should be allowed within at least 100 feet of any riparian stream.

SANTA PAULA CANYON

Santa Paula Canyon Canyon bioregion (SPC) ranges from approximately 375 feet to 4,368 feet in elevation and is approximately 8,970 acres (3,630 hectares) in size and ranks 44th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Santa Paula Creek and Sisar Creek, which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Santa Paula Canyon bioregion geology is mostly marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Anacapa and Lodo series in the suborder of Xerolls.

The climate of Santa Paula Canyon is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 82-90°F and the average mean low temperature is 32-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-27 inches/431.8-685.8 mm.

The land in the Santa Paula Canyon is almost evenly split between private and public. Most of the private land is concentrated in its lower elevations, consisting of small to large lots, residential districts of Santa Paula, California, and agricultural fields. Most of the public land is concentrated up canyon at higher elevations and consists of Forest Service land part of the Ojai Ranger District of the Los Padres National Forest.

Santa Paula Canyon Bioregion Location

The Santa Paula Canyon bioregion contains Santa Paula Creek and tributaries such as Sisar Creek and is a direct tributary to the Utom River. It is bordered by the Topatopa Mountains bioregion to the north, the Santa Paula Ridge bioregion to the south and east, the Santa Clara

River Valley bioregion to the south, and the Ventura Hills and Sulphur Mountain bioregions to the west. Figure 44, Map of Santa Paula Canyon Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

This bioregion is access primarily via State Route 150 that traverses the canyon bottom from the City of Santa Paula to the south and the around Sulphur Mountain and west to Upper Ojai Valley up lower Sisar Canyon. There is one trail into the upper part of Santa Paula Canyon with connecting trails from over Santa Paula Ridge and from the top of Topatopa Mountains west of Hines Peak.

Santa Paula Canyon Flora

The Santa Paula Canyon bioregion flora contains approximately 334 taxa with an additional 11 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 224 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 47 waypoints. An average of 13 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 224 taxa, 194 (86.6%) are native and 30 (13.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of sixty-two (62) vouchers were collected from Santa Paula Canyon, primarily by David Magney and some by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 655 plant observations. CCH cites 124 vouchers, representing 92 taxa⁷⁰, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 42, Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Paula Canyon Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Santa Paula Canyon is primarily dominated by *Alnus rhombifolia* along Santa Paula Creek above Steckel Park with the slopes dominated by chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, and Bigcone Spruce Forest species⁷¹.

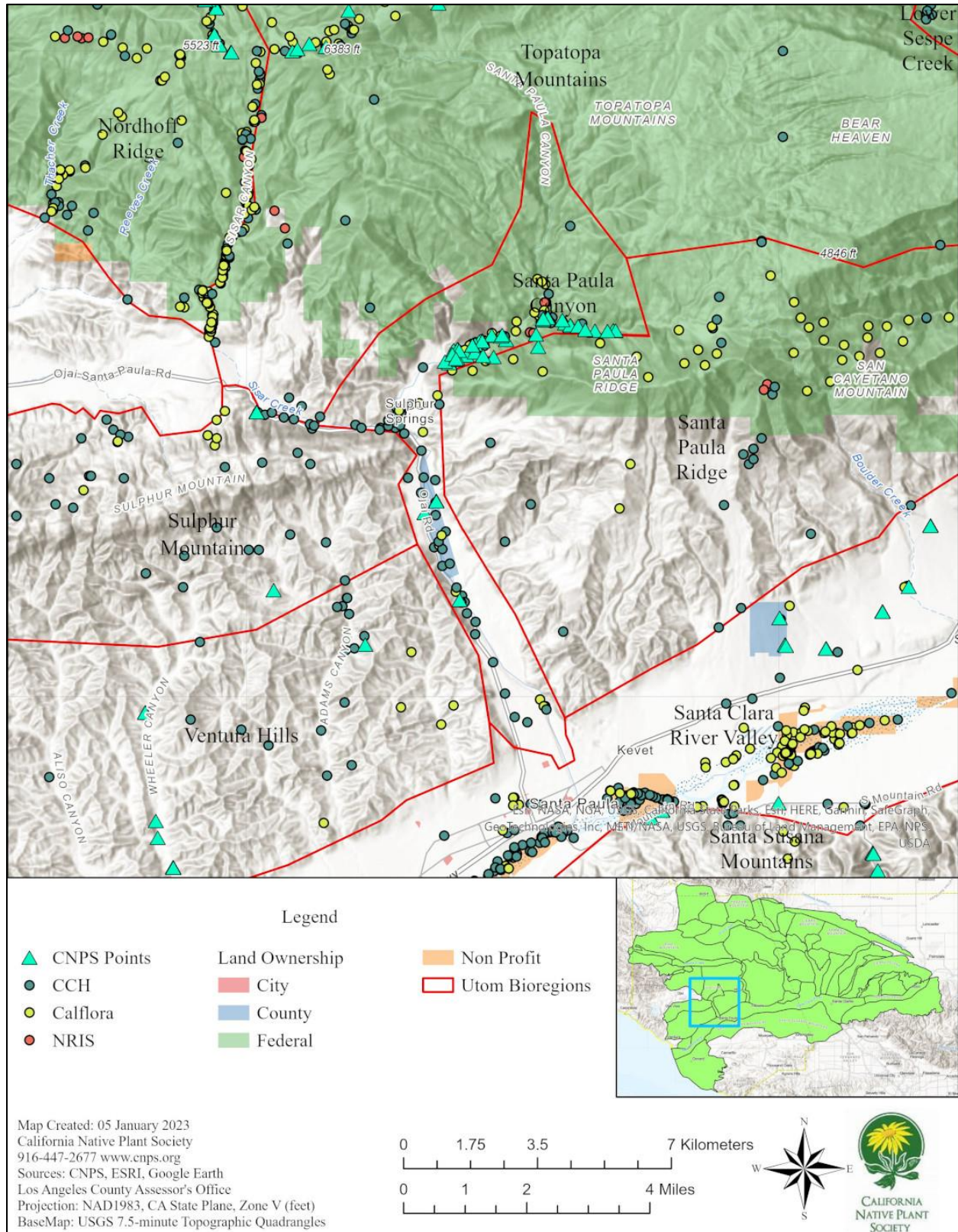
Table 42. Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Paula Canyon Bioregion Flora

Santa Paula Canyon Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	224
	# Vouchers Collected	62
	# Waypoints	47
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁶⁸	92
	# Vouchers Collected	124
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		334
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		186

⁷⁰ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁷¹ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 44. Map of Santa Paula Canyon Bioregion



Santa Paula Canyon Special-status Species

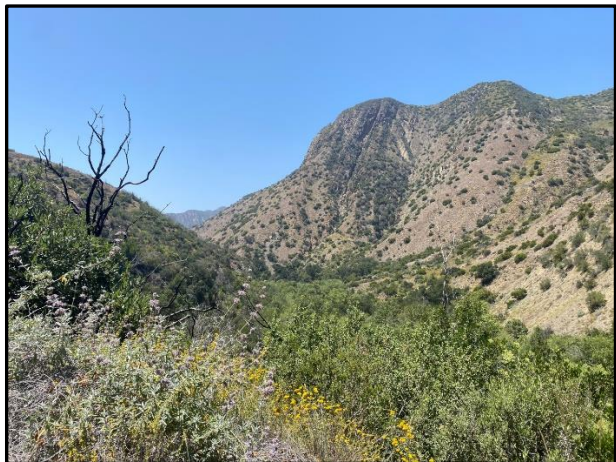
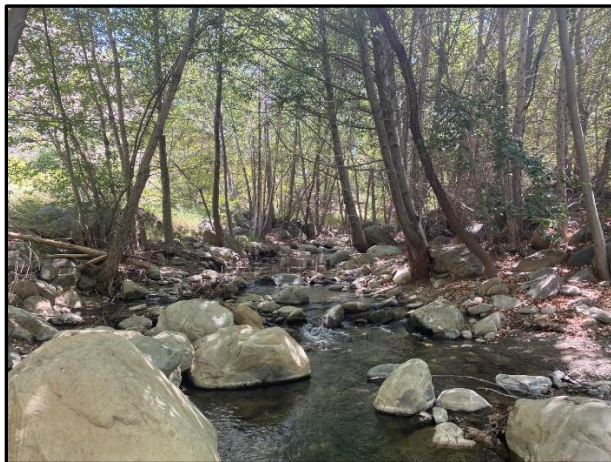
Six (6) special-status species were observed or documented in Santa Paula Canyon, including: *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *pummerae*, *Fritillaria ojaiensis*, *Juglans californica*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, and *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*.

Santa Paula Canyon Habitats

Santa Paula Canyon contains approximately six habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



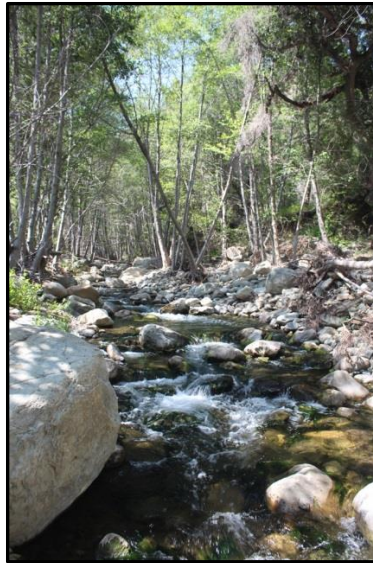
Left: Steep south-facing slopes along Santa Paula creek providing habitat for Bigcone-Spruce (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*). *Right:* Trail along Santa Paula Creek displaying ecotone of annual herbland, chaparral, and woodland habitats. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



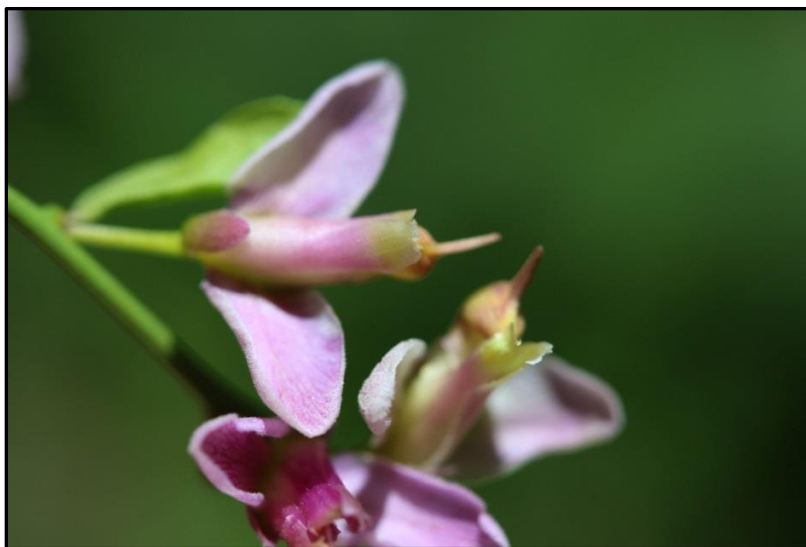
Left: White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) Forest along Santa Paula Creek. *Right:* Trail along Santa Paula Canyon dominated by coastal scrub elements. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: View west/downstream of Santa Paula Canyon from the trail to Pine Flat. *Right:* View southward from Santa Paula Creek on Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank property. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Floodplain scrub and Coastal Sage Scrub on floodplain terrace of Santa Paula Canyon on Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank property. *Center:* White Alder, *Alnus rhombifolia*, Riparian Forest shading the perennial flow of Santa Paula Creek. *Right:* View west of Santa Paula Canyon from trail to Pine Flat. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Fish's Milkwort, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*. *Right:* Ojai Fritillary, *Fritillaria ojaiensis*, the Type Locality for this rare plant is in Santa Paula Canyon. (Photos by David Magney.)

Santa Paula Canyon Recommendations

Santa Paula Canyon exhibits a fairly rich diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion, such as occurred during the January 2005 floods. The lower canyon is almost entirely private lands that are under either urban or agricultural land uses. Generally, those larger parcels use for livestock grazing at relatively low stocking rates help maintain a healthy ecosystem whereas those lands with intensive uses, such as houses and orchard crops provide only minimal habitat values. In these areas, wide naturally vegetated buffers should be either maintained or created to protect and improve wetland and habitat functions of undeveloped lands.

The upper part of the watershed, particularly those lands upstream of the former Ferndale Ranch, are in natural condition and either part of the Santa Paula Creek Mitigation Bank or within the Los Padres National Forest. The trail up Santa Paula Canyon is very popular because of the great swimming holes and waterfall; however, too many of the users leave behind lots of trash and deface the boulders with graffiti. The Forest Service needs to patrol this trail and educate and cite those that do not respect the land.

SANTA PAULA RIDGE

Santa Paula Ridge bioregion (SPR) ranges from approximately 1,045 feet to 4,959 feet in elevation and is approximately 30,996 acres (12,544 hectares) in size and ranks 22nd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of Santa Paula Ridge, Santa Paula Mountain, as well as Pine Canyon, which is its largest canyon, draining into the lower Sespe Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix between San Benito and Lodo series soils from the Xeroll suborder.

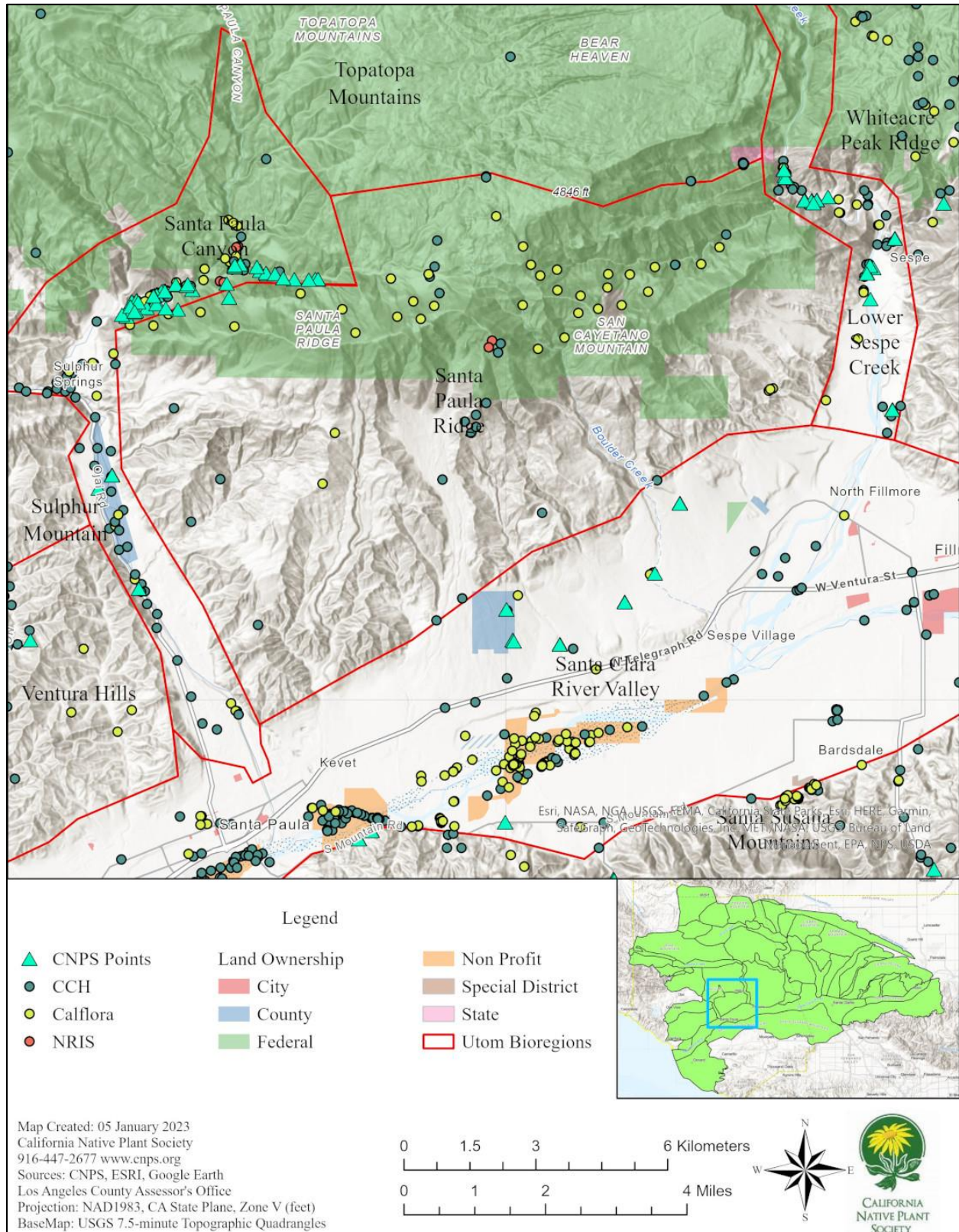
The climate of Santa Paula Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 84-88°F and the average mean low temperature is 38-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 19-27 inches/482.6-685.8 mm.

Most of the land in the Santa Paula Ridge is private and is concentrated in the lower elevation southern half of the bioregion, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. The higher elevations in the northern portion are Forest Service lands from the Los Padres National Forest and part of the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.

Santa Paula Ridge Bioregion Location

Santa Paula Ridge is located in between Santa Paula creek and Utom River watersheds. It is bordered by Topatopa Mountains to the north, Lower Sespe Creek to the east, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Santa Paula Canyon to the west. Figure 45, Map of Santa Paula Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Figure 45. Map of Santa Paula Ridge Bioregion



Santa Paula Ridge Flora

The Santa Paula Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 117 taxa, all of which are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS observed a total of 3 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at 1 waypoint. A total of 3 taxa were observed at this waypoint. Of these 3 taxa, 3 (100%) are native and 0 (0%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012). More data should be collected in this bioregion to better assess the ratio of native to non-native plant species.

No vouchers were collected from Santa Paula Ridge as part of this study, but 3 plant observations were made by David Magney. CCH cites 85 vouchers, representing 73 taxa⁷², recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 43, Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Paula Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More field work should be conducted here to better understand the flora of this bioregion.

Overall, Santa Paula Ridge is primarily dominated by Coastal Sage Scrub species such as *Salvia leucophylla*⁷³.

Table 43. Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Paula Ridge Bioregion Flora

Santa Paula Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	3
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	1
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷⁰	73
	# Vouchers Collected	85
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		117
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		85

Santa Paula Ridge Special-status Species

Eight (8) special-status species were observed or documented in Santa Paula Ridge, including: *Calochortus fimbriatus*, *Delphinium umbracolorum*, *Fritillaria ojaiensis*, *Juglans californica*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, and *Symphyotrichum greatae*.

Santa Paula Ridge Habitats

Santa Paula Ridge contains approximately five habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.

⁷² The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁷³ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Above: Aerial imagery of a north-facing slope along Santa Paula Ridge supporting Bigcone Spruce, *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*, and *Pinus lambertiana* Forests. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of south-facing slopes supporting sparse chaparral vegetation. (Photo obtained from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: view west-southwest of Coastal Sage Scrub dominated by Purple Sage, *Salvia leucophylla*. Right: View northward of steep slopes dominated by *Salvia leucophylla*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View west of south-facing slope of ridge with oil extraction facilities, which are common on the south side of Santa Paula Ridge. Right: Open Coastal Sage Scrub dominated by *Salvia leucophylla* in area used for livestock grazing. (Photos by David Magney.)

Santa Paula Ridge Recommendations

Santa Paula Ridge exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion. The areas dominated by non-native grasses would likely benefit from prescribed grazing, which is an active land practice on the south side of this bioregion, along with oil exploration and extraction.

SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS

Santa Susana Mountains bioregion (SSM) ranges from approximately 191 feet to 3,747 feet in elevation and is approximately 167,689 acres (67,863 hectares) in size and is the largest of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is comprised of numerous named mountains, ridges, valleys, and canyons. Some of the most prominent features include South Mountain, Big Mountain, Oak Ridge, Tripas Canyon, and Grimes Canyon which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is diverse and consists mostly of a mix of marine sedimentary rocks, while the soils are composed of either San Benito series in the Xerolls suborder or Calleguas series of the Orthents suborder.

The climate of the Santa Susana Mountains is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 82-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 43°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-25 inches/431.8-635 mm.

Roughly 80% of the land in the Santa Susana Mountains is privately owned, consisting of numerous land use types that includes small to large lots, small to large ranches, residential districts, industrial districts, and large agricultural fields. About 31,182 acres of the land is public. This public land is also diverse in classifications and includes parcels for county parks, regional parks, various open spaces, Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Nature Conservancy, and BLM land.

Santa Susana Mountains Bioregion Location

Santa Susana Mountains is the largest bioregion and is located to the south of the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Santa Clara River Valley to the north, northeast, and west, San Fernando Valley, Las Posas, and Simi Valley to the south, and Oxnard Plain to the southwest. Figure 46, Map of Santa Susana Mountains Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

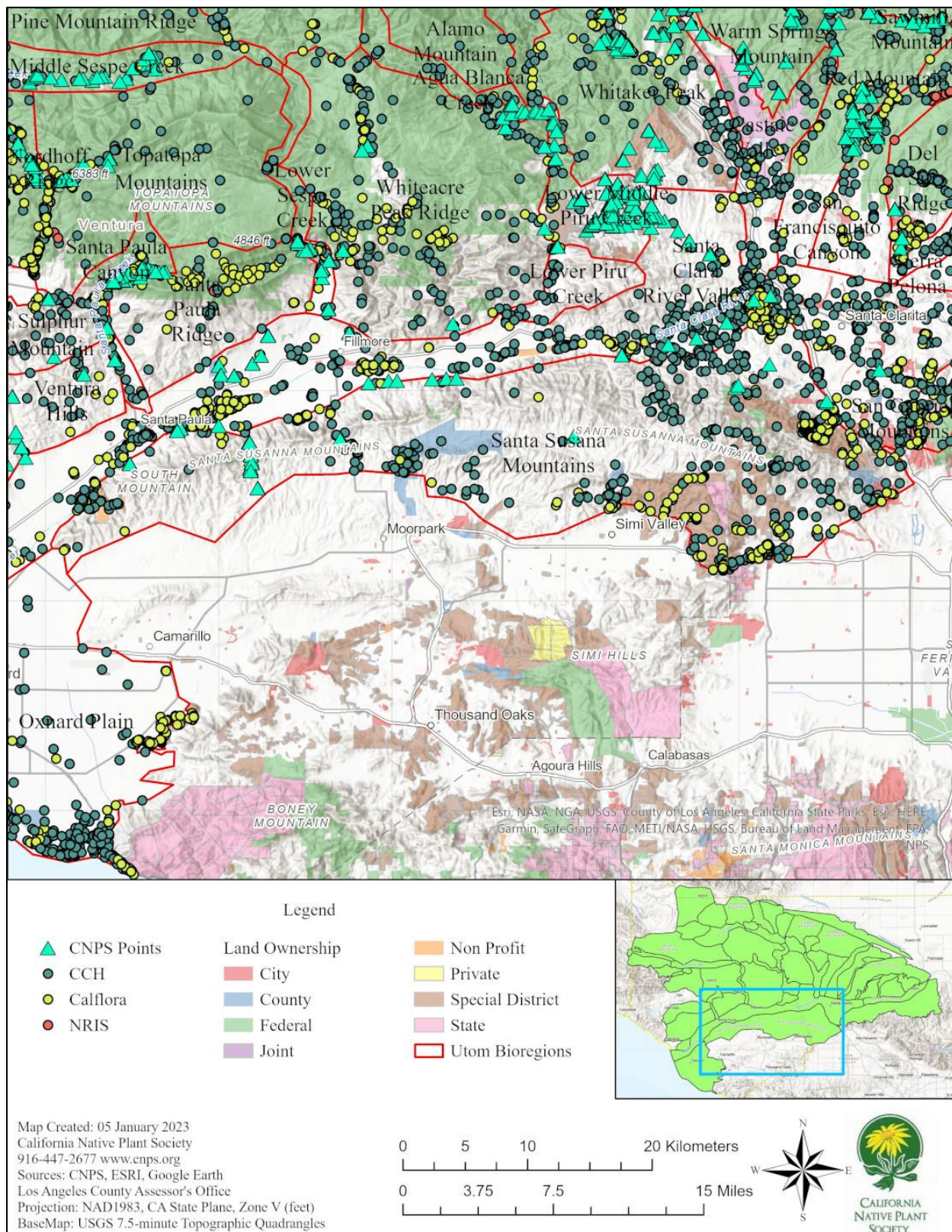
Santa Susana Mountains Flora

The Santa Susana Mountains bioregion flora contains approximately 405 taxa with an additional 9 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 115 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 20 waypoints. An average of 10 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 115 taxa observed, 86 (74.8%) are native and 29 (25.2%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly lower than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of twenty-one (21) vouchers were collected from Santa Susana Mountains, primarily by David Magney and some by Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 211 plant observations. CCH cites 2,129 vouchers, representing 648 taxa⁷⁴, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 44, Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Susana Mountains Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

⁷⁴ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 46. Map of Santa Susana Mountains Bioregion



Overall, Santa Susana Mountains is primarily dominated by herblands, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Coast Live Oak Woodland species.

Table 44. Consolidated Statistics of the Santa Susana Mountains Bioregion Flora

Santa Susana Mountains Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	115
	# Vouchers Collected	21
	# Waypoints	20
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷²	648
	# Vouchers Collected	2,129
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		405
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		2,150

Santa Susana Mountains Special-status Species

Twentythree (23) special-status species were observed or documented in Santa Susana Mountains, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *C. clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. fimbriatus*, *C. plummerae*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*, *Cicuta maculata* var. *bolanderi*, *Convolvulus simulans*, *Deinandra minthornii*, *Harpagonella palmeri*, *Hordeum intercedens*, *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*, *Juglans californica*, *Lupinus paynei*, *Malacothamnus davidsonii*, *Mucronea californica*, *Navarretia ojaiensis*, *Orcuttia californica*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, and *Robinia neomexicana*.

Santa Susana Mountains Habitats

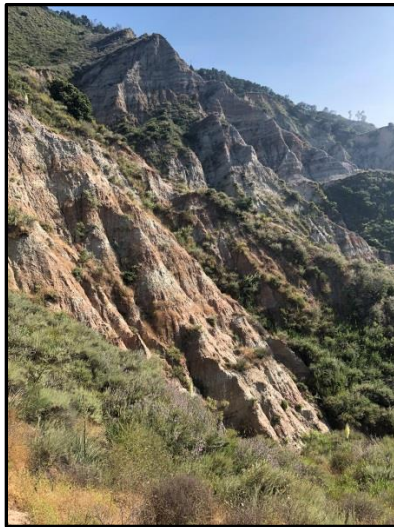
Santa Susana Mountains contains approximately six genera habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: View northwest of burned Lion Canyon on the northeast slope of the Santa Susana Mountains. This canyon was the set for the popular TV show, *Dukes of Hazard*. *Right:* Aerial oblique view west of the Oak Ridge portion of the Santa Susana Mountains, dominated by herblands on the summit and Coast Live Oak Woodland on the north-facing slopes. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of a south-facing slope in the Santa Susana Mountains. Slopes here are dominated by chaparral and annual herbland vegetation with oak woodlands lining drainages. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: View westward of steep badlands topography on Newhall Ranch. Center: Valley Oak, *Quercus lobata*, on the summit of the Santa Susana Mountains in Los Angeles County. Right: View eastward of steep bank dominated by Coastal Sage Scrub on Newhall Ranch. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of a north-facing slope in the Santa Susana Mountains. Slopes here support annual herbland, chaparral, and woodland vegetation. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)

Santa Susana Mountains Recommendations

Santa Susana Mountains exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep to gentle slopes that are used for ranching, oil and gas extraction, and aggregate mining. The areas dominated by non-native grasses would likely benefit from prescribed grazing. Preserving significant portions of the herbland habitats in this bioregion will be important to protect biodiversity of the watershed.

SAWMILL MOUNTAIN

Sawmill Mountain bioregion (SawM) ranges from approximately 1,956 feet to 5,789 feet in elevation and is approximately 65,952 acres (26,690 hectares) in size and ranks 11th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of named high mountain ridges with numerous canyons, most of which draining south and west with the largest canyon being Elizabeth Lake Canyon running through the bioregion and draining into Castaic Lake. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is a mix of marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, while the soils are composed of Baywood series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Sawmill Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 82-94°F and the average mean low temperature is 36-40°F. The average annual precipitation is 23-29 inches/584.2-736.6 mm.

Most of the land on Sawmill Mountain is public Forest Service land in the Angeles National Forest. Only 2,175 acres, roughly 3%, is privately owned and consists of small to large lots and small ranches restricted in and around Elizabeth Lake Canyon.

Sawmill Mountain Bioregion Location

The Sawmill Mountain bioregion is located in the eastern portion of Castaic Creek/Lake watershed. It is bordered by Portal Ridge to the north, San Francisquito Canyon to the east, Red Mountain and Warm Springs Canyon to the south, and Redrock Mountain and Liebre Mountain to the west. This Sawmill Mountain should not be confused with the Sawmill Mountain in Ventura County that is part of Mount Pinos. Figure 46, Map of Sawmill Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Sawmill Mountain Flora

The Sawmill Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 427 taxa with an additional 65 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 457 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 104 waypoints. An average of 20.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 457 taxa observed, 412 (90.2%) are native and 45 (9.8%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of two hundred fifty-one (251) vouchers were collected from Sawmill Mountain, primarily by David Magney and Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 1,964 plant observations. CCH cites 575 vouchers, representing 329 taxa⁷⁵, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 45, Consolidated Statistics of the Sawmill Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Sawmill Mountain is primarily dominated by chaparral and woodland species⁷⁶.

⁷⁵ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁷⁶ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 47. Map of Sawmill Mountain Bioregion

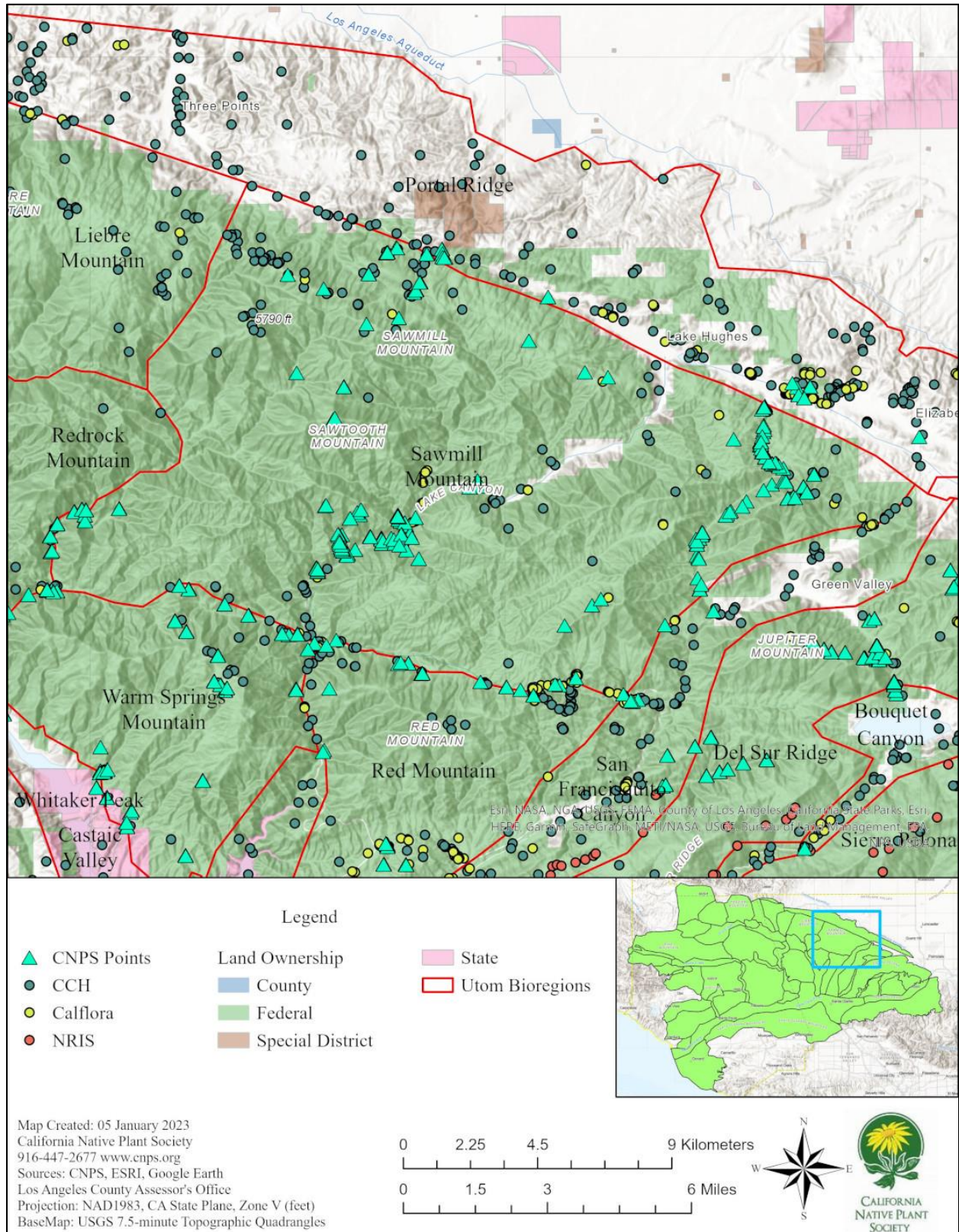


Table 45. Consolidated Statistics of the Sawmill Mountain Bioregion Flora

Sawmill Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	457
	# Vouchers Collected	251
	# Waypoints	104
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷⁴	329
	# Vouchers Collected	575
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		427
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		826

Sawmill Mountain Special-status Species

Nine (9) special-status species were observed or documented in Sawmill Mountain, including: *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Clinopodium mimuloides*, *Cryptantha clokeyi*, *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, and *Symphyotrichum greatae*.

Sawmill Mountain Habitats

Sawmill Mountain contains approximately six general habitat types, composed of forests, woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: Chaparral on southeast-facing slope in South Portal Canyon dominated by Bigberry Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos glauca*. *Right:* Drainage on northern flank of Grass Mountain, providing habitat for Bigcone Spruce, *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Chaparral slope on northern flank of Sawmill Mountain dominated by the fire following Poodle-dog Bush, *Turricula parryi*. *Right:* Bush Interior Live Oak, *Quercus wislizeni* ssp. *frutescens*, resprouting on a north-facing chaparral slope after the 2019 Lake Fire. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Riparian course in Prospect Canyon displaying ectone of chaparral, riparian, and oak woodland habitats. *Right:* Wide floodplain of Fish Canyon dominated by nonnatives, Slender Wild Oats, *Avena barbata*, and Rabbitfoot Grass, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, after the Lake Fire. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Sawmill Mountain Recommendations

Sawmill Mountain exhibits a high diversity of native plants. Most of this bioregion is managed by the Angeles National Forest for watershed protection and recreational uses, and those objectives are congruent with maintaining biodiversity of this bioregion.

SIERRA PELONA

Sierra Pelona bioregion (SP) ranges from approximately 1,598 feet to 4,980 feet in elevation and is approximately 81,412 acres (26,690 hectares) in size and ranks 8th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of a large ridge with few named mountains and numerous named canyons draining to its south with Texas Canyon being one of the largest, all of which drains into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly composed of the Gaviota series in the Orthents suborder.

The climate of the Sierra Pelona is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 86-92°F and the average mean low temperature is 38-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 19-21 inches/482.6-533.4 mm.

The land in the Sierra Pelona is closely split between public and private. 42,371 acres are public and mostly consist of Forest Service land in the Angeles National Forest concentrated in the northwest portion of the bioregion. The remaining 39,040 acres are concentrated in the eastern and southern portions and are composed of small to large lots and large ranches.

Sierra Pelona Bioregion Location

Sierra Pelona is a large mountain range and drains into several smaller watersheds. It is bordered by Leona and Anaverde Valleys to the north, Acton Valley, Sierra Pelona Valley, and Mint Canyon to the southeast, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Bouquet Canyon to the west. Leona and Anaverde Valleys are not a part of any bioregion and are outside of the Utom River watershed. Figure 48, Map of Sierra Pelona Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Sierra Pelona Flora

The Sierra Pelona bioregion flora contains approximately 465 taxa with an additional 4 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 98 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 13 waypoints. An average of 20.1 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 98 taxa observed, 84 (85.7%) are native and 14 (14.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of twenty-five (25) vouchers were collected from Sierra Pelona, primarily by Adam Hoeft and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with 236 plant observations. CCH cites 1,064 vouchers, representing 451 taxa⁷⁷, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 46, Consolidated Statistics of the Sierra Pelona Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Sierra Pelona is primarily dominated by chaparral species⁷⁸.

⁷⁷ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁷⁸ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 48. Map of Sierra Pelona Bioregion

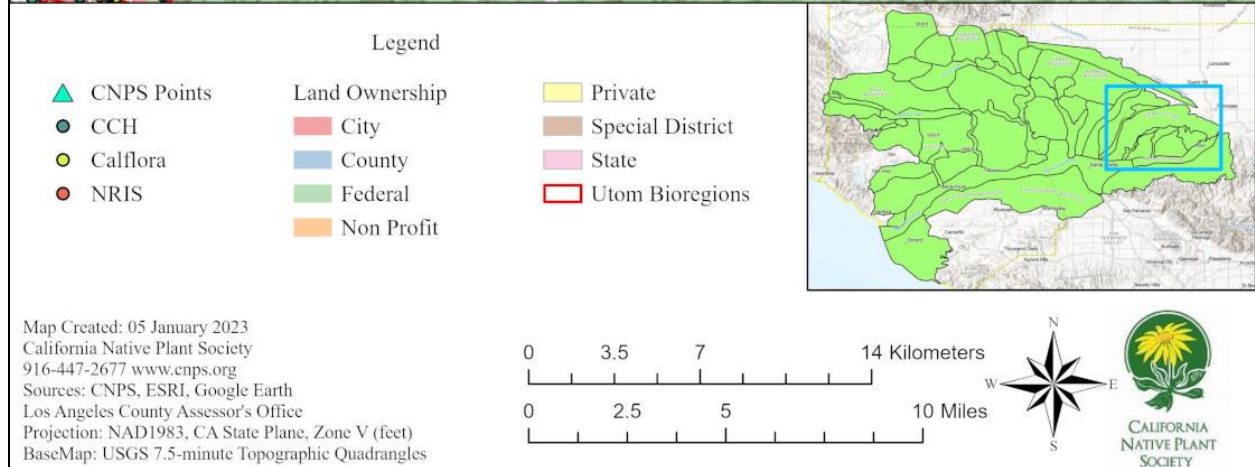
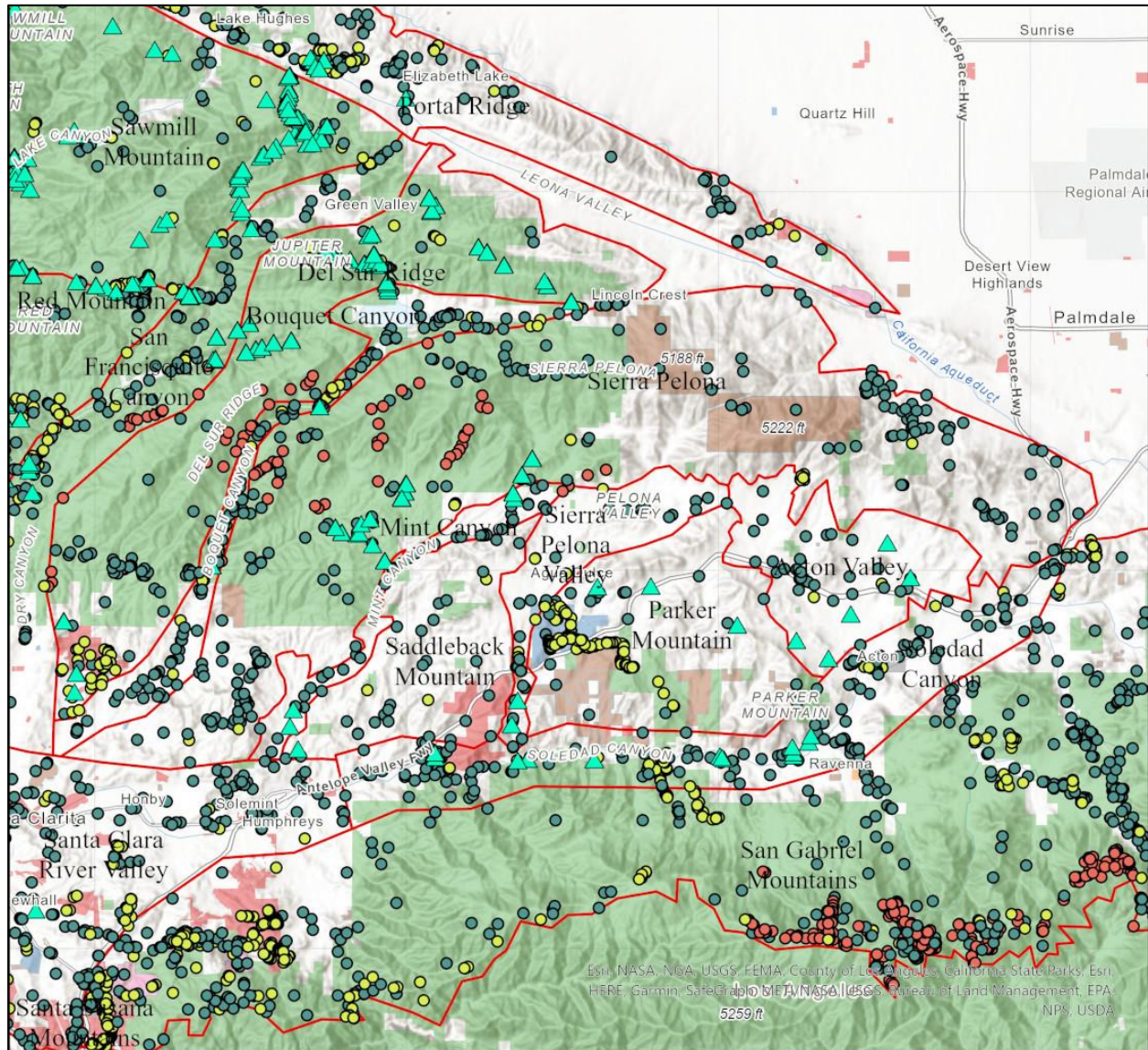


Table 46. Consolidated Statistics of the Sierra Pelona Bioregion Flora

Sierra Pelona Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	98
	# Vouchers Collected	25
	# Waypoints	13
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷⁶	451
	# Vouchers Collected	1,064
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		465
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		1,089

Sierra Pelona Special-status Species

Seventeen (17) special-status species were observed or documented in Sierra Pelona, including: *Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*, *Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Castilleja gleasoni*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*, *Cryptantha clokeyi*, *Harpagonella palmeri*, *Malacothamnus davidsonii*, *Navarretia fossalis*, *N. setiloba*, *Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Orcuttia californica*, *Perideridia pringlei*, and *Syntrichopappus lemmonii*.

Sierra Pelona Habitats

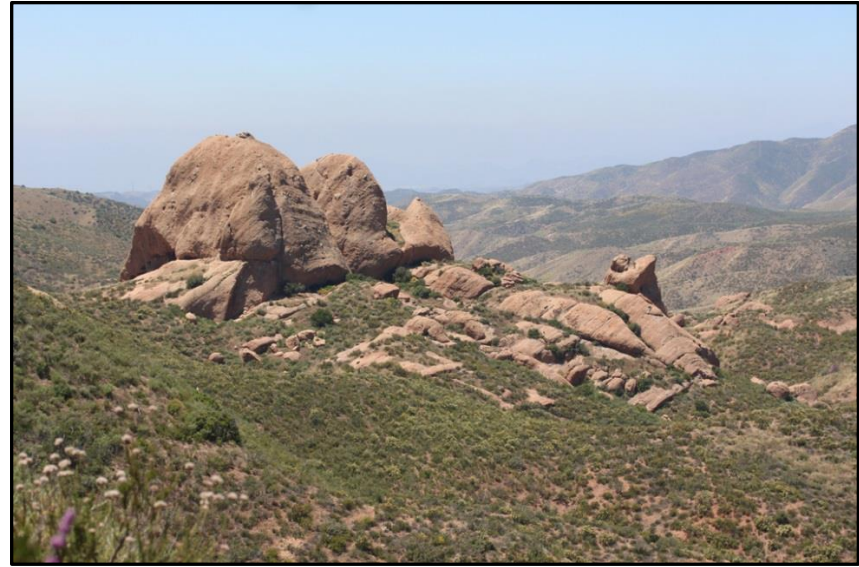
Sierra Pelona contains approximately five habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Above: Aerial imagery of lower elevation slopes close to the Mojave Desert. The xeric slopes here are dominated by sparse desert scrub and annual herbland habitats. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of south-facing slopes along Sierra Pelona Ridge supporting chaparral, riparian, and oak woodland habitats. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: The Sierra Pelona bioregion is almost exclusively Chamise-Ceanothus Chaparral with some impressive rock outcrops. Openings in the chaparral offer rich assemblages of wildflowers. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Open *Ceanothus cuneatus* Shrubland Alliance in Rush Canyon. Center: Wildflowers display in early June in openings of Ceanothus Chaparral in Rush Canyon. Right: Close-ups of *Clarkia purpurea* ssp. *quadrivulnera*, *C. bottae*, and *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *parryi* from a field of wildflowers. (Photos by David Magney.)



From left to right: Woolly Bluecurls (*Trichostema lanatum*), Cleveland Spineflower (*Chorizanthe clevelandii*), a lavender-colored Sapphire Woollystar (*Eriastrum sappharinum* ssp. *sappharinum*), Butterfly Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus venustus*), and Peirson's Morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*). (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Buck Brush, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, in fruit. Center: Four-spot Purple Clarkia, *Clarkia purpurea* ssp. *quadrivulnera*. Right: Goldenstars, *Bloomeria crocea* ssp. *crocea*, in front of Beavertail Cactus, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *basilaris*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Sierra Pelona Recommendations

Sierra Pelona exhibits a rich diversity of native plants particularly considering that it is mostly chaparral and coastal scrub. A portion of this bioregion is managed as an OHV recreation area with many trails and 4-wheel drive roads, which has potential to result in the destruction of natural vegetation; however, the Angeles National Forest seems to be doing a good job at managing this potentially destructive activity since illegal trails seem to be a minimum.

SIERRA PELONA VALLEY

Sierra Pelona Valley bioregion (SPV) ranges from approximately 1,952 feet to 3,321 feet in elevation and is approximately 8,490 acres (3,435 hectares) in size and ranks 46th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Sierra Pelona Valley and Agua Dulce Canyon which drains into the Utom River in Soledad Canyon. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, and its soils are mostly of the Caperton series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Sierra Pelona Valley is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 38°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Most of the land in the Sierra Pelona Valley is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. Only about 420 acres are classified as public and are managed by a variety of agencies such as BLM, Los Angeles County, and Santa Clarita Watershed Recreation and Conservation Authority.

Sierra Pelona Valley Bioregion Location

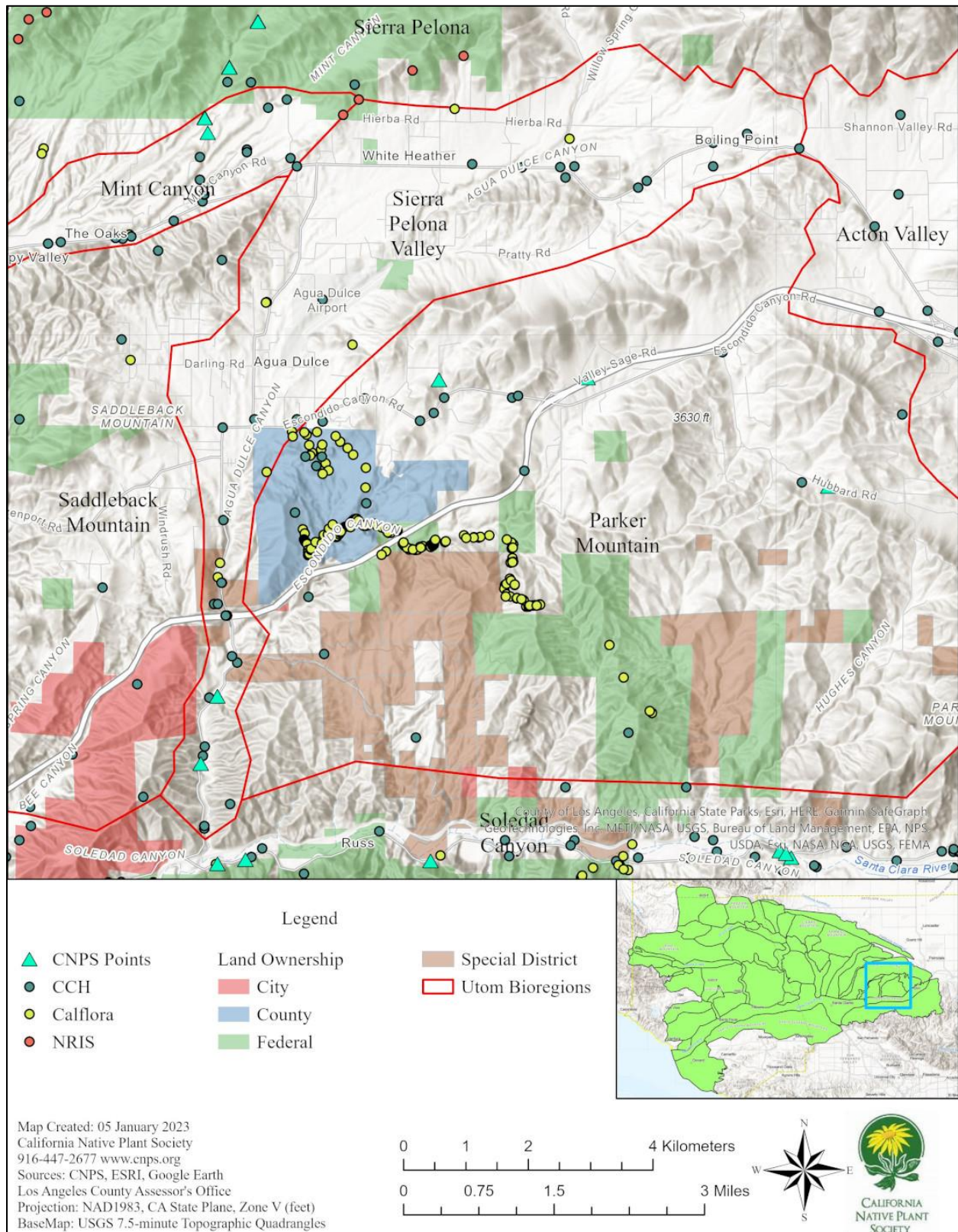
Sierra Pelona Valley is located in the Agua Dulce Creek watershed. It is bordered by Sierra Pelona to the north, Parker Mountain to the east, Soledad Canyon to the south, and Saddleback Mountain to the west. Figure 49, Map of Sierra Pelona Valley Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Sierra Pelona Valley is accessed via paved roads such as the Sierra Highway and Agua Dulce Canyon Road, plus other public roads.

Sierra Pelona Valley Flora

The Sierra Pelona Valley flora contains approximately 96 taxa with an additional 6 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 28 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 2 waypoints. An average of 15.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 28 taxa observed, 20 (71.4%) are native and 8 (28.6%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly lower than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 49. Map of Sierra Pelona Valley Bioregion



A total of one (1) voucher was collected from Sierra Pelona Valley, by Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 30 plant observations. CCH cites 132 vouchers, representing 96 taxa⁷⁹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 47, Consolidated Statistics of the Sierra Pelona Valley Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More field work could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

Overall, Sierra Pelona Valley is primarily dominated by open xeric shrubland species⁸⁰.

Table 47. Consolidated Statistics of the Sierra Pelona Valley Bioregion Flora

Sierra Pelona Valley Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	28
	# Vouchers Collected	1
	# Waypoints	2
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁷⁸	96
	# Vouchers Collected	132
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		96
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		133

Sierra Pelona Valley Special-status Species

Three (3) special-status species were observed or documented in Sierra Pelona Valley, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, and *Syntrichopappus lemmonii*.

Sierra Pelona Valley Habitats

Sierra Pelona Valley contains approximately four of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and herblands, including Juniper Woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands, plus rural development.

⁷⁹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁸⁰ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Above: Aerial imagery of hillside drainage supporting shrubland habitat. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of low elevation slopes in Sierra Pelona Valley supporting sparse shrublands and annual herblands. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)

Sierra Pelona Valley Recommendations

Sierra Pelona Valley exhibits a low diversity of native plants; however, our current knowledge of the flora of this bioregion is minimal at best. Additional research is warranted.

SOLEDAD CANYON

Soledad Canyon bioregion (SolC) ranges from approximately 1,608 feet to 3,616 feet in elevation and is approximately 25,335 acres (10,253 hectares) in size and ranks 26th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of the main Soledad Canyon and adjacent tributaries which drain into the Utom River. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of plutonic rocks, and its soils variable and include Caperton series in the Xerolls suborder and Avawatz series in the Fluvents suborder.

The climate of the Soledad Canyon is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 94°F and the average mean low temperature is 37°F. The average annual precipitation is 13-19 inches/330.2-482.6 mm.

Most of the land in the Soledad Canyon is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches as well as a few mining operations. Roughly 7,117 acres are designated public land and are managed by a variety of agencies that include Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, BLM, Nature Conservancy, and USFS of the Angeles National Forest.

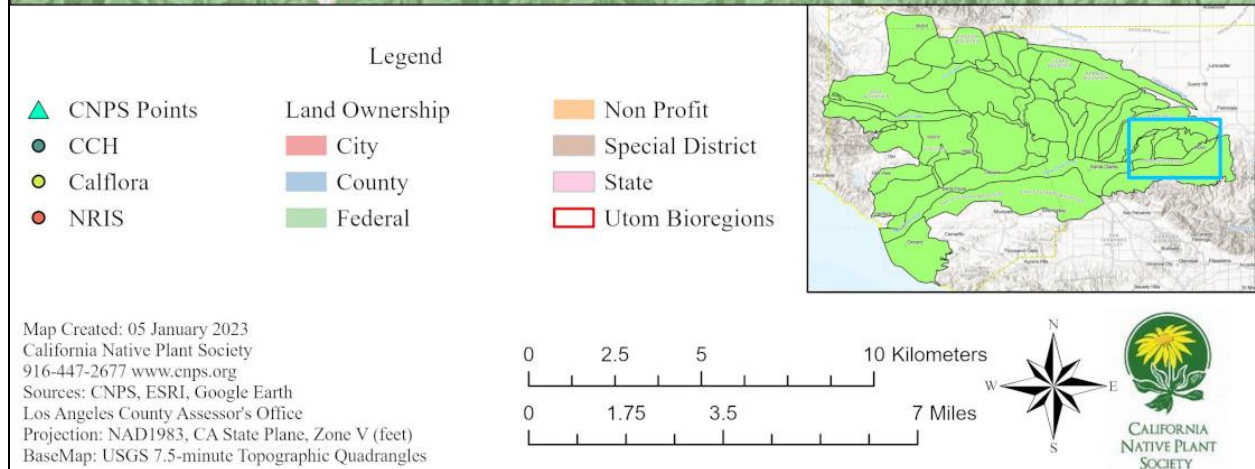
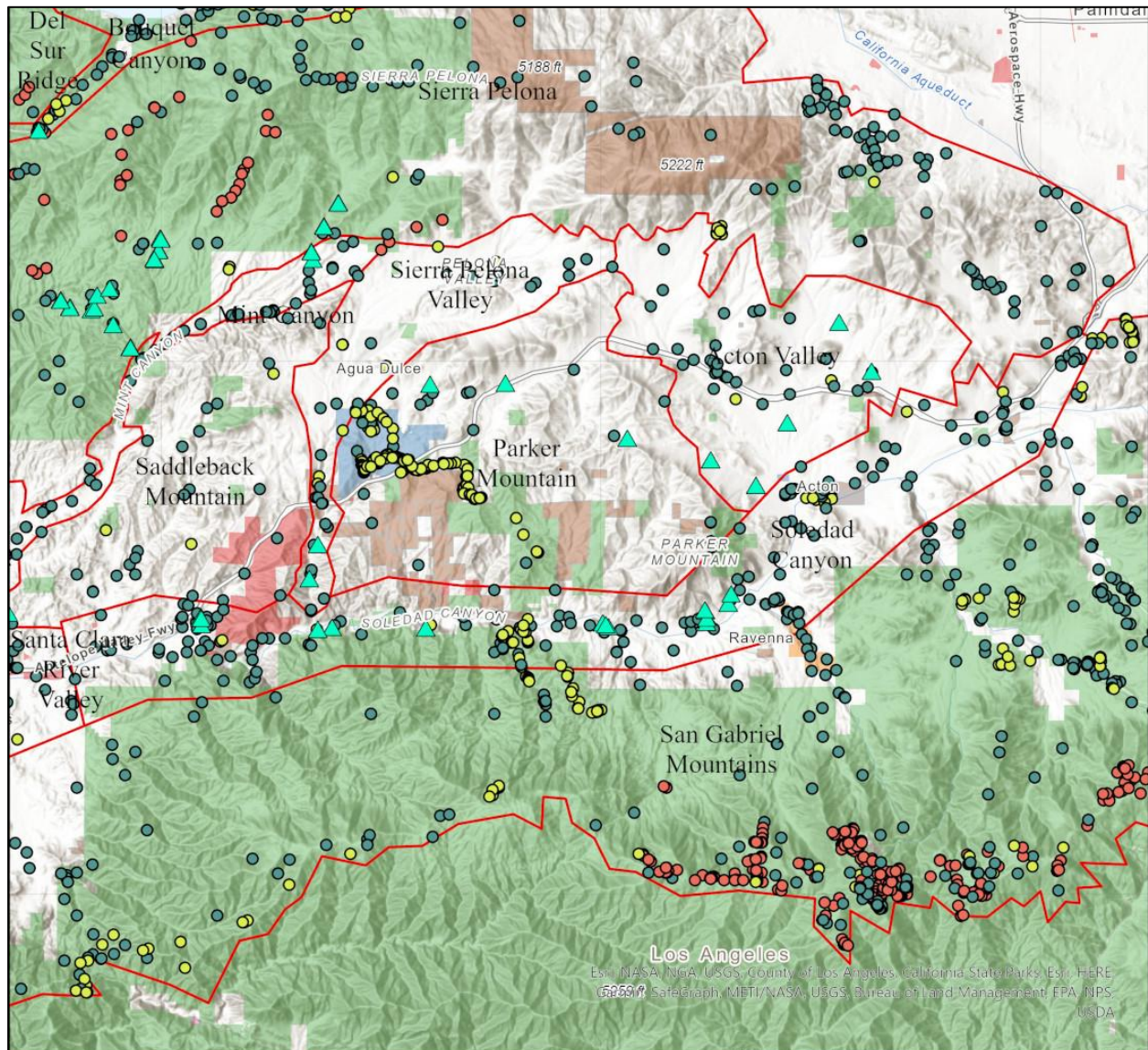
Soledad Canyon Bioregion Location

Soledad Canyon is located in the Utom River watershed. It is bordered by Acton Valley, Parker Mountain, Sierra Pelona Valley, and Saddleback Mountain to the north, San Gabriel Mountains to the east and south, and Santa Clara River Valley to the west. Figure 50, Map of Soledad Canyon Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Soledad Canyon Flora

The Soledad Canyon bioregion flora contains approximately 465 taxa with an additional 6 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 93 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 10 waypoints. An average of 13.4 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 93 taxa observed, 80 (86%) are native and 13 (14%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 50. Map of Soledad Canyon Bioregion



A total of seventeen (17) vouchers were collected from Soledad Canyon, primarily by David Magney, Jordan Collins, and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 131 plant observations. CCH cites 1,235 vouchers, representing 467 taxa⁸¹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 48, Consolidated Statistics of the Soledad Canyon Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Soledad Canyon is characterized by the Utom River and its floodplain and the adjacent hills⁸². The riparian areas are dominated by Fremont Cottonwood, *Populus fremontii*, and the bases of slopes are characterized by Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, which the slopes contain open Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation.

Table 48. Consolidated Statistics of the Soledad Canyon Bioregion Flora

Soledad Canyon Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	93
	# Vouchers Collected	17
	# Waypoints	10
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸⁰	467
	# Vouchers Collected	1,235
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		465
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		1,252

Soledad Canyon Special-status Species

Seventeen (17) special-status species were observed or documented in Soledad Canyon, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. plummerae*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Camissoniopsis lewisii*, *Castilleja gleasoni*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Dodecahema leptoceras* (not seen in surveys, CNDDDB records exist), *Eriastrum sparsiflorum*, *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*, *Leptosiphon aureus*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Stylocline masonii*, *Symphotrichum greatae*, and *Syntrichopappus lemmonii*

Soledad Canyon Habitats

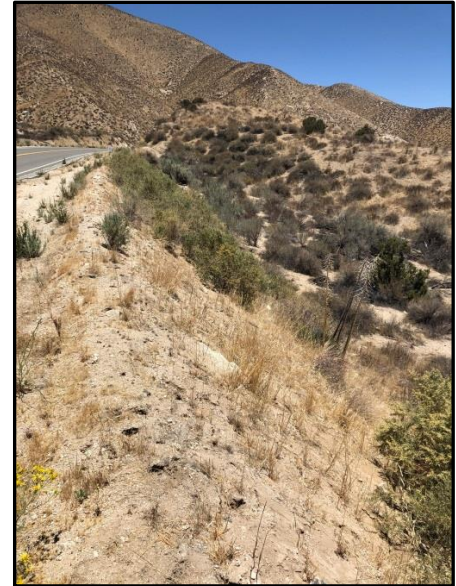
Soledad Canyon contains approximately six habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.

⁸¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁸² The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: Soledad Canyon floodplain dominated by Thicketleaf Yerba Santa, *Eriodictyon crassifolium*. Right: Soledad Canyon floodplain habitats referred to as Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Above: Arid slopes above the floodplain in the area of Ravena. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Coastal Sage Scrub and chaparral habitats on the steep and rugged slopes on both sides of the Utom River. *Right:* Remnants of Cottonwood Forest along Soledad Canyon Road were part of the Utom River floodplain riparian habitat. Litter is a big problem in this bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)

Soledad Canyon Recommendations

Soledad Canyon exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants; however, nearly all of the land is in private ownership and many property owners are not respectful of the natural habitats. Floodplain areas need to be preserved and their natural vegetation and processes restored.

SULPHUR MOUNTAIN

The Sulphur Mountain bioregion (SM) ranges from approximately 227 feet to 2,612 feet in elevation and is approximately 33,916 acres (13,725 hectares) in size and ranks 20th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of the Sulphur Mountain ridge with numerous named canyons and drainages, with the southern portion draining into Utom River and the northern portion into Ojai Valley. Only the eastern half of Sulphur Mountain is within the Utom River watershed, with the western half part of the Ventura River watershed. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Botella and San Benito series of the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of Sulphur Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 84°F and the average mean low temperature is 38-46°F. The average annual precipitation is 21-29 inches/533.4-736.6 mm.

All of the land on Sulphur Mountain is private, consisting of small to large lots and small to large ranches.

Sulphur Mountain Bioregion Location

Sulphur Mountain is a part of the Ventura River, Santa Paula Creek, and Utom River watersheds. It is bordered by Ojai Valley and Topatopa Mountains to the north, Santa Paula Canyon to the east, Ventura Hills to the south, and Red Mountain and Lake Casitas to the west. Figure 51, Map

of Sulphur Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Sulphur Mountain Flora

The Sulphur Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 262 taxa with 1 additional taxon identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 20 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 2 waypoints. An average of 9.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 20 taxa observed, 17 (85%) are native and 3 (15%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of one (1) voucher was collected from Sulphur Mountain, by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 19 plant observations. CCH cites 227 vouchers, representing 149 taxa⁸³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 49, Consolidated Statistics of the Sulphur Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Sulphur Mountain is primarily dominated by Coast Live Oak Woodlands, herblands, and Coastal Sage Scrub⁸⁴.

Table 49. Consolidated Statistics of the Sulphur Mountain Bioregion Flora

Sulphur Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	20
	# Vouchers Collected	1
	# Waypoints	2
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸²	149
	# Vouchers Collected	227
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		262
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		228

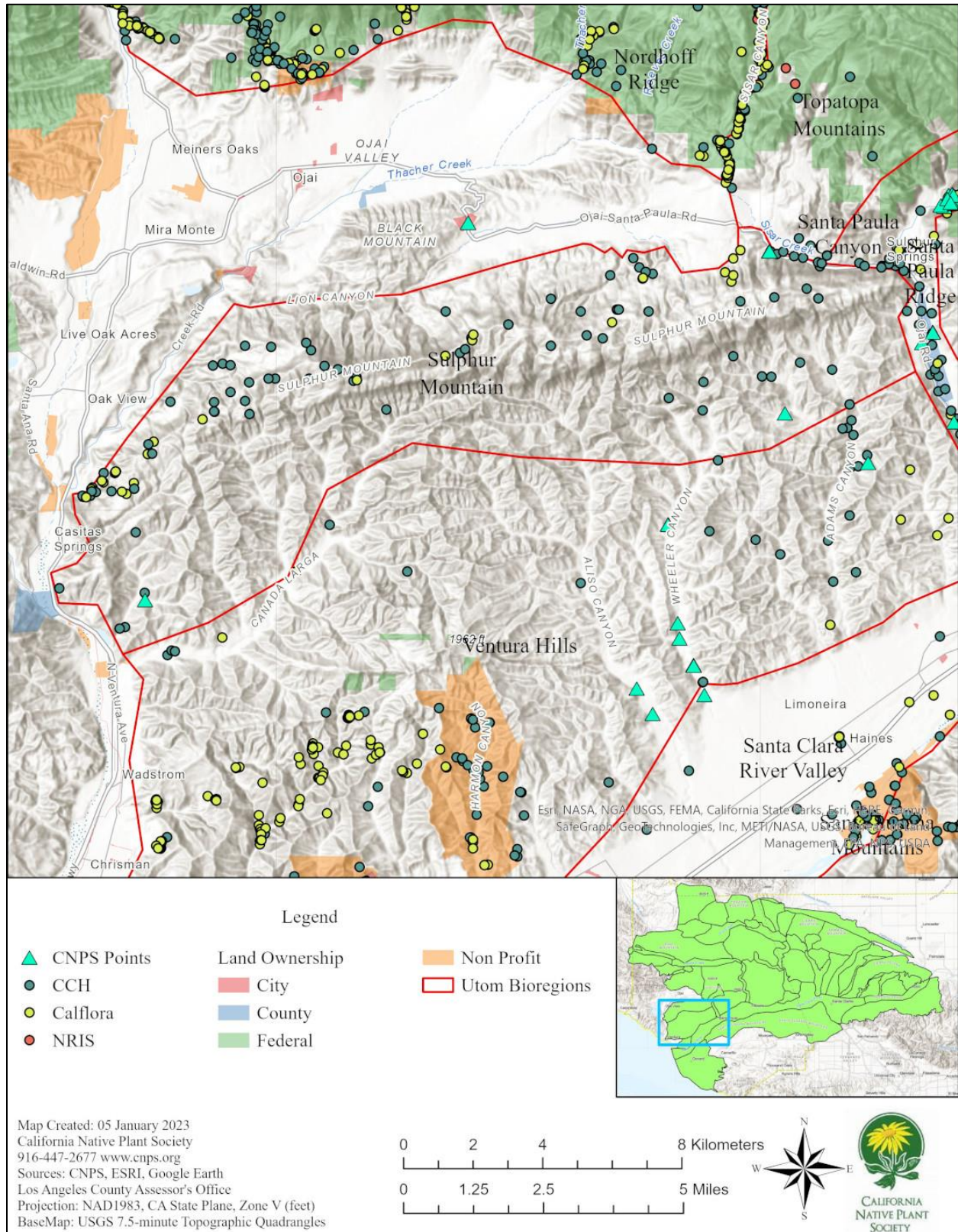
Sulphur Mountain Special-status Species

Eleven (11) special-status species were observed or documented in Sulphur Mountain, including: *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*, *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *C. clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. fimbriatus*, *Fritillaria agrestis*, *Juglans californica*, *Lasthenia ferrisiae*, *Navarretia ojaiensis*, and *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*.

⁸³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁸⁴ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 51. Map of Sulphur Mountain Bioregion



Sulphur Mountain Habitats

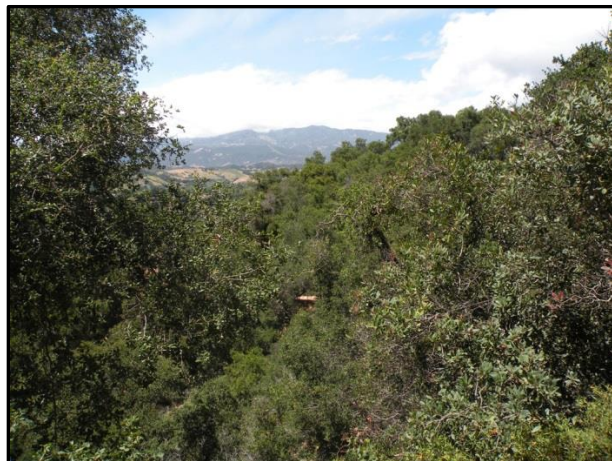
Sulphur Mountain contains approximately six of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Coast Live Oak Woodland is the primary plant community, dominated by *Quercus agrifolia*. Coastal Sage Scrub dominated by *Artemisia californica* and *Salvia apiana*, *S. leucophylla*, and *S. mellifera* occupy the arid south-facing slopes along with extensive open herbland areas.



Above: Aerial imagery of steep south-facing slopes along Sulphur Mountain supporting sparse chaparral vegetation, annual herblands, and oak woodlands. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Aerial imagery of north-facing slopes along Sulphur Mountain supporting lush oak woodlands. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Coast Live Oak Woodland dominates the top of Sulphur Mountain and some of the slopes as well. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Pseudo-panoramic view south of Coast Live Oak Woodland and Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation on the western ed of Sulphur Mountain. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View south of a canyon on the south slope of Sulphur Mountain showing herblands in the foreground and Coast Live Oak Woodland and Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation beyond. *Right:* View east along Sulphur Mountain Road (west) on ridgetop showing Coast Live Oak Woodland and cliff face habitats. (Photos by David Magney.)

Sulphur Mountain Recommendations

Sulphur Mountain exhibits a rich diversity of native plants. It is nearly all private ranches and rural homes and estates with minimal restrictions on removing the native vegetation except native trees, such as the Coast Live Oak, which requires a permit and mitigation.

TEHACHAPI MOUNTAINS

Tehachapi Mountains bioregion (TehM) ranges from approximately 3,536 feet to 4,855 feet in elevation and is approximately 2,918 acres (1,180 hectares) in size and ranks 52nd in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of the south facing foothills and canyons of the southern Tehachapi Mountains, which drains into Gorman Creek. It is part of the Southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi geographic subdivisions.

Its geology is composed of plutonic rocks, and its soils are mostly Walong series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Tehachapi Mountains is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88°F and the average mean low temperature is 34°F. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches/381 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Tehachapi Mountains is private (Tejon Ranch), consisting of large lots used primarily for ranching. Only one 72-acre parcel is public and is managed by the BLM. Most of the portion of this bioregion within the Utom River watershed was formerly the Mishner Ranch, now owned by the Tejon Ranch Company.

Tehachapi Mountains Bioregion Location

Tehachapi Mountains is the smallest bioregion and is located in the Piru Creek watershed, specifically Gorman Creek. It is bordered by the southern Tehachapi Mountains to the north, the western Mojave Desert to the east, Peace Valley to the south, and Castac Valley to the west. Figure 52, Map of Tehachapi Mountains Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Tehachapi Mountains Flora

The Tehachapi Mountains bioregion flora contains approximately 191 taxa, all of which are identified to species at the minimum. CNPS did not survey this bioregion due to private landownership restrictions in this bioregion.

No vouchers were collected from Tehachapi Mountains as part of this study, and no plant observations were made. CCH cites 88 vouchers, representing 55 taxa⁸⁵, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study.

⁸⁵ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature; however, the DMEC vouchers have not yet been deposited into the UCSB Herbarium, waiting for labels to be written. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 52. Map of Tehachapi Mountains Bioregion

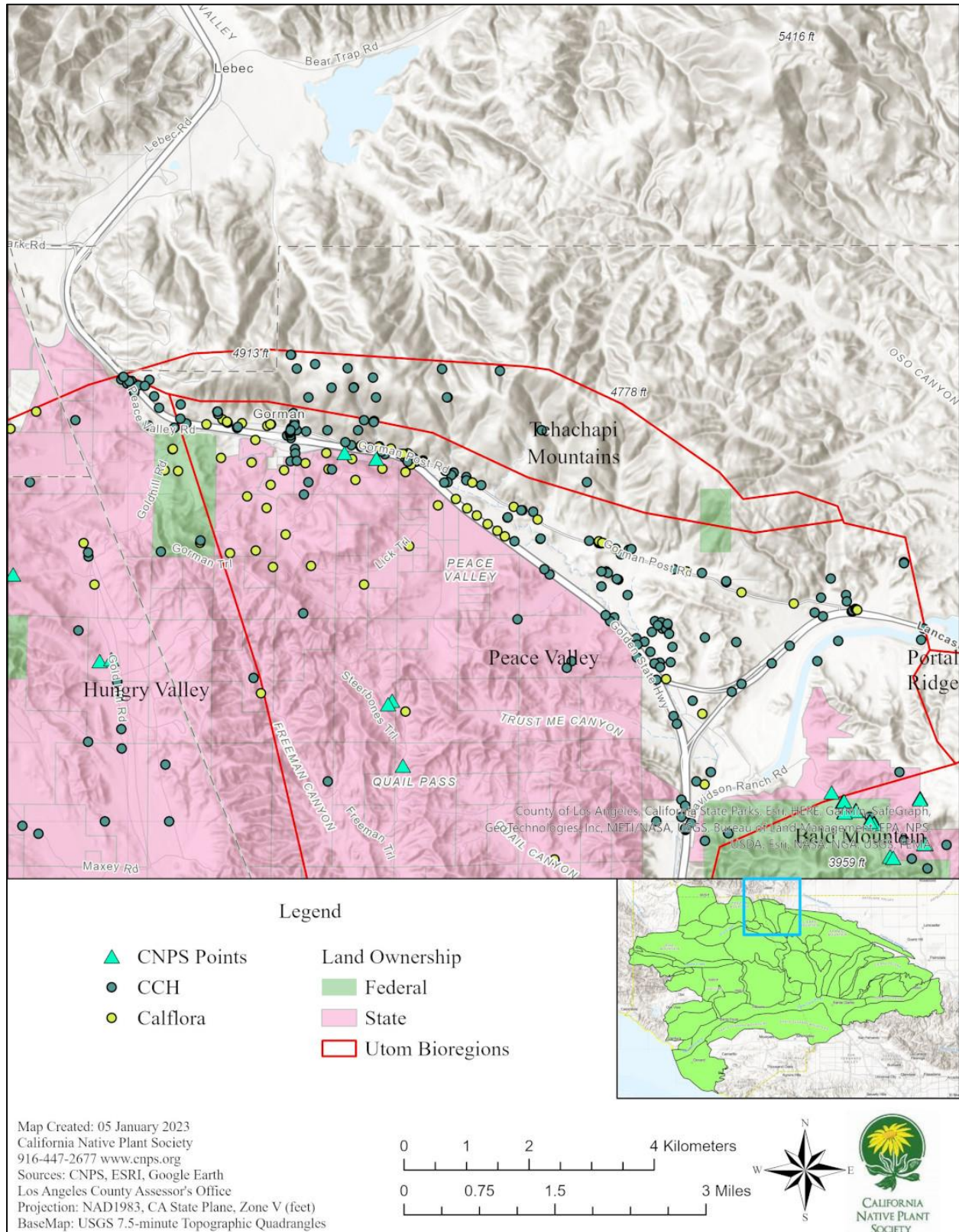


Table 50, Consolidated Statistics of the Tehachapi Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More fieldwork could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

Overall, Tehachapi Mountains is primarily dominated by herblands (wildflower fields that have outstanding displays in most years during the spring) and oak woodlands. This area of Tejon Ranch was the subject of a botanical survey commissioned by the Tejon Ranch Conservancy in 2009 ([David Magney Environmental Consulting 2010](#)), which represented one of the only times the Michner Ranch was ever botanized.

Table 50. Consolidated Statistics of the Tehachapi Mountains Bioregion Flora

Tehachapi Mountains Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	-
	# Vouchers Collected	-
	# Waypoints	-
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸⁴	55
	# Vouchers Collected	88
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		191
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		88

Tehachapi Mountains Special-status Species

Two (2) special-status species are documented in Tehachapi Mountains, including: *Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta* and *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*.

Tehachapi Mountains Habitats

Tehachapi Mountains contains approximately four of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and herblands (wildflower fields).



Left: View west of ridgetop showing herblands, here dominated by the perennial Southern Mountain Lupine, *Lupinus albifrons* var. *austromontanus*. *Right:* View northeastward of herblands on the ridgetop. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Aerial imagery of the Tehachapi Mountains bioregion dominated by annual herblands on south-facing slopes. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



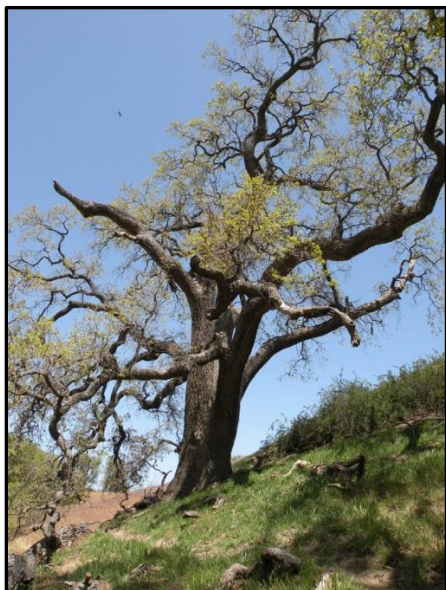
Left: View northwest of herbland and oak woodland habitats on the ridgetop. *Right:* View south-southeast towards Peace Valley and the San Andreas Fault Zone of herblands that often have fabulous springtime wildflower displays. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View southwest of north-facing slope of Blue Oak Woodland and herblands habitats. Right: View northward down narrow canyon containing herblands. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: view southward of ridgetop showing herblands, here dominated by the perennial Southern Mountain Lupine, *Lupinus albifrons* var. *austromontanus*. Right: steep south-facing slope above Gorman of herblands (wildflower fields) and open xeric shrubland habitats. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View of a Valley Oak, *Quercus lobata*, leafing out in the spring. Right: south-facing slopes of herblands and scattered Blue Oak trees, *Quercus douglasii*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Tehachapi Mountains Recommendations

The Michner Ranch portion of the Tejon Ranch representing the watershed portion of the Tehachapi bioregion exhibits a high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slope and ridgetops that are managed for livestock grazing and are part of the Tejon Ranch Conservancy management areas of the Tejon Ranch, protecting them from development. The livestock grazing practices by the Tejon Ranch have been a good example of good land stewardship, which should be continued.

TOPATOPA MOUNTAINS

The Topatopa Mountains bioregion (TTM) ranges from approximately 3,575 feet to 6,715 feet in elevation and is approximately 67,261 acres (27,220 hectares) in size and ranks 9th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of a few named mountains (Topatopa and Hines Peak), high ridges, and named canyons such as the West Fork Sespe Creek. The bioregion mostly drains into either the Sespe Creek or Santa Paula Canyon. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed mostly of marine sedimentary rocks, including the Matilija, Juncal, Coldwater, Cozy Dell, and Sespe Formations. The bioregion soils are made up of Lodo series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Topatopa Mountains is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 80-92°F and the average mean low temperature is 34-38°F. The average annual precipitation is 23-31 inches/584.2-787.4 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Topatopa Mountains is public Forest Service land within the Ojai District of the Los Padre National Forest. Roughly 2,581 acres are considered private and are concentrated in the lower elevations of the southwest portion of the bioregion.

Topatopa Mountains Bioregion Location

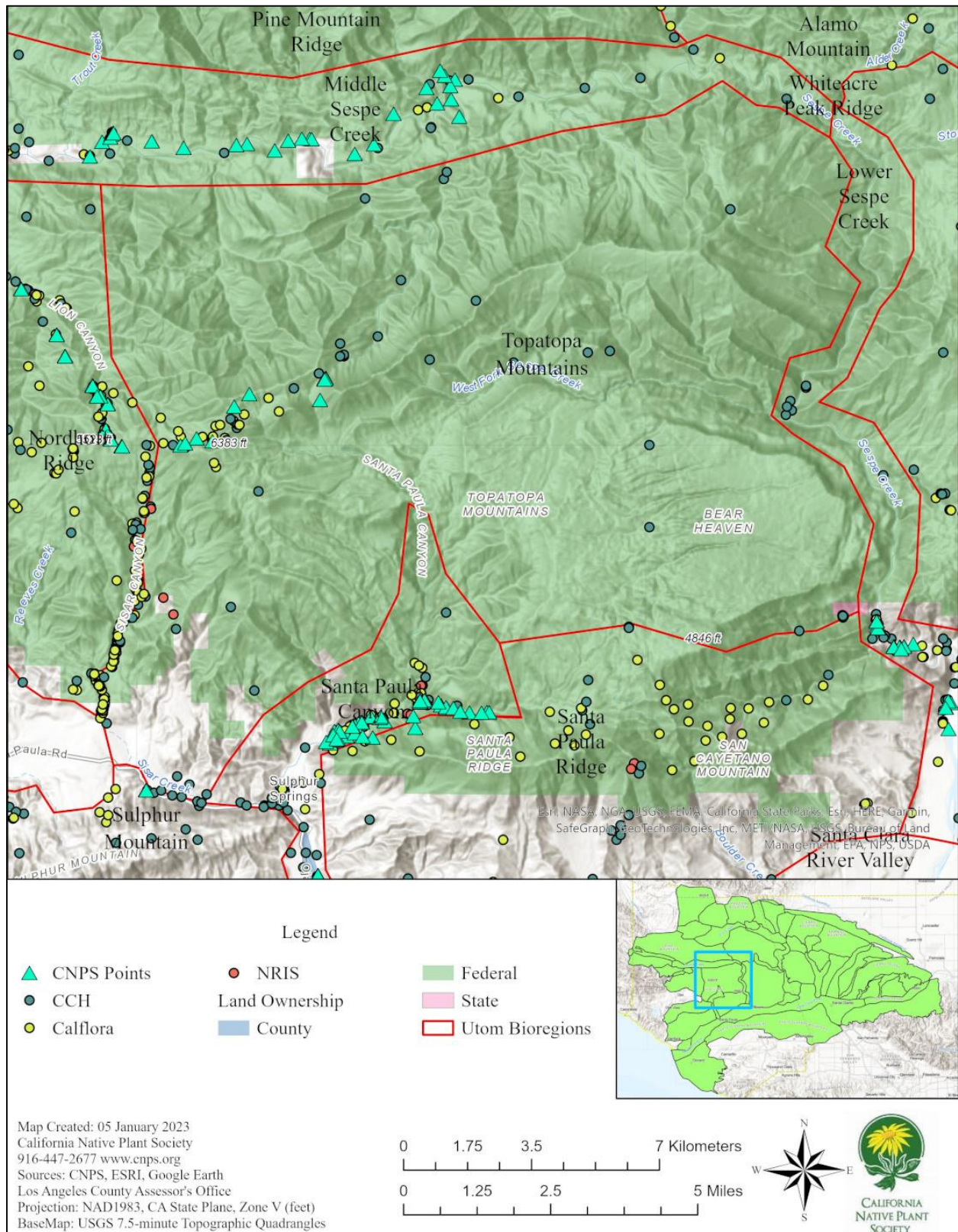
Topatopa Mountains is a rugged complex of highlands located mostly in the Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by Middle Sespe Creek to the north, Lower Sespe Creek to the east, Santa Paula Ridge and Santa Paula Canyon to the south, and Nordhoff Ridge to the west. Figure 53, Map of Topatopa Mountains Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

There are no roads to access the Topatopa Mountains bioregion, only a few trails. Not of the bioregion is entirely inaccessible and unexplored.

Topatopa Mountains Flora

The Topatopa Mountains bioregions flora contains approximately 259 taxa with an additional 5 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 48 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 11 waypoints. An average of 8.1 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 48 taxa observed, 47 (97.9%) are native and 1 (2.1%) is non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

Figure 53. Map of Topatopa Mountains Bioregion



A total of ten (10) vouchers were collected from Topatopa Mountains, by David Magney, as part of this study, with another 79 plant observations. CCH cites 207 vouchers, representing 158 taxa⁸⁶, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 51, Consolidated Statistics of the Topatopa Mountains Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More field work could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion. Most of this bioregion is condor sanctuary making access very limited.

Overall, Topatopa Mountains is primarily dominated by montane chaparral vegetation, dominated by *Arctostaphylos glandulosa*⁸⁷. Bigcone Spruce Forest occurs extensively on the steep north-facing slopes of the east-west-trending mountain range.

Table 51. Consolidated Statistics of the Topatopa Mountains Bioregion Flora

Topatopa Mountains Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	48
	# Vouchers Collected	10
	# Waypoints	11
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸⁵	158
	# Vouchers Collected	207
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		259
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		217

Topatopa Mountains Special-status Species

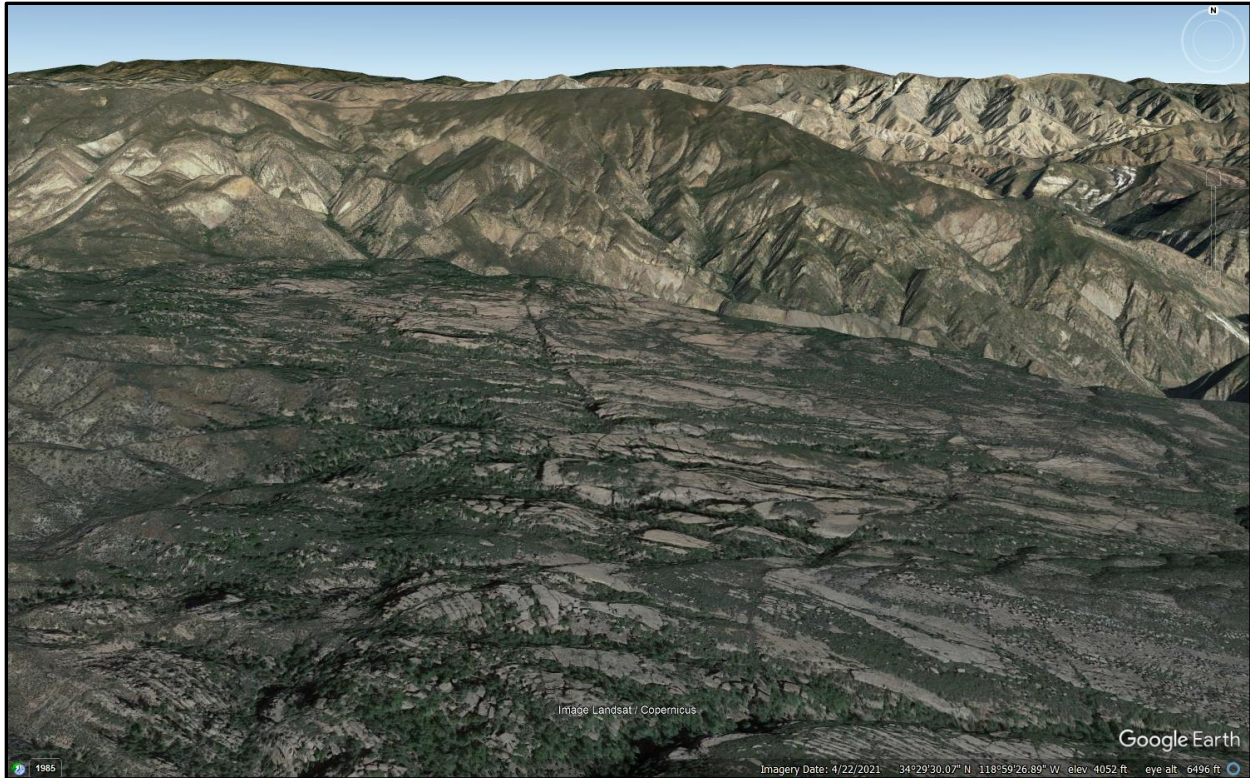
Five (5) special-status species were observed or documented in Topatopa Mountains, including: *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *abramsii* (Type Locality), *Diplacus johnstonii*, *Fritillaria ojaiensis*, *Lepechinia rossii*, and *Orobanche valida* ssp. *valida*.

Topatopa Mountains Habitats

Topatopa Mountains contains approximately five of habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Montane Chaparral is the predominant vegetation type in this bioregion, with Bigcone Spruce Forest and riparian woodlands and scrub occurring along the stream courses.

⁸⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. vTotal taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁸⁷ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Above: Aerial imagery of high elevation, level plateau known as Bear Heaven with bare substrate providing habitat for many rock outcrop and chaparral species. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



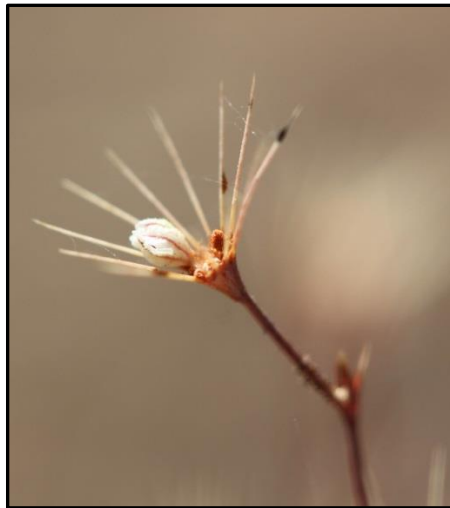
Above: Aerial imagery of steep slopes hosting chaparral with woodland communities along drainages. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Iconic Topatopa Bluffs as seen from the north and southwest. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Topatopa Mountains ridgetop as looking both east and west from below Hines Peak (Photos by David Magney).



Above: Saddle on north side of Hines Peak that is the Type Locality for the endangered *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *abransii* that a CNPS team rediscovered in 2015 (Photos by David Magney).



Left: View up Red Reef Canyon of the Topatopa Mountains ridgetop as seen from Sespe Creek. *Right:* an odd fire-following annual sunflower, *Hulsea heterochroma*, found among the summit trail after the Thomas Fire. (Photos by David Magney.)

Topatopa Mountains Recommendations

Topatopa Mountains exhibit a relatively high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of very steep and rugged slopes as well as moderately sloping but inaccessible Sespe Sandstone beds of Bear Heaven on the east side of the bioregion. There are no roads into this bioregion except along the southwestern corner, State Route 150, and a Forest Service trails to other areas. Most of the bioregion is in the Sespe Wilderness and well protected.

UPPER MIDDLE PIRU CREEK

Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion (Pum) ranges from approximately 2,244 feet to 4,937 feet in elevation and is approximately 17,523 acres (7,091 hectares) in size and ranks 35th in area of the 54 bioregions or the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Piru Creek and its canyons and runs into Pyramid Lake in its eastern portion. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks. Its soils are a wide mix but are mostly made up of two types, Chino series in the Xerolls suborder and Chaqua series in the Xerepts suborder.

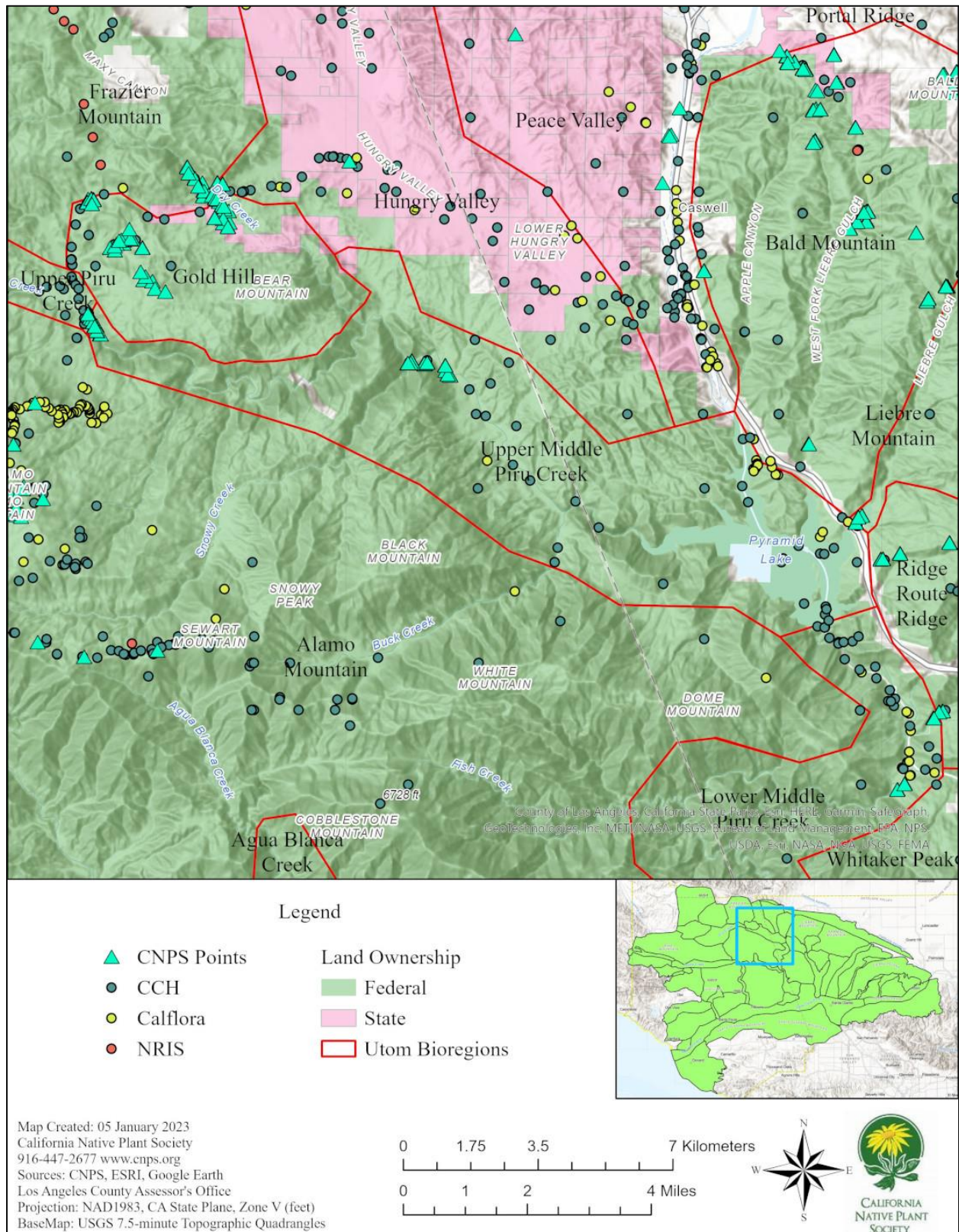
The climate of the Upper Middle Piru Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 91°F and the average mean low temperature is 36°F. The average annual precipitation is 16 inches/406.4 mm.

Most of the land in the Upper Middle Piru Creek is public forest service land in the Los Padres National Forest. The remaining 718 acres is split between privately owned and consisting of small to large lots and small ranches.

Upper Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Location

Upper Middle Piru Creek is located in the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by Gold Hill, Hungry Valley, Peace Valley, and Bald Mountain to the north, Ridge Route Ridge to the east, Middle Piru Creek and Alamo Mountain to the south, and Upper Piru Creek to the west. Figure 54, Map of Upper Middle Piru Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Figure 54. Map of Upper Middle Piru Creek Bioregion



There is only one road that provides access into this bioregion, Gold Hill Road, with the remainder of the bioregion accessed only by Forest Service trails or hiking up/down the creek canyon.

Upper Middle Piru Creek Flora

The Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 198 taxa with an additional 24 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 142 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 19 waypoints. An average of 21.5 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 142 taxa observed, 126 (88.7%) are native and 16 (11.3%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of fifty-two (52) vouchers were collected from Upper Middle Piru Creek, by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 356 plant observations. CCH cites 110 vouchers, representing 80 taxa⁸⁸, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 52, Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Upper Middle Piru Creek is primarily dominated by riparian woodlands, Pinyon-Juniper woodlands, and chaparral.⁸⁹

Table 52. Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Middle Piru Creek Bioregion Flora

Upper Middle Piru Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	142
	# Vouchers Collected	52
	# Waypoints	19
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸⁷	80
	# Vouchers Collected	110
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		198
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		162

Upper Middle Piru Creek Special-status Species

Seven (7) special-status species were observed or documented in Upper Middle Piru Creek, including: *Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *cordata*, *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *A. parishii*, *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*, *Perideridia pringlei*, and *Symphotrichum greatae*.

Upper Middle Piru Creek Habitats

Upper Middle Piru Creek contains approximately eight (8) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. The main riparian course of Piru Creek hosts Cottonwood Woodlands and Alder Forests with chaparral vegetation hugging the canyon walls. Level benches above the riparian course host Rabbitbrush Scrub and Pinyon-Juniper

⁸⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁸⁹ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Woodlands. Annual Herblands exist on the east side of this bioregion near Hard Luck Campground.



Left: Rocky riparian course of Piru Creek dominated by Fremont Cottonwood, *Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*, and Broadleaf Cattail, *Typha domingensis*. Right: Piru Creek with riparian associates including Torrent Sedge, *Carex nudata*, and White Alder, *Alnus rhombifolia*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Floodplain above Piru Creek dominated by California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*. Right: Floodplain above Piru Creek dominated by xeric scrub including California Juniper, *Juniperus californica*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Floodplain above Piru Creek dominated by shrubs including California Wild Buckwheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*, and Green Mormon Tea, *Ephedra viridis*. Right: Sandy banks of Piru Creek with sparse vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Upper Middle Piru Creek Recommendations

The Upper Middle Piru Creek bioregion exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants, primarily a function of it being a narrow canyon. It is mostly composed of very steep canyon slopes. This bioregion, except in the area of the Gold Hill Road crossing, is quite isolated so human impacts to it are minimal.

UPPER PIRU CREEK

Upper Piru Creek bioregion (Pcu) ranges from approximately 3,832 feet to 6,087 feet in elevation and is approximately 34,168 acres (13,827 hectares) in size ranks 19th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is a broad area of ridges and floodplains supporting the upper reach of Piru Creek, which flows generally eastward draining the north slope of Pine Mountain Ridge and the south and eastern slopes of San Guillermo Mountain. It is mostly comprised of uplands, ridges, small canyons, and named creeks which all drain into Piru Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is composed of a mix of both marine sedimentary, metamorphic, and granitic igneous rocks. As seen on the right, the bedrock can be a metamorphic gneiss with orthoclase sills and dikes. Other areas of the bioregion have exposed Adamilite Granite. The soils are mostly the Los Gatos series in the Xerolls suborder.



The climate of the Upper Piru Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 85°F and the average mean low temperature is 28-34°F. The average annual precipitation is 28 inches/711.2 mm.

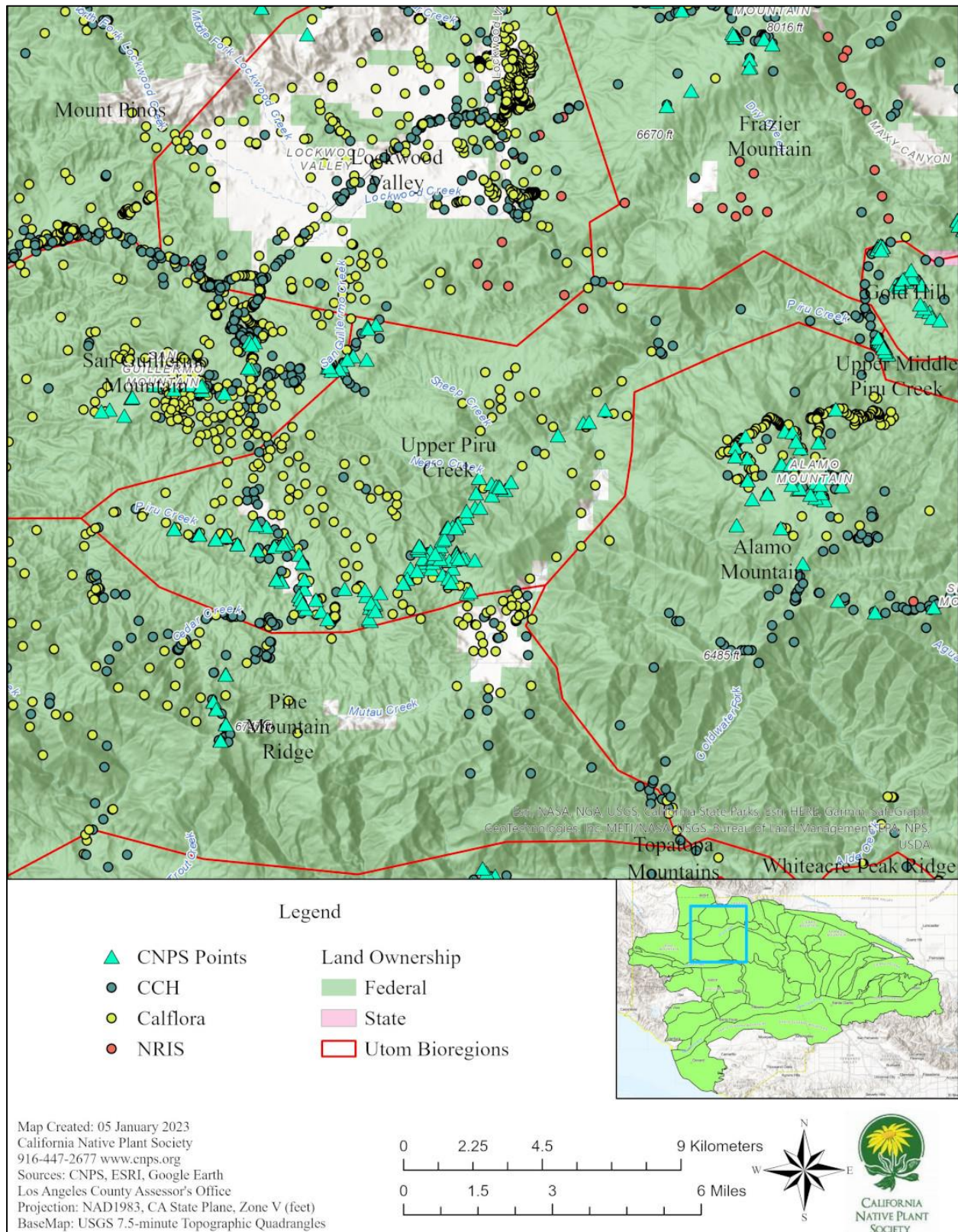
Most of the land in the Upper Piru Creek is public Forest Service land, with about 887 acres being private, consisting of large parcels and small ranches. Several Forest Service campgrounds are located in this area, including Thorn Meadows and Half Moon Campgrounds.

Upper Piru Creek Bioregion Location

Upper Piru Creek is located in the Piru Creek watershed. It is bordered by Lockwood Valley and Frazier Mountain to the north, Gold Hill and Upper Middle Piru Creek to the east, Alamo Mountain and Pine Mountain Ridge to the south, and San Guillermo Mountain to the northwest. Figure 55, Map of Upper Piru Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

This bioregion is accessible from by one dirt road, Mutau Flat/Thorn Meadows Road from Lockwood Valley Road through the San Guillermo bioregion and OHV and hiking trails.

Figure 55. Map of Upper Piru Creek Bioregion



Upper Piru Creek Flora

The Upper Piru Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 323 taxa with an additional 25 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 301 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 117 waypoints. An average of 13.4 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 301 taxa observed, 286 (95.0%) are native and 15 (5.0%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is significantly higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of two hundred two (202) vouchers were collected from Upper Piru Creek, primarily by David Magney and some by Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 1,403 plant observations. CCH cites 257 vouchers, representing 173 taxa⁹⁰, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 53, Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Piru Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Upper Piru Creek is primarily dominated by *Pinus jeffreyi* and *Artemisia tridentata* on the slopes and flats and Willow Riparian and montane wet meadows along Piru Creek and its major tributaries.

Table 53. Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Piru Creek Bioregion Flora

Upper Piru Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	301
	# Vouchers Collected	202
	# Waypoints	117
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁸⁹	173
	# Vouchers Collected	257
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		323
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		459

Upper Piru Creek Special-status Species

Twelve (12) special-status species were observed or documented in Upper Piru Creek, including: *Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*, *Eleocharis parvula*, *Eriogonum elegans*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Frasera neglecta*, *Gilia interior*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Lessingia tenuis*, *Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*, *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*, *Perideridia pringlei*, and *Symphyotrichum greatae*.

Upper Piru Creek Habitats

Upper Piru Creek contains approximately five habitat types, composed of forests, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.

⁹⁰ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.



Above: Aerial imagery of xeric slopes in the western portion of Upper Piru Creek bioregion. Vegetation here is composed of Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands and chaparral vegetation. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Above: Riparian course of Piru Creek with steep canyon walls hosting rock outcrop and chaparral vegetation. The riparian course hosts riparian scrub and riparian woodland habitats. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Views of open Yellow Pine Forest dominated by Jeffrey Pine, *Pinus jeffreyi*, and Parry Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos parryana*, and herbland habitat as an understory component. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Piru Creek riparian and riverine habitats. Right: *Juncus*- and *Carex*-dominated wet meadow habitat along Piru Creek near Half Moon Campground. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: typical view of open Yellow Pine Forest habitat in upland areas. Right: View upstream (west) of the Piru Creek and floodplain. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Montane chaparral and herblands on xeric slope with scattered Jeffrey Pine trees. *Right:* View west of Piru Creek and floodplain with Yellow Pine Forest habitat on adjacent upland areas. (Photos by David Magney.)

Upper Piru Creek Recommendations

Upper Piru Creek exhibits a relatively high diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of gentle to steep mountain slopes and broad to narrow floodplain of Piru Creek and narrow stream canyons tributary to Piru Creek. The areas dominated by non-native grasses would likely benefit from prescribed grazing, however, it may be hard to separate these areas from the steep forested areas.

UPPER SESPE CREEK

Upper Sespe Creek bioregion (Su) ranges from approximately 3,515 feet to 5,384 feet in elevation and is approximately 11,208 acres (4,535 hectares) in size and ranks 42nd in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of the floodplain and adjacent hill slopes of the upper reach of Sespe Creek, which eventually drains into the Utom River at Fillmore, California. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Lodo series of the Xerolls suborder and Aramburu series from the Xeralfs suborder.



The climate of the Upper Sespe Creek is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 89°F and the average mean low temperature is 33°F. The average annual precipitation is 26 inches/660.4 mm. As illustrated in the photo to the left, part of the winter precipitation comes in the form of snow.

Most of the land in the Upper Sespe Creek is public land, consisting of wilderness and Forest Service land within the Ojai Ranger District of the Los Padres National Forest.

About 1,777 acres, or 15%, of the land is private and consists of small to large lots and small to large ranches concentrated along State Route 33.

Upper Sespe Creek Bioregion Location

Upper Sespe Creek is located in the Sespe Creek watershed. It is bordered by Pine Mountain Ridge to the north and east, Middle Sespe Creek to the southeast, Ortega Hill to the south, and Matilija Wilderness to the west. Figure 56, Map of Upper Sespe Creek Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Upper Sespe Creek bioregion is accessible from State Route 33, which runs most of its length.

Upper Sespe Creek Flora

The Upper Sespe Creek bioregion flora contains approximately 373 taxa with an additional 4 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 129 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 15 waypoints. An average of 15.3 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 129 taxa observed, 110 (85.3%) are native and 19 (14.7%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of thirteen (13) vouchers were collected from Upper Sespe Creek, primarily by David Magney and some by Jonathon Holguin and Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 216 plant observations. CCH cites 845 vouchers, representing 376 taxa⁹¹, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 54, Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.



Overall, Upper Sespe Creek is primarily dominated by Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Woodland/Forest and Riparian Scrub along Sespe Creek and chaparral and rock outcrops upslope⁹².

Left: California Wild Rose, *Rosa californica* (Photo by David Magney).

⁹¹ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁹² The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 56. Map of Upper Sespe Creek Bioregion

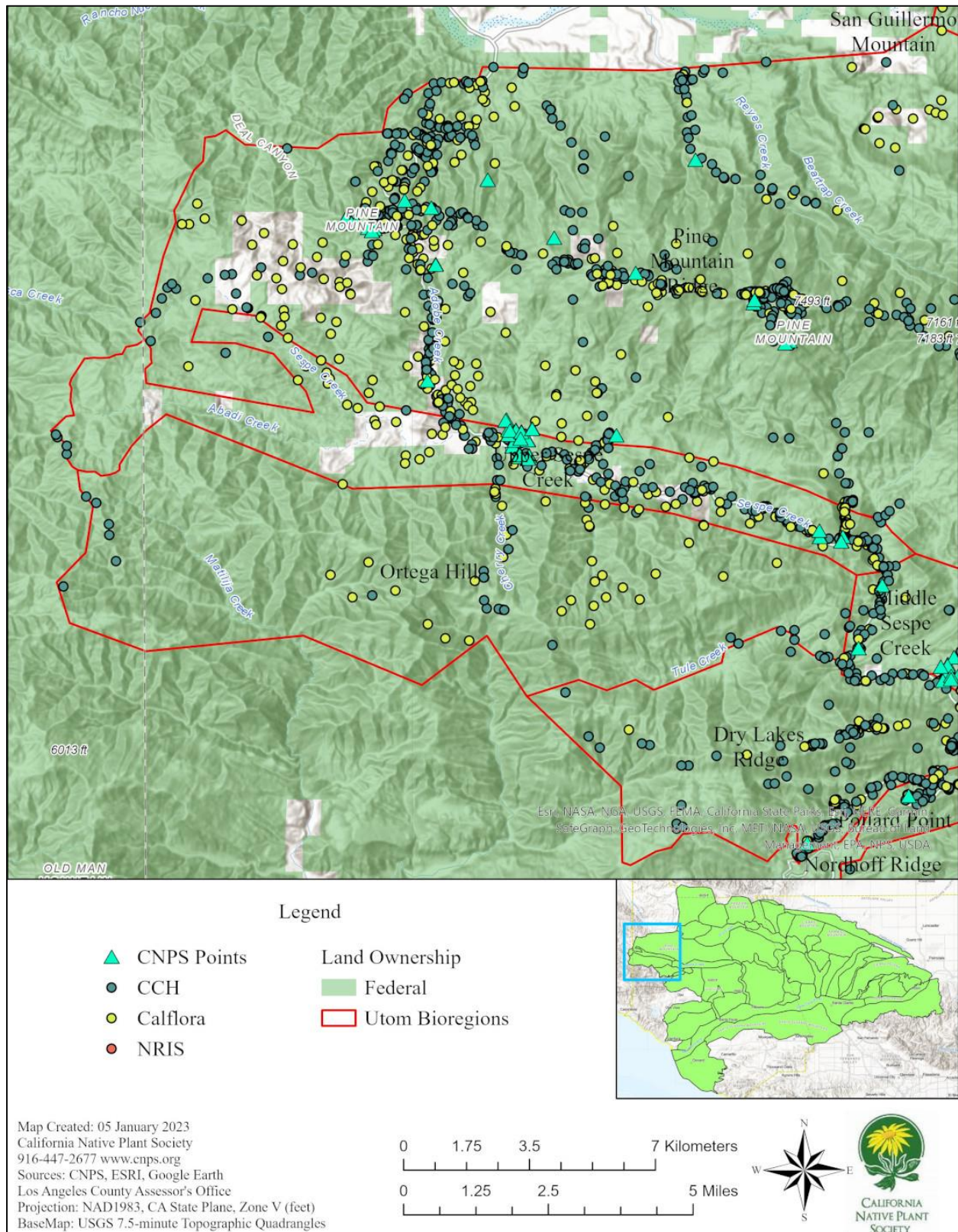


Table 54. Consolidated Statistics of the Upper Sespe Creek Bioregion Flora

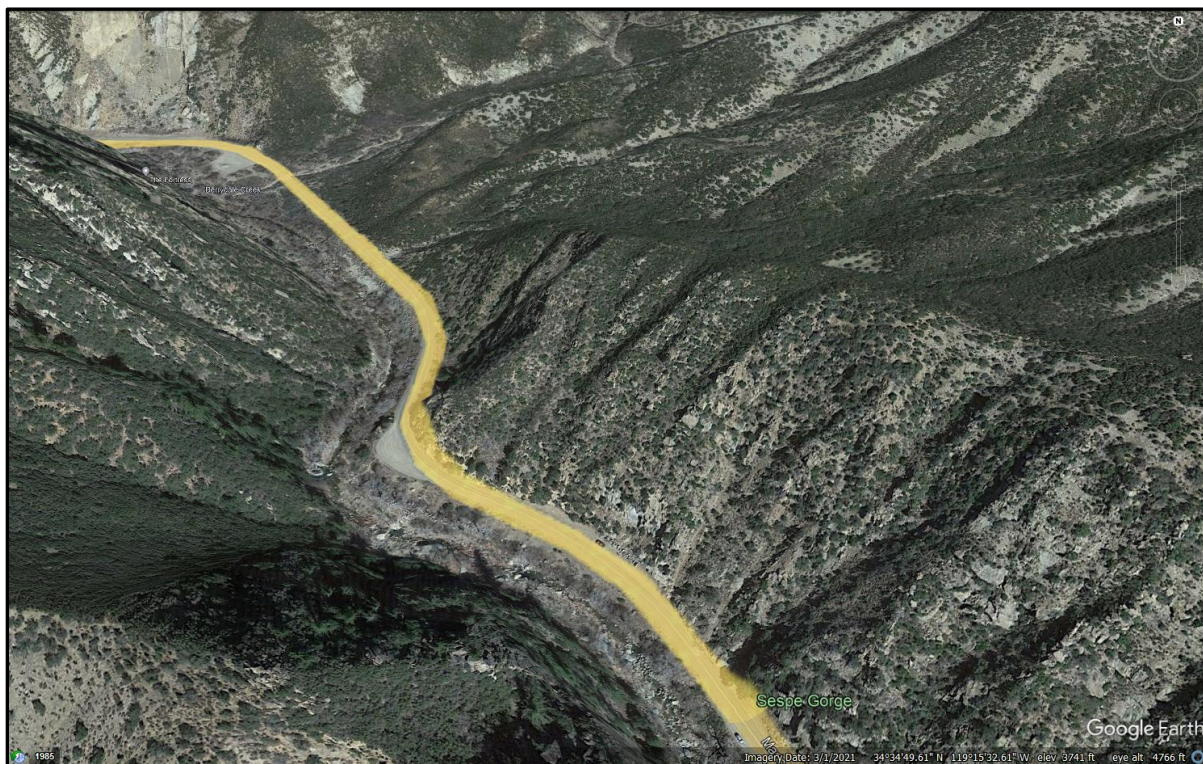
Upper Sespe Creek Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	129
	# Vouchers Collected	13
	# Waypoints	15
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁹¹	376
	# Vouchers Collected	845
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		373
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		858

Upper Sespe Creek Special-status Species

Ten (10) special-status species were observed or documented in Upper Sespe Creek, including: *Amsinckia douglasiana*, *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Layia heterotricha*, *Malacothrix phaeocarpa*, *Pentachaeta fragilis*, *Perideridia pringlei*, *Quercus dumosa*, and *Thermopsis macrophylla*.

Upper Sespe Creek Habitats

Upper Sespe Creek contains approximately four habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, and rock outcrops, including Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Woodland, Willow Scrub, and freshwater marsh along Sespe Creek, and Ceanothus and Chamise Chaparral on the slopes, and vertical rock cliff faces supporting a variety of ferns and succulents.



Above: Aerial imagery of the Sespe Gorge showing steep canyon walls with chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland vegetation. The road highlighted in yellow is Maricopa Highway/State Route 33. (Google Earth 2022.)



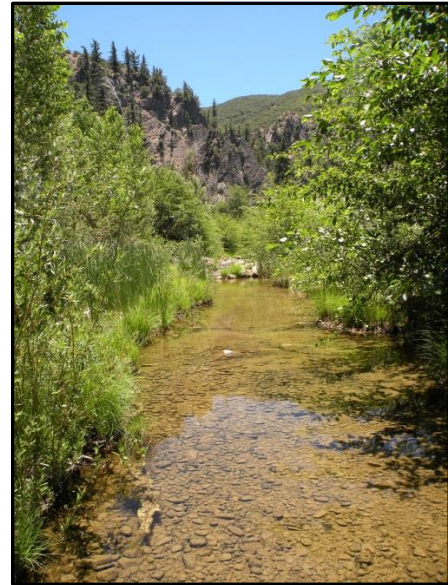
Left: Steep shale talus slope above State Route 33. Many annual wildflowers are associated with these talus scree slopes. *Right:* View west at “hogback” sandstone/conglomerate outcrop on north side of bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View northwest of the “hogback” ridge on north side of bioregion just west of Godwin Canyon. *Right:* View westward of canyon and State Route 33 at the Potrero John Canyon bridge. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Views up and downstream of Sespe Creek in the autumn near its confluence with Potrero John Canyon (Photos by David Magney).



Above: Sespe Creek with perennial flows near its confluence with Burro Creek, an ephemeral stream draining the south slope of Pine Mountain (Photos by David Magney).



Left: ancient floodplain terrace above creek with Willow Riparian along a tributary stream to Sespe Creek. Right: floodplain terrace between SR 33 and Sespe Creek dominated by Matilija Poppy, *Romneya trichocalyx*. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Munson Creek floodplain draining the south slope of Pine Mountain, an intermittent stream. Right: Gentle slope dominated by California Wild Buckwheat and a suite of wildflowers, including the Sierra Morning-glory, *Calystegia malacophylla* ssp. *pedicellata*, shown in the inset. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Cliff-face rock outcrops provide habitat to a suite of hardy perennials, forbs, and ferns such as Our Lord's Candle, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*, Chaparral Bedstraw, *Galium angustifolium* (not detectable here), and ferns such as this Coville's Lip-fern, *Myriopteris covillei*, plus a number of crustose lichens and bryophytes such as *Grimmia*. (Photos by David Magney.)

Upper Sespe Creek Recommendations

Upper Sespe Creek exhibits a moderate species diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of very steep slopes to more gentle slopes, and a stream bedload of course material. The drive along State Route 33 through this bioregion is very scenic and those recourse, as well as the botanical resources, need to be protected.

VENTURA HILLS

Ventura Hills bioregion (VH) ranges from approximately 87 feet to 1,912 feet in elevation and is approximately 57,420 acres (23,237 hectares) in size and ranks 13th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of low hills and shallow canyons which drains into either Ventura River to the west or the Utom River to the southeast. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age (relatively young), and its soils are made up of San Benito series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Ventura Hills is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and warm dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 83°F and the average mean low temperature is 47°F, as a result of its close proximity to the Pacific Ocean. The average annual precipitation is 19-25 inches/482.6-635 mm.

Almost all of the land in the Ventura Hills is private, consisting of small to large lots and small ranches. Roughly 3,307 acres, or 5.75% of the land is public, with the majority of that being the Harmon Canyon Preserve from the Ventura Land Trust. The rest is in small parcels managed by the BLM.

Ventura Hills Bioregion Location

Ventura Hills is located between the Ventura River and Utom River watersheds. It is bordered by Sulphur Mountain to the north, Santa Paula Canyon to the northeast, Santa Clara River Valley and Montalvo to the south, and Cañada de San Miguelito to the west. It is an east-west-trending series of incised hills that extend from Ventura on the west to Santa Paula on the east, with all the south-facing slopes draining into the Utom River. Figure 57, Map of the Ventura Hills Bioregion, illustrates the location, geography, and topography of this relatively small bioregion.

It is accessed via public roads from the south, such as Aliso Canyon Road and Wheeler Canyon Road. Otherwise, most of the habitat of the Ventura Hills is closed to access by the public because the land is private property.

Ventura Hills Flora

The Ventura Hills bioregion flora contains approximately 152 taxa with an additional 5 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 79 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 11 waypoints. An average of 9.7 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 79 taxa observed, 55 (69.6%) are native and 24 (30.4%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is slightly lower than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of nineteen (19) vouchers were collected from Ventura Hills, primarily by David Magney and some by Jonathon Holguin and Adam Hoeft, as part of this study, with another 106 plant observations. CCH cites 196 vouchers, representing 139 taxa⁹³, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 55, Consolidated Statistics of the Ventura Hills Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion. More field work could be done here to gain a better understanding of the flora of this bioregion.

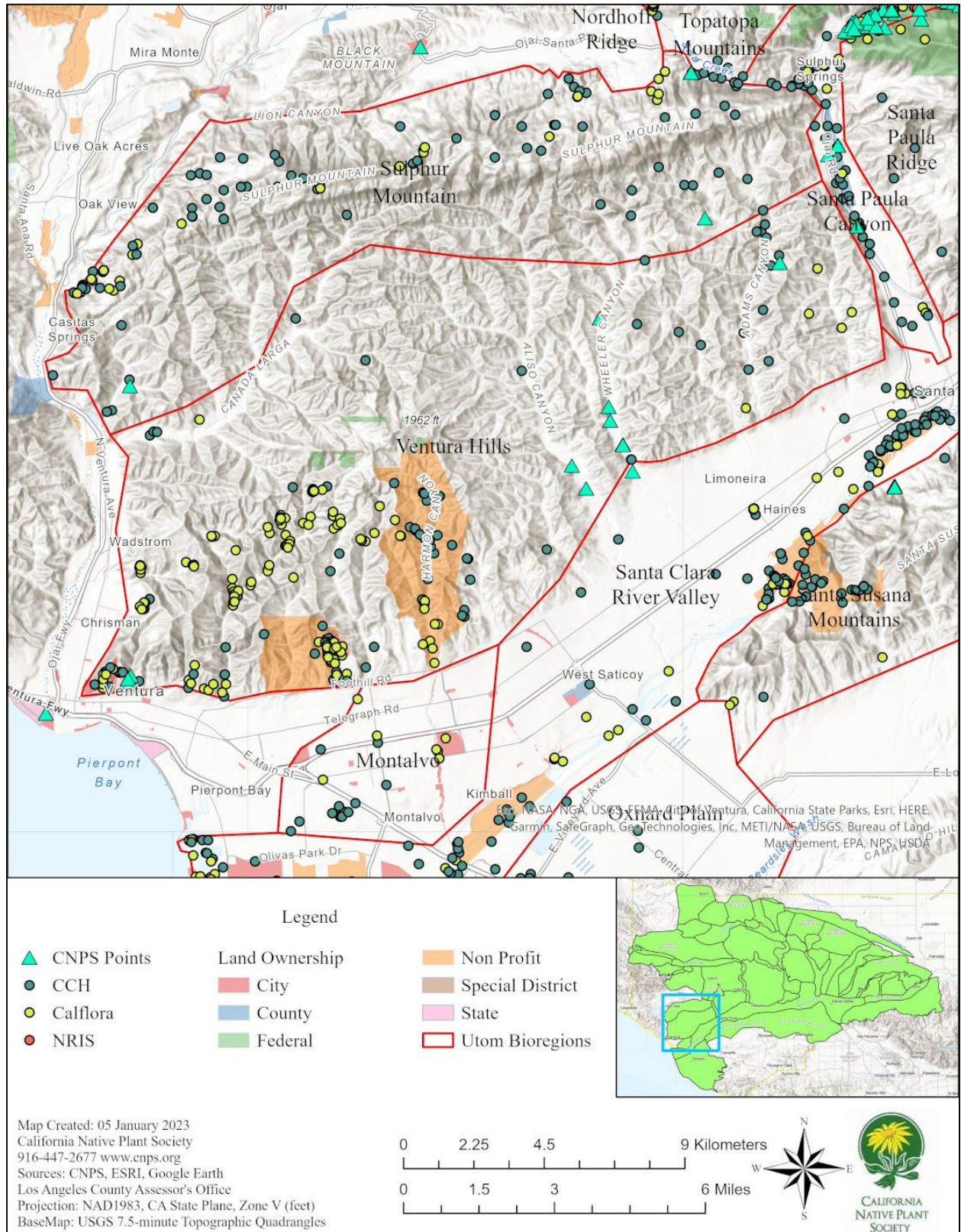
Overall, Ventura Hills is primarily dominated by Coastal Sage Scrub and herbland habitats, most of which has been grazed to varying intensities over the past 300 years.

Table 55. Consolidated Statistics of the Ventura Hills Bioregion Flora

Ventura Hills Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	79
	# Vouchers Collected	19
	# Waypoints	11
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁹³	139
	# Vouchers Collected	196
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		152
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		215

⁹³ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 57. Map of Ventura Hills Bioregion



Ventura Hills Special-status Species

Ten (10) special-status species were observed or documented in Ventura Hills, including: *Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*, *Calochortus catalinae*, *Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *blancheae*, *Erigeron sanctarum*, *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*, *Juglans californica*, *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*, *Pinus radiata*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, and *Romneya coulteri*.

Ventura Hills Habitats

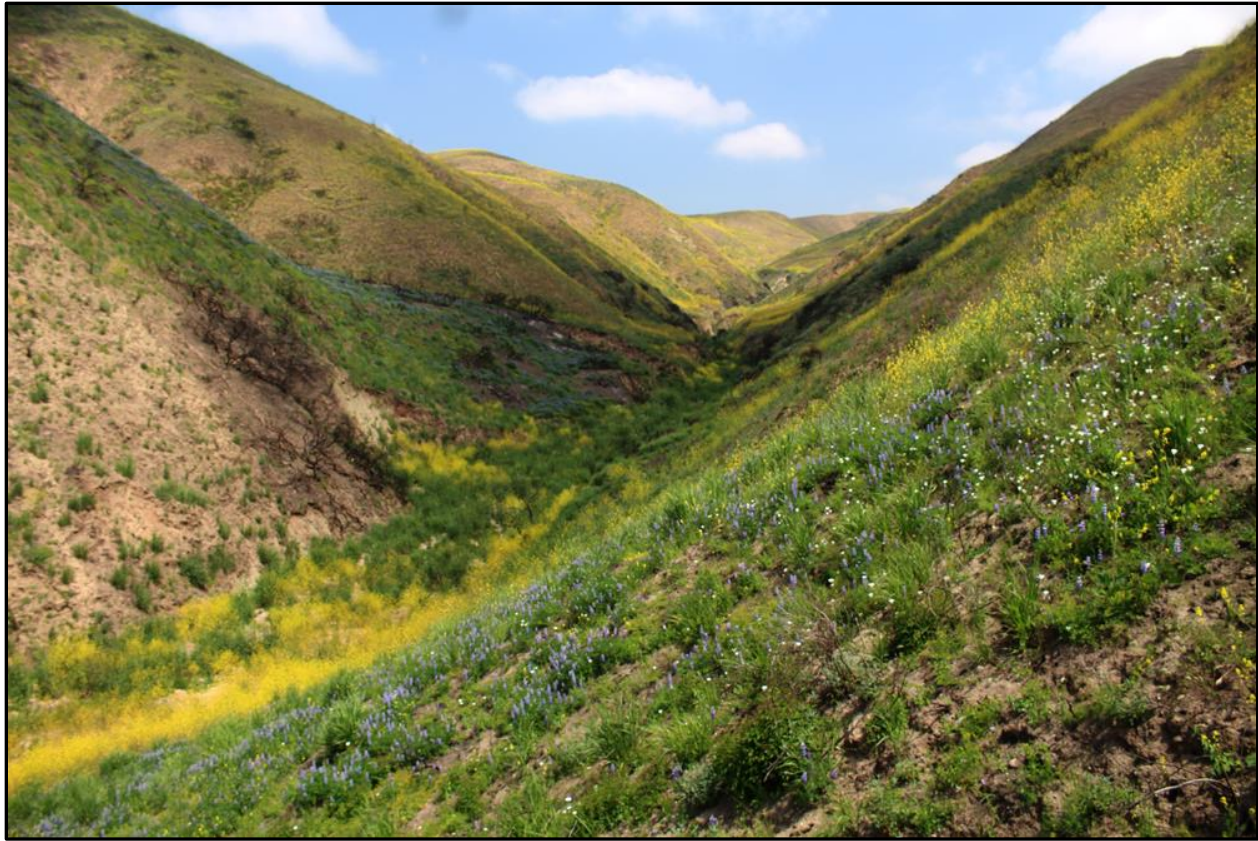
Ventura Hills contains approximately four basic habitat types: woodlands, shrublands, and herblands. Coastal Sage Scrub and herbland alliances are predominant in the Ventura Hills bioregion, with small areas of Coast Live Oak Woodland in the canyon bottoms with Willow Riparian Scrub along the canyon bottoms.



Above: Aerial imagery of Ventura Hills showcasing oak woodland habitat. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)



Left: view northwest towards Sulphur Mountain from Fagan Canyon in the far eastern end of the Ventura Hills. Right: swales and slopes of Fagan Canyon with herblands and Coastal Sage Scrub on the slopes. (Photos by David Magney.)



Views up Kalorama Barraca just upslope from old town San Buenaventura. The western part of the Ventura Hills as represented here is a mixture of Coastal Sage Scrub and herblands. This photo was taken in May 2018, the year after the Thomas Fire with a rich assemblage of fire-following wildflowers and a very dense population of Catalina Mariposa Lily, *Calochortus catalinae* and Fleshy Lupine, *Lupinus succulentus*, as well as the invasive exotic Black Mustard, *Brassica nigra*. (Photos by David Magney).





Above: Aerial imagery showing loose, bare substrate in Ventura Hills with sparse chaparral and coastal scrub vegetation. (Photo from Google Earth 2022.)

Ventura Hills Recommendations

Ventura Hills exhibits a moderately low diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of gentle to steep slopes that are susceptible to erosion due to the young age of the geology. The areas dominated by non-native grasses would likely benefit from prescribed grazing that benefits native perennial grasses and forbs. Some ranchers of the Ventura Hills are moving in that direction.

WARM SPRINGS MOUNTAIN

Warm Springs Mountain bioregion (WSM) ranges from approximately 1,750 feet to 4,020 feet in elevation and is approximately 17,295 acres (6,999 hectares) in size and ranks 36th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is mostly comprised of Warm Springs Mountain as well as Necktie and Elderberry Canyons which drain into Castaic Lake. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks, and its soils are a mix of Chaqua from the Xerepts suborder and Baywood from the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Warm Springs Mountain is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 89°F and the average mean low temperature is 40°F. The average annual precipitation is 17-25 inches/431.8-635 mm.

Most of the land in the Warm Springs Mountain is public, consisting of forest service land from the Angeles National Forest. Only 23 acres are considered private and is unknown.

Warm Springs Mountain Bioregion Location

Warm Springs Mountain is located in the Castaic Creek watershed. It is bordered by Redrock Mountain and Sawmill Mountain to the north, Red Mountain to the east, Castaic Valley to the southeast, southwest, and the west. Figure 58, Map of Warm Springs Mountain Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

Warm Springs Mountain Flora

The Warm Springs Mountain bioregion flora contains approximately 293 taxa with an additional 46 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 307 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 35 waypoints. An average of 32.7 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 307 taxa, 271 (88.3%) are native and 36 (11.7%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of one hundred seventy-three (173) vouchers were collected from Warm Springs Mountain, primarily by Jordan Collins and some by David Magney and Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 972 plant observations. CCH cites 138 vouchers, representing 92 taxa⁹⁴, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 56, Consolidated Statistics of the Warm Springs Mountain Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Warm Springs Mountain is primarily dominated by chaparral, coastal scrub, and annual herblands⁹⁵.

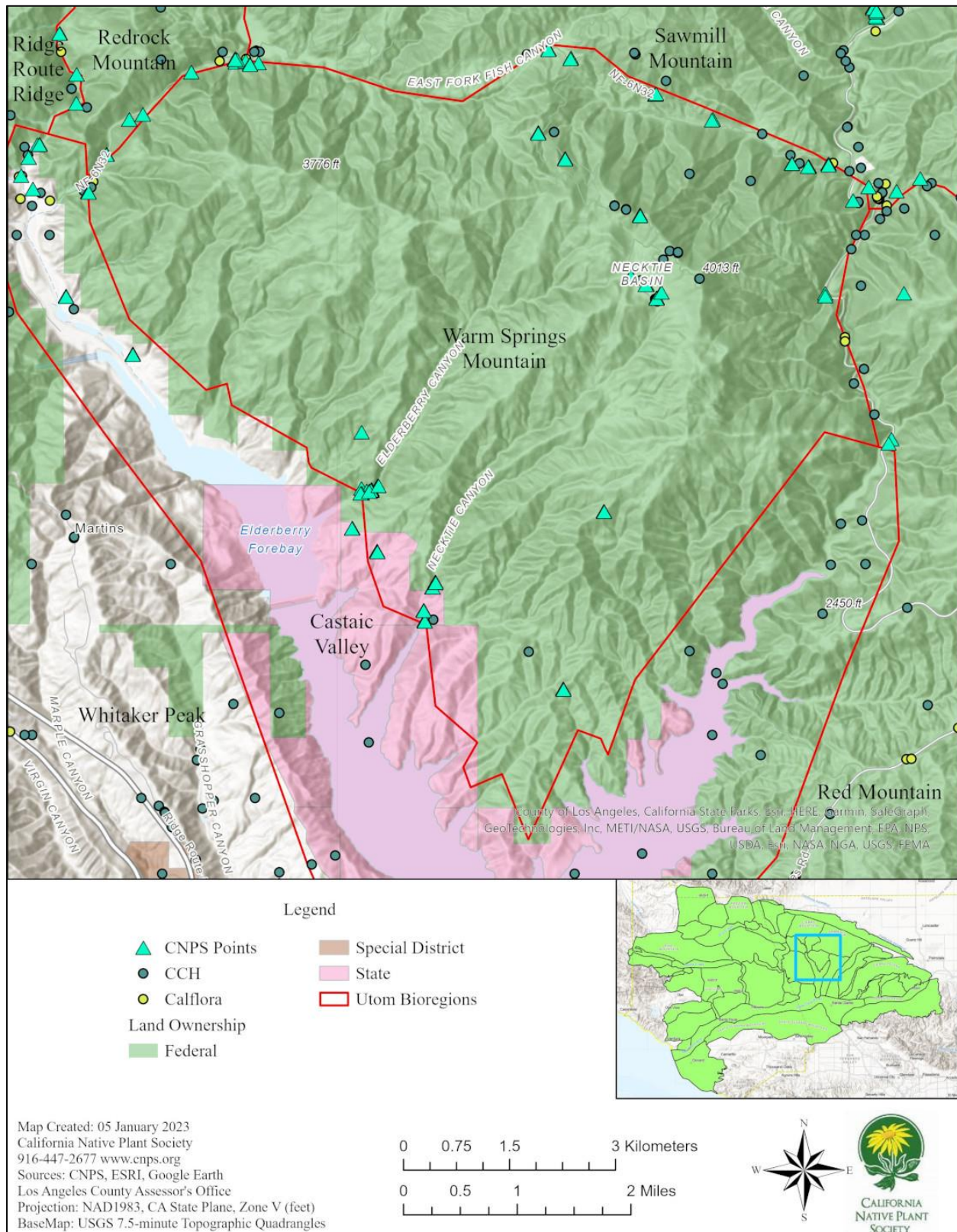
Table 56. Consolidated Statistics of the Warm Springs Mountain Bioregion Flora

Warm Springs Mountain Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	307
	# Vouchers Collected	173
	# Waypoints	35
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁹⁵	92
	# Vouchers Collected	138
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		293
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		311

⁹⁴ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁹⁵ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 58. Map of Warm Springs Mountain Bioregion



Warm Springs Mountain Special-status Species

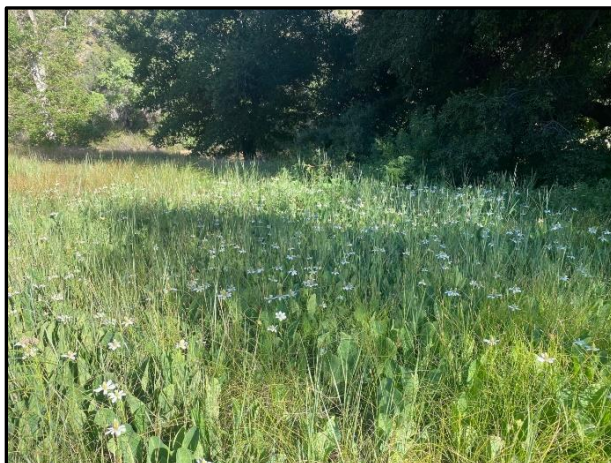
Seven (7) special-status species were observed or documented in Warm Springs Mountain, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chorizanthe breweri* (not seen during CNPS surveys, based on one collection from Steve Boyd [1994]), *Hesperocyparis forbesii* (likely planted a long time ago, now naturalized), *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, and *Symphyotrichum greatae*.

Warm Springs Mountain Habitats

Warm Springs Mountain contains approximately ten (10) habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Most slopes on the east side of Warm Springs Mountain are dominated by Chamise Chaparral, whereas the west side is mostly Coastal Scrub dominated by *Salvia leucophylla* and *Artemisia californica*. Riparian habitats include Sycamore Woodlands and Cottonwood Woodlands in Necktie and Elderberry Canyons. The north flank of Warm Springs Mountain has Scrub Oak Chaparral and Bigcone-Spruce Forests. In level areas on the north side of Warm Springs Mountain, there are Annual Herblands, Coast Live Oak Woodlands, and Yerba Mansa Meadows.



Left: View of Castaic Lake near the summit of Warm Springs Mountain highlighting a Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*, chaparral slope. Right: Herbland habitat in lower elevations around Warm Springs Mountain dominated by nonnative Slender Wild Oats, *Avena barbata*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Yerba Mansa, *Anemopsis californica*, meadow near Cienega Campground on the north side of Warm Springs Mountain. Right: Trailside spring providing moist habitat for Stream Orchid, *Epipactis gigantea*, and the rare Greata's Aster, *Symphyotrichum greatae* (CRPR 1B.3). (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Lone Bigcone-Spruce, *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*, on the northern flank of Warm Springs Mountain. Right: Xeric landscape at Necktie Basin with sparse vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)



Left: Mouth of Elderberry Canyon with coastal scrub dominated by California Sagebrush, *Artemisia californica*, and Black Sage, *Salvia mellifera*, along slopes. Right: Mouth of Elderberry Canyon with riparian vegetation dominated by Western Sycamore, *Platanus racemosa* var. *racemosa*, and Mulefat, *Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

Warm Springs Mountain Recommendations

Warm Springs Mountain exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that may be susceptible to erosion. Although Warm Springs Mountain is accessible to hikers, all roads to this bioregion are closed for public OHV use. The roads here should remain closed for OHV use, as OHV use could negatively impact sensitive species as well as contribute to erosion within the bioregion.

WHITAKER PEAK

Whitaker Peak bioregion (WP) ranges from approximately 1,202 feet to 4,124 feet in elevation and is approximately 49,877 acres (20,185 hectares) in size and ranks 14th in area of the 54 watershed bioregions. It is mostly comprised of numerous named canyons, Interstate 5, and a

few prominent peaks such as Whitaker and Townsend Peaks. The bioregion is evenly split between near its center, with its eastern portion draining into Castaic Creek and its western portions draining into Piru Creek. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is mostly composed of marine sedimentary rocks and granitic igneous rock. The soils are complex but are mostly Chaqua of the Xerepts suborder and Lodo of the Xeroll suborder.

The climate of the Whitaker Peak is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 88-92°F and the average mean low temperature is 38-42°F. The average annual precipitation is 20 inches/508 mm.

Roughly 33,582 acres of the lands in the Whitaker Peak bioregion is public land, consisting mostly of forest service land from both the Angeles National Forest in the eastern portion and Los Padres National Forest in the western portions. Most of the privately owned land, 16,294 acres, is concentrated in the lower elevations in the southeastern third and consists of small to large lots and small to large ranches, as well as land around Interstate 5.

Whitaker Peak Bioregion Location

Whitaker Peak is located between the Piru Creek and Castaic Creek watersheds. It is bordered by Ridge Route Ridge to the north, Castaic Valley to the east, Santa Clara River Valley to the south, and Middle Piru Creek along all western portions. Figure 59, Map of Whitaker Peak Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this bioregion and where plant observations and voucher specimens were collected.

The Whitaker Peak bioregion is accessible from old highway 99 parallel and west of I-5.

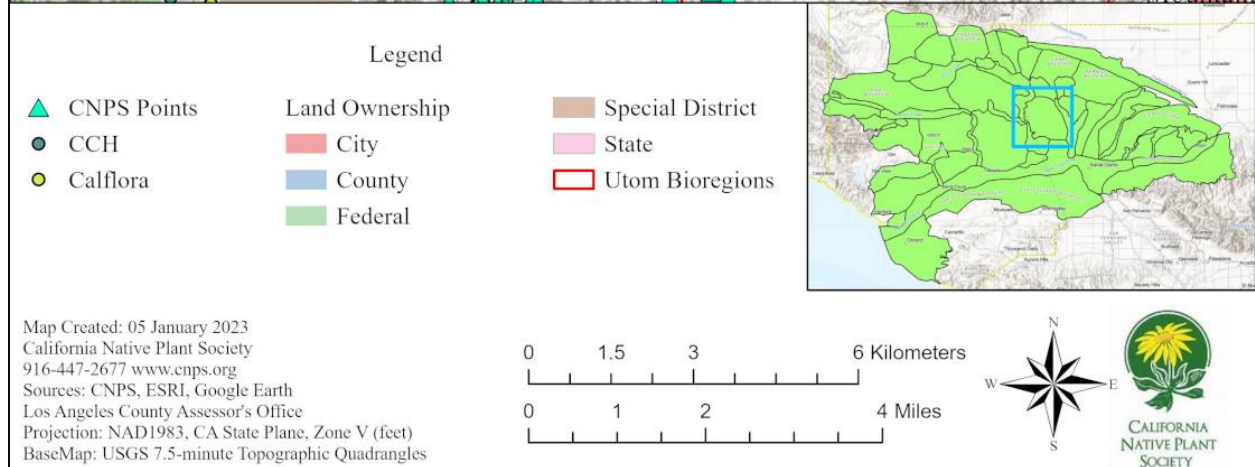
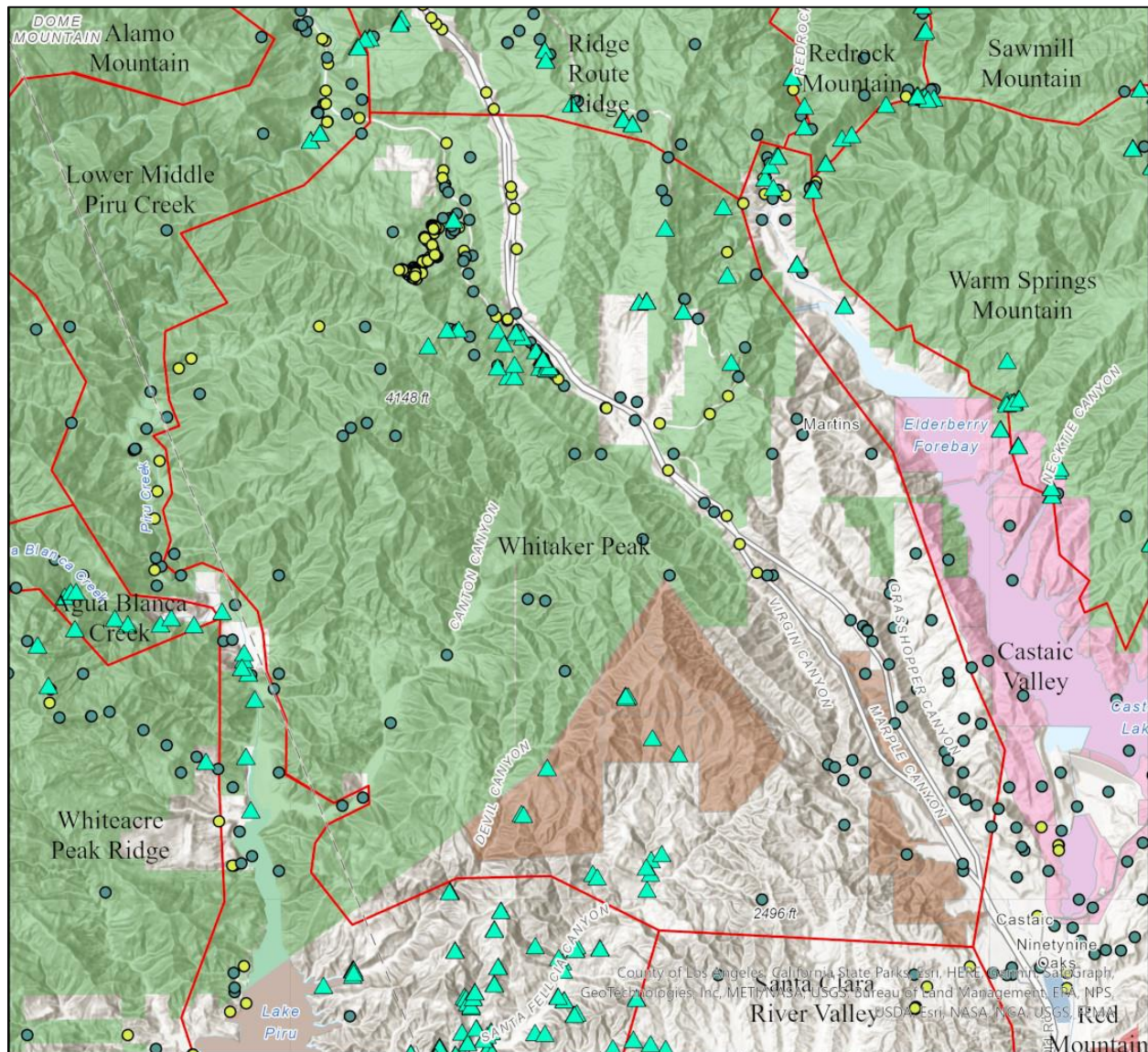
Whitaker Peak Flora

The Whitaker Peak bioregion flora contains approximately 180 taxa with an additional 25 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 199 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 38 waypoints. An average of 14.8 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 199 taxa observed, 170 (85.4%) are native and 29 (14.6%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of forty-eight (48) vouchers were collected from Whitaker Peak, primarily by David Magney and some by Jordan Collins, as part of this study, with another 514 plant observations. CCH cites 306 vouchers, representing 181 taxa⁹⁶, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 57, Consolidated Statistics of the Whitaker Peak Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

⁹⁶ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

Figure 59. Map of Whitaker Peak Bioregion



Overall, Whitaker Peak is primarily dominated by Coastal Sage Scrub and Chamise Chaparral communities⁹⁷.

Table 57. Consolidated Statistics of the Whitaker Peak Bioregion Flora

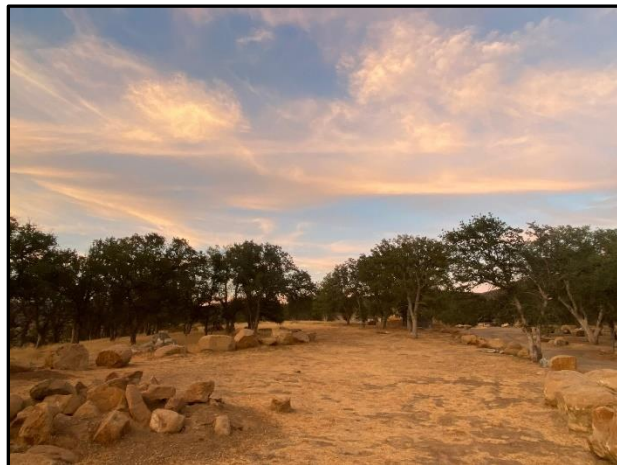
Whitaker Peak Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	199
	# Vouchers Collected	48
	# Waypoints	38
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁹⁷	181
	# Vouchers Collected	306
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		180
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		354

Whitaker Peak Special-status Species

Nine (9) special-status species were observed or documented in Whitaker Peak, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*, *Deinandra minthornii*, *Deinandra paniculata*, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *tanacetiflorum*, *Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*, and *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*.

Whitaker Peak Habitats

Whitaker Peak contains approximately five habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops.



Left: Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*) woodland at Oak Flats Campground. *Right:* Chaparral and coastal scrub hillside codominated by Purple Sage, *Salvia leucophylla*, and Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. (Photos by Jordan Collins.)

⁹⁷ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.



Left: Chaparral hillside along Golden State Highway with many Thicketleaf Yerba Santa, *Eriodictyon crassifolium*, resprouting from Ranch Fire. *Right:* Chaparral hillside with shrubs resprouting and annual forbs occupying areas of sparse vegetation. (Photos by Jordan Collins)



Left: view south on west side of Old Highway 99 of burned chaparral with fire-following annual and perennial herbs growing thick in some areas. The flower of the fire-follower Large-flowered Phacelia, *Phacelia grandiflora*, is shown in the inset. *Right:* view westward up the same burned canyon. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: View south of open chaparral with Whitaker Peak to the left of the photo. *Right:* view of east-facing slope of Chamise Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub with Purple Sage, *Salvia leucophylla*, in full bloom. (Photos by David Magney.)



Above: Views southward in the upper reaches of the Hawthaway Ranch, part of the historic Rancho Temescal, at the southern end of the bioregion. (Photos by David Magney.)

Whitaker Peak Recommendations

Whitaker Peak exhibits a relatively rich diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion.

WHITEACRE PEAK RIDGE

Whiteacre Peak Ridge bioregion (WPR) ranges from approximately 625 feet to 5,034 feet in elevation and is approximately 91,321 acres (36,957 hectares) in size and ranks 5th in area of the 54 bioregions of the watershed. It is characterized by a north-south trending series of peaks with plateaus on the west and east flanks. It is mostly comprised of mountains and plateaus that drain into either the Sespe Creek on the west and southwest or the Piru Creek and tributaries on the north, east, and southeast. Whiteacre Peak and Hopper Mountain are prominent landforms of this bioregion. It is part of the Western Transverse Ranges.

Its geology is a mix of marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, while the soils are complex and diverse, but mostly composed of Lodo and San Benito series in the Xerolls suborder.

The climate of the Whiteacre Peak Ridge is Mediterranean with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The average mean high temperature is 84-92°F and the average mean low temperature is 39°F. The average annual precipitation is 19-23 inches/482.6-584.2 mm.

Most of the land in the Whiteacre Peak Ridge is public (USFS, USFWS, United Water), with a significant portion as private holdings as ranches or for oil extraction, consisting of large parcels. Much of this bioregion includes the Hopper Mountain Wildlife Refuge, dedicated to the conservation of the California Condor.

Whiteacre Peak Ridge Bioregion Location

The Whiteacre Peak Ridge bioregion is located north of the Santa Clara River Valley, east of the Lower Sespe Creek, south of Alamo Mountain and Agua Blanca Creek, and west of the Lower

Middle Piru Creek, and Lower Piru Creek bioregions. The City of Fillmore is located to the south, and access to this bioregion is from Goodenough Road out of Fillmore and from Piru Canyon Road. Figure 60, Map of the Whiteacre Peak Ridge Bioregion, illustrates the geography and topography of this large bioregion.

Whiteacre Peak Ridge Flora

The Whiteacre Peak Ridge bioregion flora contains approximately 378 taxa with an additional 9 taxa identified just to genus. CNPS observed a total of 81 vascular plant taxa (including genus only observations, species, subspecies, and varieties) at a total of 6 waypoints. An average of 16 taxa were observed at each waypoint. Of these 81 taxa observed, 66 (81.5%) are native and 15 (18.5%) are non-native. This ratio of native to non-native plants is higher than the rest of California, which has about 75% native and 25% non-native (Baldwin et al. 2012).

A total of twenty-six (26) vouchers were collected from Whiteacre Peak Ridge, primarily by Adam Hoeft and some by Jonathon Holguin, as part of this study, with another 71 plant observations. CCH cites 836 vouchers, representing 403 taxa⁹⁸, recorded by others from this bioregion prior to this study. Table 58, Consolidated Statistics of the Whiteacre Peak Ridge Bioregion Flora, shows a reference list of the number of taxa reported and the number of vouchers collected in this bioregion.

Overall, Whiteacre Peak Ridge is primarily dominated by chaparral and coastal scrub⁹⁹.

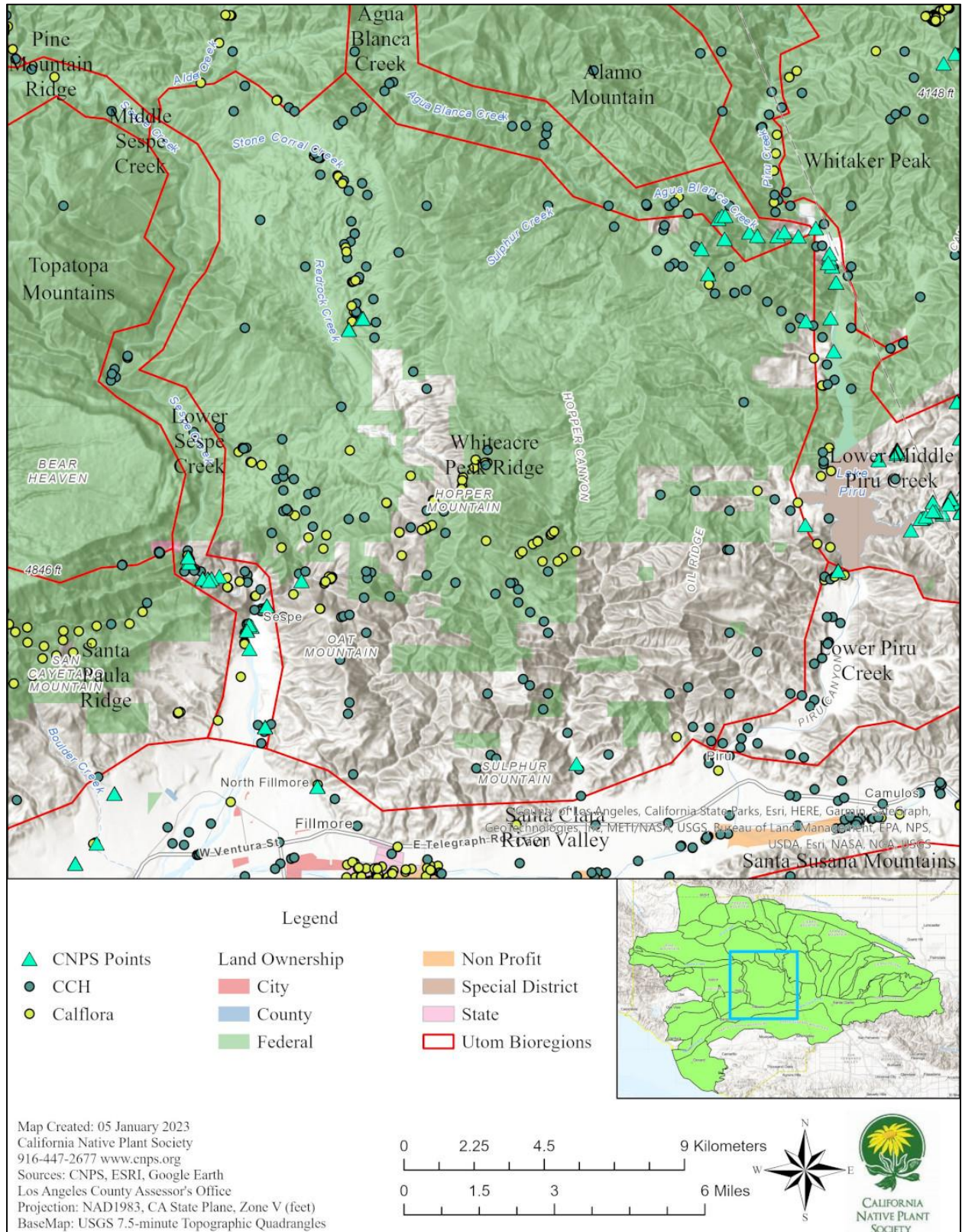
Table 58. Consolidated Statistics of the Whiteacre Peak Ridge Bioregion Flora

Whiteacre Peak Ridge Flora Quick Stats		
CNPS	# Taxa Observed	81
	# Vouchers Collected	26
	# Waypoints	6
CCH	# Taxa Reported ⁹⁹	403
	# Vouchers Collected	836
Total # Taxa Reported for Bioregion		378
Total # Vouchers Collected for Bioregion		862

⁹⁸ The number of taxa reported by the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) is likely inflated due to synonymy and updated nomenclature. Total taxa count for each bioregion has been refined to exclude synonyms.

⁹⁹ The areas dominated by trees and shrubs were not surveyed as thoroughly as the herbland (grassland) areas, due to difficulty of access.

Figure 60. Map of Whiteacre Peak Ridge Bioregion



Whiteacre Peak Ridge Special-status Species

Sixteen (16) special-status species were observed or documented in Whiteacre Peak Ridge, including: *Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*, *C. clavatus* var. *gracilis*, *C. fimbriatus*, *C. rustvoldii*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Calystegia peirsonii*, *Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *blancheae*, *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*, *Dudleya cymose* ssp. *agourensis*, *Juglans californica*, *Lepechinia rossii*, *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*, *Lupinus elatus*, *Phacelia hubbyi*, *Rhinotropis cornuta* var. *fishiae*, and *Symphyotrichum greatae*.

Whiteacre Peak Ridge Habitats

Whiteacre Peak Ridge contains approximately six habitat types, composed of woodlands, shrublands, herblands, and rock outcrops. Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub associations dominate, along with herblands on gentle slopes and riparian habitats in the canyon bottoms along intermittent and perennial streams such as Little Sespe Creek.



Left: View westward from Whiteacre Peak Ridge displaying Chaparral dominated by Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. *Right:* View over Piru Creek exhibiting an Annual Herbland and Chaparral ecotone at eastern edge of bioregion. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)



Left: View west of ridge of Sespe Sandstone and Little Sespe Creek. *Right:* View northwest of rugged topography of Little Sespe Creek drainage. This area is under current oil extraction. (Photos by David Magney.)



Left: Trail along Whiteacre Peak Ridge highlighting the rugged topography of the region. *Right:* Chaparral along Whiteacre Peak Ridge codominated by Thicketleaf Yerba Santa, *Eriodictyon crassifolium*, and Chamise, *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*. (Photos by Jonathon Holguin.)

Whiteacre Peak Ridge Recommendations

Whiteacre Peak Ridge exhibits a moderate diversity of native plants. It is mostly composed of steep slopes that would be highly susceptible to erosion. Much of this bioregion is within the Sespe Condor Sanctuary and access is highly restricted. Legacy oil exploration and extraction continues in this area on private inholdings. Cessation of oil drilling and extraction will reduce chances of contamination from oil spills.

SECTION 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

This report provides a description of the botanical resources of the Utom River watershed floristic data based on our current knowledge of the watershed. This study shows that the flora of the watershed is both rich and diverse and should be protected to the greatest extent possible. Threats to the watershed flora come in two basic categories, anthropogenic alterations and affects from climate change. Both threats are generally under the control of decisionmakers at various levels.

Local land use decisions, which have direct, indirect, and immediate impact on the flora, are the simplest to modify. General Plan policies of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, and the cities of Santa Clarita, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Ventura, and Oxnard each have mechanisms to help guide development to minimize adverse impacts to the biological resources; however, most projects that go through the discretionary review process are approved and thousands more that are considered ministerial receive no environmental review.

While the floristic data are extensive, much is still unknown about the flora of the watershed, in particular those groups of plants known as bryophytes and lichens. Surveys and analysis of these floras are warranted.

CNPS will be conducting surveys of the bryophyte flora of the watershed during 2023 and 2024 and will publish a report on its findings.

A similar study needs to be conducted for the lichen flora of the watershed.

Conservationists need to review all development projects and land use management plans to ensure that the botanical resources are protected from unwise projects. At a minimum, impacts to botanical resources need to be considered and either avoided or substantially minimized, and mitigated.

SECTION 5. DISCUSSION

CHALLENGES

There are many challenges when crafting a flora, especially a flora encompassing such a large geographical area. The biggest challenge was time: we never have enough of it. The Utom Watershed was surveyed for a little over four years as a part of this project and there is still an endless number of localities that remain unbotanized. In addition to having time to survey, we often encountered a plant that was at a suboptimal time of year for identification (as in, there were no reproductive structures to confirm a plant's identity). More time would allow us to uncover more botanical mysteries.

Another major challenge was the relation of geographical space to personpower. Although we had eight professional botanists and several more volunteers scouting the watershed, it was most certainly not enough personpower to document the vastness of Utom. More botanists on the ground in tandem with more time would yield more complete data for this flora.

Access to wild spaces is a constant struggle for any field biologist. Almost every parcel of land in California is owned or managed by someone or some entity, so permission for surveys is often required. We are very grateful to the Forest Service for granting access to spaces that required a master key for entry and for providing permits for plant collections. We were fortunate to gain access to some private properties to survey the plants that exist there. However, there are still many parcels of private property that we did not have permission to access and therefore did not survey. Another large area not surveyed by CNPS was the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. This area is difficult to get access to due to the sensitivity of the imperiled California Condor. This is understandable as the California Condor is a valuable and charismatic member of the California fauna. Another factor that influenced what localities were surveyed is the heterogeneity of the terrain. Utom is a very rugged place and some places in the watershed were inaccessible because of this.

Taxonomic discrepancies are a challenge that any field botanist experiences. You just learned the name of one plant and then it changes to something completely different the next year. Changes in taxonomy are inevitable and crucial for a better understanding of any given taxon and their relationships to their cohorts. Because of taxonomic updates and synonymy, the taxa count presented in each bioregion is an approximate number. In the case of some taxa, there is disagreement as to their identity and it's difficult to find a consensus on a name. For this flora, we've attempted to recognize most current taxonomic treatments as well as a few treatments that are yet to be recognized by the Jepson eFlora (an example would be *Aphyllon franciscanum*).

As static as plants may seem, plant populations are constantly shifting over time. Because of this, plant distributions will change in the future and may no longer reflect what we've presented here (especially with the encroachment of urban settlement on our wilds spaces). This flora serves as a snapshot in time of the plants that exist here and now. Any curious botanist is encouraged to continue this work and explore this beautiful watershed; there's so much more to discover. In the words of David Magney: "A flora is never complete!", but we present the current knowledge of the flora and make decisions based on the best available science.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

There remain many questions about occurrences of plants that we or others saw or collected by the identification is in question for one reason or another. Each of these questions will be researched as appropriate by CNPS and others based on available time, resources, and priorities. Any questions the reader has, please send them to the authors and/or CNPS and we will endeavor to answer them.

QUESTIONABLE TAXA

Below is a listing of taxa that someone reported, or one of us saw, but were not able to identify at the time, primarily because it was not in bloom or fruit. This serves as reminders to us, or anyone else, to explore the watershed for these and find out just what they are.

Eriastrum sp. nova – A novel species of *Eriastrum* occurs in the watershed and is likely endemic to the watershed. David Gowen discovered this new taxon some time ago and is currently crafting its taxonomic treatment. Gowen believes that *Eriastrum sapphirinum* is the closest relative to this new taxon. The novel species is distinct from *E. sapphirinum* with wider leaf bases and glandular tomentose trichomes. This new species appears to be restricted to the San Francisquito Formation; a triangular geologic feature comprised of marine sediments that extends from Warm Springs Mountain in the east to Bouquet Reservoir in the west. Several specimens of this new taxon were collected to better understand its distribution in the watershed.

Eriogonum reniforme – Reported as present in Gold Hill and Acton Valley bioregions; however, no vouchers were made, and no photographs taken, so, someone needs to go check for the annual buckwheats in the late spring/early summer.

Ericameria nauseosa varieties – Many observations of *E. nauseosa* were made throughout the watershed when they were not in bloom, therefore, they were next to impossible to identify to variety. To obtain a better understanding of the distribution of each variety, they all need to be vouchered and fully identified.

Opuntia species – There is a questionable species of *Opuntia* on the summit of Warm Springs Mountain, in Fish Canyon, and in Castaic Creek. All three localities appear to be the same species. The *Opuntia basilaris* encountered did not readily key to a species in the Jepson Manual and more field surveys should be conducted to uncover their identity. A specimen of this *Opuntia* was collected and will be deposited in the Robert F. Hoover Herbarium at Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo (OBI).

Quercus species – Oaks are a tricky group to identify, even for the experienced botanist. *Quercus dumosa* and *Quercus turbinella* were two species reported in the watershed that are questionable as to their identity and warrant more field surveys. In addition to trying to fit an oak to a species, they are quite promiscuous and readily hybridize, creating hybrid swarms that are also difficult to identify. A notable hybrid swarm exists in Munz Canyon and on the north flank of Grass Mountain in Sawmill Mountain bioregion. The oaks that appear to be hybridizing here are *Quercus garryana* var. *semota* and *Q. berberidifolia*, which we're tentatively calling *Q. Xhowellii*. The plants here are quite peculiar; more field surveys in tandem with genetic work would provide clarity to their parentage and identities.

SECTION 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was written by David Magney, Jordan Collins, and Adam Hoeft. Current and former CNPS staff members David Magney, Jordan Collins, Adam Hoeft, Jonathon Holguin, Angela Pai, Annie Zell, Kendra Sikes, Elizabeth Kubey, and Seth Kauppinen assisted with field surveys and data entry. CNPS staff member Kaitlyn Green was instrumental in data compilation, technical support, and data analysis. Kristen Nelson proofread this report.

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APPENDIX A. VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE UTOM RIVER WATERSHED

BIOREGION ABBREVIATIONS

Bioregion	Abbreviation	Bioregion	Abbreviation	Bioregion	Abbreviation
Acton Valley	AV	Montalvo	M	Santa Clara River Valley	SCR
Agua Blanca Creek	ABC	Mount Pinos	MP	Santa Paula Canyon	SPC
Alamo Mountain	AM	Nordhoff Ridge	NR	Santa Paula Ridge	SPR
Bald Mountain	BM	Ortega Hill	OH	Santa Susana Mountains	SSM
Bouquet Canyon	BC	Oxnard Plain	OP	Sawmill Mountain	SawM
Castaic Valley	CV	Parker Mountain	PM	Sierra Pelona	SP
Del Sur Ridge	DSR	Peace Valley	PV	Sierra Pelona Valley	SPV
Dry Lakes Ridge	DLR	Pine Mountain Ridge	PMR	Soledad Canyon	SoIC
Frazier Mountain	FM	Pollard Point	PP	Sulphur Mountain	SM
Gold Hill	GH	Portal Ridge	PorR	Tehachapi Mountains	TehM
Hungry Valley	HV	Red Mountain	RM	Topatopa Mountains	TTM
Liebre Mountain	LM	Redrock Mountain	RRM	Upper Middle Piru Creek	Pum
Lockwood Valley	LV	Ridge Route Ridge	RRR	Upper Piru Creek	Pcu
Lower Middle Piru Creek	Plm	Rose Valley	RV	Upper Sespe Creek	Su
Lower Piru Creek	Pcl	Saddleback Mountain	SadM	Ventura Hills	VH
Lower Sespe Creek	Sl	San Francisquito Canyon	SFC	Warm Springs Mountain	WSM
Middle Sespe Creek	Sm	San Gabriel Mountains	SGabM	Whitaker Peak	WP
Mint Canyon	MintC	San Guillermo Mountain	SGM	Whiteacre Peak Ridge	WPR

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Scientific nomenclature follows the Flora of North America Editorial Committee (1993-2018) and The Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012), Hasenstab-Lehman & Simpson (2012 for *Cryptantha*), Burge & Zhukovsky (2013 for *Ceanothus vestitus* complex), Schneider (2016 for *Aphyllon*), Colwell et al. (2017 for *Aphyllon*), and Broich (1987 for *Lathyrus vestitus*).

Most current taxonomy is followed when changes have occurred since publication of the above listed references. Common names follow Abrams and Ferris (1960), Neihaus and Ripper (1976), and DeGarmo (1980).

An "*" indicates non-native taxa that have become naturalized or persist without cultivation.

A "?" indicates taxa that are expected to occur in the County but have not been seen.

Bold typeface indicates special-status species.

Habit definitions:

AF = annual fern or fern ally

AG = annual grass or graminoid

AH = annual herb

AV = annual vine

BH = biennial herb

PF = perennial fern or fern ally

PG = perennial grass or graminoid

PH = perennial herb

PV = perennial vine

S = shrub

T = tree

V = vine

Wetland indicator status (Lichvar et al. 2016):

OBL = obligate wetland species, occurs almost always in wetlands (>99% probability)

FACW = facultative wetland species, usually found in wetlands (67-99% probability).

FAC = facultative species, equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (34-67% probability).

FACU = facultative upland species, usually occur in nonwetlands (67-99% probability).

UPL = obligate upland species, occurs almost always in nonwetlands (>99% probability)

A period "." indicates that no wetland indicator status has been given in Lichvar et al. (2016).

Parentheses around an indicator status indicates the wetland status as suggested by David L. Magney.

Abundance status definitions:

- R = Rare (1-5 extant populations known)
- U = Uncommon (6-10 extant populations known)
- S = Scattered (11-20 extant populations known)
- O = Occasional (21-30 extant populations known)
- C = Common (>30 extant populations known)
- X = Expected but not yet found
- T = Type Locality

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):

- 1A = CNPS 1A, presumed extirpated or extinct
- 1B.x = CNPS 1B, rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2A = CNPS 2A, extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- 2B.x = CNPS 2B, rare or endangered in California but common elsewhere
- 3.x = CNPS 3, plants needing review
- 4.x = CNPS 4, plants of limited distribution, a watch list

VASCULAR PLANTS CHECKLIST

This checklist was developed by David L. Magney and Jordan R.P. Collins in 2023. This checklist may be used for educational and nonprofit purposes only.

Numbers presented in the “Number of Records” column are based on voucher specimens at one or more California public herbaria and direct observations by the authors and CNPS staff.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Abies lowiana</i> (Gordon & Glendinning) A. Murray bis	California White Fir	T	.	Pinaceae	S	45
<i>Abronia maritima</i> Nutt. ex S. Watson	Red or Sticky Sand-verbena, Beach Pancake	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	S, 4.2	11
<i>Abronia maritima</i> Nutt. ex S. Watson X <i>A. umbellata</i> Lam.	Hybrid Sand-verbena	AH	.	Nyctaginaceae	R	1
<i>Abronia pogonantha</i> Heimerl	Desert Sand-verbena	AH	.	Nyctaginaceae	R	3
<i>Abronia turbinata</i> Torr. ex S. Watson	Turbinate Sand-verbena	A/PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	R	3
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> Lam. ssp. <i>umbellata</i>	Beach Sand-verbena	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	U	9
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medikus *	Velvet Leaf	AH	UPL	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> F. Muell. *	Cootamundra Wattle	S/T	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> G. Don *	Western Coastal Wattle	S	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andrews) Willd. *	Golden Wattle	S/T	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Acacia redolens</i> Maslin *	Vanilla Scented Wattle	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Acanthomintha lanceolata</i> Curran	Lanceleaf Thornmint	AH	.	Lamiaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Acanthomintha obovata</i> var. <i>cordata</i> Jokerst	Heartleaf Thornmint	AH	.	Lamiaceae	S, 1B.2	12
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>abramsii</i> (E.A. McGregor) Reveal	Abrams Oxytheca	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.2	9

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> (Parry) Small var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish Oxxytheca	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.2	8
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh var. <i>macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	T	FAC	Sapindaceae	O	36
<i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californicum</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Sarg.	Box Elder	T	FACW	Sapindaceae	R	2
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. <i>californica</i> (Pollard) Jepson	California White Yarrow	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. var. <i>millefolium</i>	White Yarrow	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	49
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. <i>occidentale</i> DC.	Woolly White Yarrow	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. <i>pacifica</i> (Rydb.) G.N. Jones	Pacific White Yarrow	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Achyrachaena mollis</i> Schauer	Blow-Wives	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	S	17
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> (Nuttall) Rydb. var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish Clover, American Birds-foot Trefoil	AH	UPL	Fabaceae	S	43
<i>Acmispon argophyllus</i> (A. Gray) Brouillet var. <i>argophyllus</i>	Silver Deervetch, Silky Lotus	PH	.	Fabaceae	S	16
<i>Acmispon brachycarpus</i> (Bentham) D.D. Sokoloff	Hill Lotus, Short-podded Hosackia	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	41
<i>Acmispon denticulatus</i> (Drew) D.D. Sokoloff	White Lotus	AH	.	Fabaceae	U	7
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>brevialatus</i> (Ottley) Brouillet	Short Deerweed	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> (Vogel) Brouillet var. <i>glaber</i>	Deerweed, California Broom	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	200
<i>Acmispon grandiflorus</i> (Bentham) Brouillet var. <i>grandiflorus</i>	Large-flowered Lotus or Hosackia	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	36
<i>Acmispon heermannii</i> (Durand & Hilg.) Brouillet var. <i>heermannii</i>	Heermann Lotus or Hosackia	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	13
<i>Acmispon heermannii</i> var. <i>orbicularis</i> (A. Gray) Brouillet	Roundleaf Heermann Lotus or Hosackia	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	2

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Acmispon junceus</i> (Bentham) Brouillet var. <i>junceus</i>	Rush Hosackia	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Acmispon maritimus</i> (Nuttall) D.D. Sokoloff var. <i>maritimus</i>	Coastal Lotus or Hosackia	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	54
<i>Acmispon maritimus</i> var. <i>brevivexillus</i> (Ottley) Brouillet	Coastal Lotus	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	6
<i>Acmispon micranthus</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Brouillet	Grab Hosackia or Lotus	AH	.	Fabaceae	U	10
<i>Acmispon nevadensis</i> (S. Watson) Brouillet var. <i>nevadensis</i>	Sierra Nevada Hosackia	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	12
<i>Acmispon nevadensis</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i> (E. Greene) Brouillet	Suphur-flowered Hosackia	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	9
<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i> (Bentham) D.D. Sokoloff	Tiny Lotus	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Acmispon procumbens</i> (E. Greene) Brouillet var. <i>procumbens</i>	Silky California Broom	PH	.	Fabaceae	O	36
<i>Acmispon prostratus</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Brouillet	Nuttall's Lotus, Wire Bird's-foot Trefoil	AH	.	Fabaceae	R, 1B.1	1
<i>Acmispon strigosus</i> (Nuttall) Brouillet var. <i>strigosus</i>	Strigose Lotus or Hosackia	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	75
<i>Acmispon wrangelianus</i> (Fischer & C. Meyer) D.D. Sokoloff	Chile Lotus or Hosackia	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	42
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i> DC.	Sacapellote	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	46
<i>Acroptilon [Centaurea] repens</i> (L.) DC. *	Russian Knapweed	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	12
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	S	.	Rosaceae	C	231
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Southern Maidenhair, Venushair Fern	PF	FACW	Pteridaceae	U	17
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i> Müller Halle	California Maidenhair	PF	FAC	Pteridaceae	S	22
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> (L.) Webb & Berthel. var. <i>arboreum</i> *	Tree Aeonium	S	.	Crassulaceae	R	1

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt.	California Buckeye	S/T	.	Sapindaceae	U	12
<i>Agave americana</i> L. *	Century Plant	S	UPL	Agavaceae	R	2
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Rob. *	Sticky Snakeroot	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> *	Peppermint Tree, Willow Myrtle	T	-	Myrtaceae	R	3
<i>Agoseris elata</i> (Nuttall) E. Greene	Tall Mountain Dandelion	PH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i> (Nutt.) Greene var. <i>grandiflora</i>	Bigflower [Mountain] Dandelion	PH	.	Asteraceae	S	19
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i> (Nutt.) Greene var. <i>leptophylla</i>	Giant Mountain Dandelion	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i> var. <i>cryptopleura</i> Greene	Mountain Dandelion	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i> (Nutt.) Greene var. <i>heterophylla</i>	Mountain Dandelion	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	14
<i>Agoseris retrorsa</i> (Bentham) E. Greene	Spear-leaved or Retorse Mountain Dandelion	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	56
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> ssp. <i>pectinatum</i> (M. Bieb.) Tzvelev *	Crested Wheatgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L. *	Colonial Bentgrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Agrostis exarata</i> Trin.	Western or Spike Bentgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	S	17
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth *	Redtop	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Agrostis hallii</i> Vasey	Hall's Bentgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Agrostis pallens</i> Trin.	Thingrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L. [var. <i>palustris</i> (Hudson) Pers.] *	Creeping Bentgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	5

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle *	Tree-of-Heaven	T	FACU	Hippocastinaceae	R	8
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L. *	Silver Hairgrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.*	Common Bugle	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Alcea rosea</i> L. *	Hollyhock	BH	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Allium amplexens</i> Torrey	Narrowleaf Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium bisceptrum</i> S. Watson	Twincrest Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium burlewii</i> A. Davidson	Burlew Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	S	11
<i>Allium campanulatum</i> S. Watson	Sierra Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	U	10
<i>Allium cratericola</i> Eastw.	Cratered Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	5
<i>Allium denticulatum</i> (Traub) D. McNeal	Dentate Fringed Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium diabloese</i> (Traub) D. McNeal	Diablo Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	S	11
<i>Allium fimbriatum</i> S. Watson var. <i>fimbriatum</i>	Fringed Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	C	33
<i>Allium fimbriatum</i> var. <i>mohavense</i> Jepson	Mojave Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	4
<i>Allium haemaetochiton</i> S. Watson	Red-skinned Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	U	9
<i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i> Traub	Mount Pinos Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	S, 1B.3	21
<i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Allium lacunosum</i> var. <i>davisiae</i> (M.E. Jones) D. McNeal	Davis Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	2

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Allium lacunosum</i> S. Watson var. <i>lacunosum</i>	Pitted Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	3
<i>Allium monticola</i> Davidson	Mountain Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	3
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Daffodil Garlic	PG	-	Alliaceae	R	2
<i>Allium parryi</i> S. Watson	Parry Fringed Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	3
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> Lemmon var. <i>peninsulare</i>	Peninsular Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	3
<i>Allium praecox</i> Brandegees	Early Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium sanbornii</i> Alph. Wood var. <i>sanbornii</i>	Sanborn Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium tribracteatum</i> Torrey	Three-bracted Onion	PG	.	Alliaceae	R	1
<i>Allium vineale</i> L. ssp. <i>vineale</i> *	Wild Garlic	PG	FACU	Alliaceae	R	5
<i>Allophyllum divaricatum</i> (Nuttall) A.D. Grant & V. Grant	Divaricate Allophyllum	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	16
<i>Allophyllum gilioides</i> (Benth) A.D. Grant & V. Grant ssp. <i>gilioides</i>	Straggling Gilia	AH	FAC	Polemoniaceae	U	6
<i>Allophyllum gilioides</i> ssp. <i>violaceum</i> (A.A. Heller) Day	Violet Phlox	AH	FAC	Polemoniaceae	S	20
<i>Allophyllum glutinosum</i> (Benth) A.D. Grant & V. Grant	Sticky Allophyllum	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	19
<i>Allophyllum integrifolium</i> (Brand) A.D. Grant & V. Grant	Sticky Allophyllum	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i> (Nuttall) Brietung	Mountain Alder	S	FACW	Betulaceae	R	3
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Nuttall	White Alder	T	FACW	Betulaceae	C	87
<i>Aloe</i> sp. *	Aloe	PG	.	Asphodelaceae	R	1

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> *	Shell Ginger	PH	-	Zingiberaceae	R	1
<i>Alternanthera caracasana</i> Kunth *	Alternanthera	PH	.	Amaranthaceae	R	1
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> (L.) L. *	Alyssum	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> L. *	Pigweed Amaranth	AH	FACU	Amaranthaceae	S	18
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> S. Watson	Prostrate Amaranth	AH	FACU	Amaranthaceae	S	16
<i>Amaranthus californicus</i> (Moq.) S. Watson	California Amaranth	AH	FACW	Amaranthaceae	R	1
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> L. *	Low Amaranth	AH	.	Amaranthaceae	U	10
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L. *	Hybrid Amaranth	AH	.	Amaranthaceae	R	4
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Watson ssp. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer Amaranth	AH	FACU	Amaranthaceae	R	1
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> ssp. <i>bouchonii</i> (Thell.) Costea & Carretero	Powell Amaranth	AH	.	Amaranthaceae	R	2
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Watson ssp. <i>powellii</i>	Powell Amaranth	AH	.	Amaranthaceae	R	9
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L. *	Red-root Amaranth, Rough Pigweed	AH	FACU	Amaranthaceae	R	4
<i>Amblyopappus pusillus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Dwarf or Coast Amblyopappus	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> Hooker	Burweed, Annual Bur-sage	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	75
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L. *	Common Ragweed	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> (Less.) E. Greene	Beach Bur	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i> DC.	Weak-leaved Burweed or Bur-sage	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> var. <i>californica</i> (Rydb.) Blake	Western Ragweed	BH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	37
<i>Ambrosia salsola</i> (T. & G. ex G.) Strother & B.G. Baldwin var. <i>salsola</i>	Burrobrush	S	(FACU)	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>pumila</i> (Nuttall) Nelson	Alderleaf Serviceberry	S	FACU	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Amelanchier pallida</i> E. Greene	Western Serviceberry	S	.	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> Koehne	Utah Serviceberry	S	FACU	Rosaceae	S	12
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i> Rottb.	Long-leaved or Purple Ammannia	AH	OBL	Lythraceae	R	1
<i>Ammi visnaga</i> (L.) Lam. *	Bisnaga	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (L.) Link *	European Beachgrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Amorpha californica</i> Nuttall var. <i>californica</i>	California False Indigo	S	FAC	Fabaceae	C	65
<i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i> A. DC.	Douglas Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S, 4,2	14
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> Fischer & C. Meyer	Rancher's Fire, Common Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	38
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> (Lehm.) Nelson & J.F. Macbr. var. <i>menziesii</i>	Common or Menzeis Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	48
<i>Amsinckia retrorsa</i> Suksd.	Rigid Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	11
<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> Gray var. <i>gloriosa</i> (Suksd.) Hoover	Glorious Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	13
<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> Gray var. <i>tessellata</i>	Devil's Lettuce, Tessellate Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	65
<i>Amsinckia vernicosa</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>vernicosa</i>	Vernal Fiddleneck	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	2
<i>Amsonia tomentosa</i> Torr. & Frem.	Amsonia	PH/S	.	Apocynaceae	R	1

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> Mill. *	Garden Alkanet	PH	.	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Ancistrocarphus filagineus</i> Gray	Woolly Fishhooks	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	35
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>scabriglumis</i> C.S. Campbell	Southwestern Bushy Bluestem	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i> (E. Greene) G. Robb.	Rock-jasmine	AH	.	Primulaceae	S	12
<i>Anemopsis californica</i> Hooker & Arnott var. <i>californica</i>	Yerba Mansa	PH	OBL	Saururaceae	S	25
<i>Anisocoma acaulis</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Scale Bud	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	19
<i>Antennaria dimorpha</i> (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray	Low Everlasting	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. *	Mayweed, Stinkweed, Dog-fennel	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Anthoxanthum occidentale</i> (Buckley) Veldkamp	California Sweet Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> M. Bieb. *	Bur-chervil	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	4
<i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> Benthams ssp. <i>coulterianum</i>	White Snapdragon	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	C	47
<i>Antirrhinum kelloggii</i> Greene	Kellogg Snapdragon	AV	.	Plantaginaceae	S	13
<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i> ssp. <i>subsessile</i> (A. Gray) D. Thompson	Nuttall Snapdragon	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Antirrhinum thompsonii</i> D.J. Keil [<i>A. multiflorum</i>]	Thompson's Snapdragon	A/PH	.	Plantaginaceae	C	51
<i>Aphanes occidentalis</i> (Nuttall) Rydb.	Dew-cup, Lady's Mantle	AH	.	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Aphyllon californicum</i> (Cham. & Schldl.) A. Gray subsp. <i>californicum</i>	California Broomrape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	2
<i>Aphyllon californicum</i> ssp. <i>feudgei</i> (Munz) A.C. Schneid.	California Sagebrush Broom-rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	U	9

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Aphyllon californicum</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i> (Munz) A.C. Schneid.	Jepson Sagebrush Broom-rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	2
<i>Aphyllon franciscanum</i> (Achey) A.C. Schneid [<i>A. fasciculatum</i>]	Clustered Broom-rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	47
<i>Aphyllon parishii</i> (Jeps.) A.C. Schneid. ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish Broom-rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	U	9
<i>Aphyllon</i> sp. nova		PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	2
<i>Aphyllon tuberosum</i> Beck [<i>Orobanche bulbosa</i>]	Chaparral Broomrape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	22
<i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i> (L.) Torr. & A. Gray	Naked Broomrape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	1
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> (Jeps.) A.C. Schneid. ssp. <i>validum</i>	Rock Creek Broom-rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R, 1B.2	2
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i> Nuttall	Wild Celery, Mock Parsley	AH	UPL	Apiaceae	O	26
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L. *	Celery	PH	(FACW)	Apiaceae	S	14
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> L.	Bitter Dogbane	PH	UPL	Apocynaceae	R	4
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L.	Indian Hemp	PH	FAC	Apocynaceae	O	32
<i>Apocynum Xmedium</i> E. Greene (<i>A. androsaemifolium</i> ssp. <i>a.</i> var. <i>incanum</i> XA. <i>cannabinum</i> var. <i>hypericifolium</i>)	Bitter Dogbane	PH	FAC	Apocynaceae	R	4
<i>Aquilegia eximia</i> Van Houtte ex Planchon	Van Houtte Columbine	PH	OBL	Ranunculaceae	R	4
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i> var. <i>truncata</i> (Fischer & C.A. Meyer) Baker	Truncate Crimson Columbine	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	S	21
<i>Aralia californica</i> S. Watson	Elk Clover, Spikenard	PH	FACW	Araliaceae	R	5
<i>Araujia sericofera</i> Brot. *	Bladder-flower	PV	.	Apocynaceae	R	3
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i> Pursh	Pacific Madrone	T	.	Ericaceae	R	3

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i> Engelm.	Western Dwarf Mistletoe	PH	.	Viscaceae	S	18
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>cushingiana</i> (Eastw.) Keeley, Vasey & Parker	Cushing's Eastwood Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	U	8
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> (Wells) Keeley, Vasey & Parker	San Gabriel Mountains Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	U	6
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> Eastw. ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>	Eastwood Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	S	18
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i> (J.E. Jones) P. Wells	Santa Ynez Mountains Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	C	64
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> Eastw. X <i>A. glauca</i> Lindley	Eastwood-Bigberry Manzanita Hybrid	S	.	Ericaceae	R	2
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> Lindley	Bigberry Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	C	102
<i>Arctostaphylos mewukka</i> Merriam ssp. <i>mewukka</i>	Indian Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	R	2
<i>Arctostaphylos parryana</i> Lemmon ssp. <i>parryana</i>	Parry Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	C	59
<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i> Greene	Greenleaf Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	R	3
<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> H.B. & K.	Pungent Manzanita	S	.	Ericaceae	U	9
<i>Arctotis venusta</i> Norlindh *	Blue-eyed African Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Argemone corymbosa</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>corymbosa</i>	Desert Prickly Poppy	PH	.	Papaveraceae	R	3
<i>Argemone munita</i> Durand & Hilgard ssp. <i>munita</i>	Prickly Poppy, Chicalote	AH	.	Papaveraceae	S	38
<i>Argemone munita</i> ssp. <i>rotundata</i> (Rydberg) G.B. Ownbey	Prickly Poppy, Chicalote	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R	4
<i>Argentina egedii</i> (Wormsk.) Rydb. ssp. <i>egedii</i>	Pacific Coast Cinqufoil or Silverweed	PH	OBL	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Six-weeks Three-awn Grass	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Aristida purpurea</i> Nuttall var. <i>purpurea</i>	Purple Three-awn Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Aristida purpurea</i> var. <i>parishii</i> (A.S. Hitch.) Allred	Parish's Threawn	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Aristida ternipes</i> Cav. var. <i>gentilis</i> (Henrard) Allred	Spidergrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl *	Tall Oat Grass	PG	UPL	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Artemisia biennis</i> Willd. var. <i>biennis</i> *	Biennial Wormwood	BH	FACW	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Artemisia californica</i> Less.	California Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	203
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> Besser	Mugwort	PH	FAC	Asteraceae	C	142
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.	Tarragon, Dragon Tarragon	PH	(FACW)	Asteraceae	C	136
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> ssp. <i>incompta</i> (Nuttall) Keck	White Sagebrush	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>ludoviciana</i>	Silver or Western Mugwort	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> (Gray) H.M. Hall & Clements	Parish Great Basin Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	S	17
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>tridentata</i>	Great Basin Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	172
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i> (Rydb.) Beetle	Vasey Great Basin or Mountain Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	19
<i>Arthrocnemum</i> [<i>Salicornia</i>] <i>subterminale</i> (Parish) Standley	Common or Parish Glasswort	S	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Arundo donax</i> L. *	Giant Reed	PG	FACW	Poaceae	S	13
<i>Asclepias californica</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Milkweed	AH	.	Apocynaceae	O	37
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i> Bentham	Kotolo, Indian Milkweed	PH	.	Apocynaceae	O	29

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Asclepias erosa</i> Torrey	Desert Milkweed	PH	.	Apocynaceae	U	11
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> Decne.	Narrowleaf Milkweed	PH	FAC	Apocynaceae	O	42
<i>Asclepias vestita</i> Hooker & Arnott	Woolly Milkweed	PH	.	Apocynaceae	R	1
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (L.) W.F. Wight *	Smilax Asparagus	PH	.	Asparagaceae	R	3
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L. ssp. <i>officinalis</i> *	Asparagus	PH	FACU	Asparagaceae	R	1
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> L. *	Asphodel	PG	.	Asphodelaceae	R	2
<i>Aspidotis californica</i> (Hooker) Nuttall ex Copeland	California Lace Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	U	10
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Parish	Braunton Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	R, 1B.1, FE	1
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>didymocarpus</i>	Two-seeded Milkvetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	O	26
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>dispermus</i> (A. Gray) Jeps.	Dispersed Two-seeded Milkvetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	U	7
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>obispoensis</i> (Rydb.) Jeps.	San Luis Obispo Two-seeded Milkvetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Astragalus douglasii</i> (T. & G.) Gray var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	50
<i>Astragalus douglasii</i> var. <i>parishii</i> (Gray) M.E. Jones	Parish Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	4
<i>Astragalus filipes</i> Gray	Thread-leaved Locoweed	PH	.	Fabaceae	S	11
<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i> E. Sheldon	Dwarf Locoweed	AH	.	Fabaceae	S	14
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>frémontii</i> (A.Gray) S. Watson	Fremont Spotted Locoweed	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	U	9
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>idriensis</i> M.E. Jones	Idria Freckled Locoweed	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	S	18

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>nigricalycis</i> M.E. Jones	Black-sepaled Freckled Locoweed	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>sierrae</i> M.E. Jones	Bear Valley Milkvetch	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	R, 1B.2	4
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>variabilis</i> Barneby	Variable Freckled Locoweed	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i> M.E. Jones	Bear Valley Woollypod	PH	.	Fabaceae	R, 1B.2	3
<i>Astragalus macrodon</i> (Hook. & Arn.) A. Gray	Salinas Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Astragalus oxyphysus</i> Gray	Robust Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> E. Greene var. <i>pachypus</i>	Thickpod Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	S	12
<i>Astragalus pomonensis</i> M.E. Jones	Pomona Locoweed	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Astragalus purshii</i> var. <i>tinctus</i> M.E. Jones	Pursh Woollypod	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	45
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> (Rydb.) Munz	Ventura Marsh Milkvetch	PH	OBL	Fabaceae	R, 1B.1, FE, SE	2
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> var. <i>lonchus</i> (M.E. Jones) Barneby	Three-pod Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	6
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> var. <i>phoxus</i> (M.E. Jones) Barneby	Antisell Three-pod Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	83
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> (Nutt.) Gray var. <i>trichopodus</i>	Three-pod Milkvetch	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	4
<i>Astragalus whitneyi</i> A. Gray var. <i>whitneyi</i>	Whitney Locoweed	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Athysanus pusillus</i> (Hook.) Greene	Dwarf Athysanus	AH	.	Brassicaceae	S	15
<i>Atriplex argentea</i> var. <i>expansa</i> (S. Watson) S.L. Welsh & Reveal	Broad Silverscale	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	U	7
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nuttall var. <i>canescens</i>	Fourwing or Hoary Saltbush	S	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	C	37

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> Parish in W.L. Jepson	Caleb Saltbush	S	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	R	4
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> S. Watson var. <i>coronata</i>	Crownscale	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	U, 4.2	6
<i>Atriplex dioica</i> Raf.	Spike Saltbush	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Atriplex glauca</i> L. *	Waxy Saltbush	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	4
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> ssp. <i>breweri</i> (S. Watson) H.M. Hall & Clements	Brewer Big Saltbush or Quailbrush	S	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	U	7
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> (Torrey) S. Watson ssp. <i>lentiformis</i>	Big Saltbush, Quailbrush	S	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	S	21
<i>Atriplex leucophylla</i> (Moq.) D. Dietr.	Whiteleaf, Beach Saltbush or Seascale	PH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	U	8
<i>Atriplex micrantha</i> Ledeb. *	Russian Saltbush	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	12
<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i> (Torrey) S. Watson	Common Saltbush, Allscale	S	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	13
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i> Boucher ex de Candolle	Thinleaf Orach	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	S	17
<i>Atriplex rosea</i> L. *	Tumbling or Rose or Red Oracle, Redscale	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	11
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> R.Br. *	Australian Saltbush	PH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	S	14
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>darwinii</i> (Standley) Munz	Davidson Bractscale	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	R, 1B.2	4
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> Nelson var. <i>serenana</i>	Bractscale	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	U	9
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i> I. Verd. *	Australian Annual Saltbush	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	U	9
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> Heward ex Benth. *	Aboriginal Sagebrush	S	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Atriplex watsonii</i> Nelson ex Abrams	Matscale	PH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	5

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<i>Avena barbata</i> Link. *	Slender Wild Oat	AG	.	Poaceae	C	221
<i>Avena fatua</i> L. *	Wild Oat	AG	.	Poaceae	S	53
<i>Avena sativa</i> L. *	Cultivated Oat	AG	UPL	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> Lam.	Duckweed Fern	PF	OBL	Azollaceae	U	7
<i>Azolla microphylla</i> Hook. fil. *	Mexican Mosquito Fern	PF	OBL	Azollaceae	R	3
<i>Baccharis glutinosa</i> Pers.	Marsh Baccharis, Douglas False-willow	S	FACW	Asteraceae	O	26
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i> (DC.) C.G. Wolf	Coyote Brush	S	(FACU)	Asteraceae	C	96
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> X <i>B. sarothroides</i>	Baccharis Hybrid	S	(FACU)	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> Gray ssp. <i>plummerae</i>	Plummer Baccharis	S	.	Asteraceae	S, 4.3	13
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> (Ruiz Lopez & Pavon) Pers. ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	Mulefat, Seep-willow, Water-wally	S	FAC	Asteraceae	C	176
<i>Baccharis salicina</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Emory Baccharis	S	FACW	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> A. Gray	Broom Baccharis	S	FACU	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Wettst. *	Water-hyssop	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i> (A. Gray) E.E. Schill.	San Diego County Viguiera	S	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i> Nuttall	Balsamroot, Chuchupate	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	36
<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i> Ledeb.	American Wintercress	BH	FACW	Brassicaceae	O	23
<i>Barbarea verna</i> (Mill.) Asch. *	Early Wintercress	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1

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<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> W.T. Aiton *	Common Wintercress	BH	FAC	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i> (Pallas) Kuntze *	Five-hook, Smother-Weed	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	14
<i>Batis maritima</i> L.	Saltwort, Beachwort	S	OBL	Bataceae	R	5
<i>Bebbia juncea</i> var. <i>aspera</i> Greene	Rush Sweetbush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> Pursh var. <i>repens</i> (Lindl.) Scoggan	Creeping Oregon Grape	S	.	Berberidiaceae	R	1
<i>Berberis dictyota</i> Jeps.	Dull-leaf or Jepson Holly-leaved Barberry	S	.	Berberidiaceae	R	4
<i>Berberis nevini</i> A. Gray et al.	Nevin's Barberry	S	.	Berberidiaceae	R, 1B.1	4
<i>Berberis pinnata</i> Lagasca ssp. <i>pinnata</i>	Pinnate-leaved Barberry	S	.	Berberidiaceae	R	1
<i>Bergia texana</i> (Hook.) Seud. ex Walp.	Texas Bergia	A/PH	OBL	Elatinaceae	R	2
<i>Berula erecta</i> (Huds.) Coville	Cutleaf Waterparsnip	PH	OBL	Apiaceae	U	9
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i> (L.) Arcangeli *	Common Beet	PH	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	R	3
<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L. var. <i>frondosa</i>	Sticktight	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Bidens laevis</i> (L.) Britton, Sterns & Pogg.	Bur-marigold	A/PH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L. *	Common Beggarticks	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> (Torr.) Coville var. <i>aurea</i> (Kellogg) J.W. Ingram	Common Goldenstars	PG	.	Themidaceae	R	2
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> (Torrey) Cov. var. <i>crocea</i>	Goldenstars	PG	.	Themidaceae	C	48
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> var. <i>montana</i> (E. Greene) Ingram	Mountain Goldenstars	PG	.	Themidaceae	S	25

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<i>Boechera arcuata</i> (Nutt.) Windham & Al-Shehbaz	Few-flowered Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	C	38
<i>Boechera breweri</i> (S. Watson) Al-Shehbaz var. <i>breweri</i>	Brewer Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Boechera californica</i> (Rollins) Windham & Al-Shehbaz	California Rockcress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	5
<i>Boechera perennans</i> (S. Watson) W.A. Weber	Perennial Rockcress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Boechera pulchra</i> (M.E. Jones ex S. Watson) W.A. Weber	Desert Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	C	50
<i>Boechera retrofracta</i> (Graham) A. Löve & D. Löve	Holboell Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Boechera sparsiflora</i> (Nutt.) Dorn	Few-flowered Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	O	24
<i>Boechera xylopoda</i> Windham & Al-Shehbaz	Desert Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> var. <i>paludosus</i> (A. Nelson) T. Koyama	Saltmarsh Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	S	22
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> (L.) Palla X <i>B. robustus</i> (Pursh) Soják, Čas. Nár.	Hybrid Saltmarsh Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Bolboschoenus robustus</i> (Pursh) Soják, Čas. Nár.	Seashore Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	3
<i>Bombycilaena californica</i> (Fisch. & C. Meyer) Holub var. <i>californica</i>	Slender Cottonweed	AH	(FACU)	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Boschniakia</i> [<i>Kopsiopsis</i>] <i>strobilacea</i> Gray	California Ground Cone	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	6
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i> (Lagasca) Herter	Cane Bluestem	PG	UPL	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Botrychium simplex</i> E. Hitchc. var. <i>simplex</i>	Least Moonwort, Little Grapefern	PF	FAC	Ophioglossaceae	R	1
<i>Bowlesia incana</i> Ruiz Lopez & Pavon	Hoary Bowlesia	AH	FACU	Apiaceae	U	13
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i> T. & G.	Santa Lucia Brookfoam	PH	FAC	Saxifragaceae	R	2

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<i>Boykinia rotundifolia</i> C. Parry	Roundleaved Boykinia	PH	FACW	Saxifragaceae	U	10
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Schott. & Endl.) R. Br. ssp. <i>populneus</i> *	Kurrajong	T	-	Malvaceae	R	2
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> (L.) Beauv. *	Short-pedicel Brome	AG	.	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) Koch *	Black Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	O	46
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>rapa</i> *	Field Mustard	AH	FACU	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> Gouan *	Mediterranean Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	U	8
<i>Brickellia californica</i> (T. & G.) Gray	California Brickellbush	S	FACU	Asteraceae	C	141
<i>Brickellia californica</i> (T. & G.) Gray X <i>B. nevinii</i> Gray	California-Nevin Brickellbush Hybrid	S	FACU	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Brickellia longifolia</i> S. Watson var. <i>multiflora</i>	Long-leaved Brickellbush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Brickellia nevinii</i> Gray	Nevin Brickellbush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	49
<i>Brodiaea jolonensis</i> Eastwood	Dwarf Brodiaea	PG	.	Themidaceae	R	3
<i>Brodiaea terrestris</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i> (Hoover) Niehaus	Harvest Brodiaea	PG	.	Themidaceae	R	4
<i>Bromus arenarius</i> Labill. *	Australian Brome	AG	FACU	Poaceae	S	14
<i>Bromus arizonicus</i> (Shear) Stebbins	Arizona Brome	AG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Bromus berterioanus</i> Colla *	Chilean Chess	PG	.	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Bromus carinatus</i> Hooker & Arnott var. <i>carinatus</i> [<i>B. sitchensis</i> var. <i>carinatus</i>]	California Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	C	62
<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>marginatus</i> (Steud.) Barkworth & Anderton	Mountain Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	U	10

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<i>Bromus catharticus</i> Vahl *	Rescue Grass	AG	.	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i> L.	Fringed Brome	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth. ssp. <i>diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Grass	AG	(FACU)	Poaceae	C	238
<i>Bromus grandis</i> (Shear) A. Hitchc.	Tall or Grand Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	S	12
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>divaricatus</i> (Bonnier & Layens) Kerguelen *	Soft Brome	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L. ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i> *	Soft Chess	AG	FACU	Poaceae	C	108
<i>Bromus laevipes</i> Shear	Woodland Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	U	6
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> L. ssp. <i>madritensis</i> *	Madrid Brome, Foxtail Chess	AG	UPL	Poaceae	S	25
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> (L.) Husnot [<i>B. rubens</i>]*	Red Brome	AG	UPL	Poaceae	C	312
<i>Bromus orcuttianus</i> (Shear) A. Hitchc.	Orcutt Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Bromus porteri</i> (J.M. Coult.) Nash	Nodding Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Bromus pseudolaevipes</i> Wagnon	Woodland Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	U	9
<i>Bromus stamineus</i> Desv. *	South American Brome	PG	.	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> L. *	Poverty Brome	AG	.	Poaceae	S	13
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L. var. <i>tectorum</i> *	Downy Brome, Cheat Grass	AG	.	Poaceae	C	380
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.*	Peacock Flower	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Caesalpinia spinosa</i> (Molina) Kuntz *	Tara	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1

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<i>Cakile maritima</i> Scop. ssp. <i>maritima</i> *	European Searocket	AH	FAC	Brassicaceae	U	6
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> S. Watson	Brewer Calandrinia	AH	.	Montiaceae	R, 4.2	2
<i>Calandrinia menziesii</i> (Hook.) Torr. & A. Gray [<i>C. ciliata</i>]	Redmaids	AH	FACU	Montiaceae	O	30
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L. *	Pot Marigold	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>California macrophylla</i> (H. & A.) Aldas., C. Navarro, P. Vargas, L. Saez & Aedo	Largeleaf Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae	U	6
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i> Pursh var. <i>bolanderi</i> (Hegelm.) Fassett	Bolander's Water Starwort	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Callitriche marginata</i> Torrey	California Water-starwort, Wallow Starwort	PH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> (Torrey) Florin	Incense Cedar	T	.	Cupressaceae	S	27
<i>Calochortus albus</i> Benth	Fairy Lantern, Globe Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	U	10
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> S. Watson	Catalina Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	O, 4.2	25
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> S. Watson var. <i>clavatus</i>	Club-haired Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	C, 4.3	93
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Ownby	Slender Club-haired Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	O, 1B.2	70
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>pallidus</i> (Hoover) Munz	Pale Yellow Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	U	8
<i>Calochortus coeruleus</i> (Kellogg) S. Watson	Beavertail-grass	PG	.	Liliaceae	R	1
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> H.P. McDonald	Late-flowering Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	U, 1B.2	9
<i>Calochortus invenustus</i> E. Greene	Plain Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	O	25
<i>Calochortus kennedyi</i> Porter var. <i>kennedyi</i>	Red Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	O	27

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<i>Calochortus luteus</i> Lindley	Gold Nuggets	PG	.	Liliaceae	R	1
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> S. Watson var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer Mariposa Lily	PG	FACW	Liliaceae	U, 1B.2	18
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Greene	Plummer Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	R, 1B.2	3
<i>Calochortus rustvoldii</i> Callahan	Rustvold's Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	R, 1B.1	2
<i>Calochortus splendens</i> Benth.	Splendid or Lilac Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	S	20
<i>Calochortus venustus</i> Benth.	Butterfly Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae	C	87
<i>Calycoseris parryi</i> A. Gray	Yellow tuckstem	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Calyptridium monandrum</i> Nuttall	Common Calyptridium, Sand Cress	AH	.	Montiaceae	C	70
<i>Calyptridium monospermum</i> Greene	One-seeded Pussy Paws	AH	.	Montiaceae	S	11
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> Gray var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry Calyptridium	AH	.	Montiaceae	S	15
<i>Calyptridium</i> sp. nova	new Pussypaws	AH	.	Montiaceae	R	2
<i>Calyptridium umbellatum</i> (Torrey) Greene	Pussy Paws	AH	.	Montiaceae	U	9
<i>Calystegia longipes</i> (S. Watson) Brummitt	Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	S	14
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>arida</i> (Greene) Brummitt	Hairy Coastal Scrub Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	1
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>cyclostegia</i> (House) Brummitt	Coastal Scrub Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	O	30
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i> (Abrams) Brummitt	Intermediate Coastal Scrub Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	O	33
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> (E. Greene) Brummitt ssp. <i>macrostegia</i>	Coastal Scrub Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	U	8

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<i>Calystegia malacophylla</i> (E. Greene) Munz ssp. <i>malacophylla</i>	Sierra Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	4
<i>Calystegia malacophylla</i> ssp. <i>pedicellata</i> (Jepson) Munz	Sierra Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	C	66
<i>Calystegia malacophylla</i> ssp. <i>tomentella</i> var. <i>deltoides</i> (Greene) Munz	Tehachapi Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	1
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>fulrata</i> (Gray) Brummitt	Western Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	U	9
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> var. <i>tomentella</i> (Greene) Brummitt	Woolly Western Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	1
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>fulcrata</i> (A. Gray) Brummitt X <i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> (Abrams) Brummitt	Hybrid Peirson's Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	U	10
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> (Abrams) Brummitt	Peirson's Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	C, 4.2	173
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> (Greene) Brummitt ssp. <i>purpurata</i>	Purple Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	S	12
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i> (L.) R.Br.	Beach Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	U	7
<i>Camissonia campestris</i> (E. Greene) Raven cf. ssp. <i>campestris</i>	Mojave Sun-cup	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	73
<i>Camissonia contorta</i> (Douglas) P.H. Raven	Contorted Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	4
<i>Camissonia kernensis</i> ssp. <i>gilmanii</i> (Munz) P. H. Raven	Gilman's evening primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Camissonia lacustris</i> P.H. Raven	Lakeside Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Camissonia pusilla</i> P.H. Raven	Puny Hairy Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	3
<i>Camissonia strigulosa</i> (Fischer & C. Meyer) Raven	Strigose Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	73
<i>Camissoniopsis bistorta</i> (Torr. & A. Gray) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	California or Southern Sun-cups	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	30
<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i> ssp. <i>suffruticosa</i> (S. Watson) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Beach Primrose	PH	.	Onagraceae	U	10

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<i>Camissoniopsis confusa</i> (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Confusing Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	29
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i> (E. Greene) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Small-haired Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	58
<i>Camissoniopsis ignota</i> (Jepson) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Small Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	12
<i>Camissoniopsis intermedia</i> (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Intermediate Sun Cups	AH	.	Onagraceae	O	44
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i> (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Lewis' Evening Primrose	AH	-	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Camissoniopsis micrantha</i> (Sprengel) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Tiny Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	17
<i>Camissoniopsis pallida</i> (Abrams) W.L. Wagner & Hoch ssp. <i>pallida</i>	Pale Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	19
<i>Camissoniopsis robusta</i> (P.H. Raven) W.L. Wag	Robust Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Canbya candida</i> A. Gray	Pygmy Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> *	Marijuana	PH		Cannabaceae	R	1
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medikus var. <i>bursa-pastoris</i> *	Shepherd's Purse	AH	FACU	Brassicaceae	S	18
<i>Cardamine breweri</i> S. Watson var. <i>breweri</i>	Bitter-cress	PH	FACW	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Cardamine californica</i> (T. & G.) Greene var. <i>californica</i>	California Milkmaids	AH	.	Brassicaceae	U	9
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i> Torrey & Gray	Few-seeded Bitter-cress	AH	FAC	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Cardamine pachystigma</i> (S. Watson) Rollins var. <i>pachystigma</i>	Toothwort	PH	FAC	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Cardaria chalepensis</i> (L.) Hand.-Mazz. *	Lens-podded Hoary Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Cardionema ramosissimum</i> (Weinm.) A. Mels. & J.F. Macbr.	Sand Mat	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	4

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<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L. ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	39
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> W. Curtis *	Plumeless Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Carex abrupta</i> Mackenzie	Abrupt-beaked Sedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Carex alma</i> L. Bailey	Sturdy Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	C	37
<i>Carex athrostachya</i> Olney	Slender-beaked Sedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	4
<i>Carex aurea</i> Nuttall	Golden-fruited Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Carex barbarae</i> Dewey	Santa Barbara Sedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex bolanderi</i> Olney	Bolander Sedge	PG	FAC(W)	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex brainerdii</i> Mack.	Brainard Sedge	PG	.	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex densa</i> L. Bailey	Dense Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	5
<i>Carex douglasii</i> Boott	Douglas Sedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	U	10
<i>Carex fracta</i> Mackenzie	Fragile-sheathed Sedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	R	6
<i>Carex globosa</i> Boott	Round-fruited Sedge	PG	.	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex hassei</i> L. Bailey	Hasse Sedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Carex multicaulis</i> L. Bailey	Many-stemmed Sedge	PG	.	Cyperaceae	R	3
<i>Carex nebrascensis</i> Dewey	Nebraska Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex nudata</i> W. Boott					U	5

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<i>Carex pansa</i> L. Bailey	Sand Dune Sedge	PG	FACU	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Carex pellita</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Woolly Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	U	6
<i>Carex praegracilis</i> W. Boott	Clustered Field Sedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	C	33
<i>Carex rossii</i> Boott	Ross Sedge	PG	.	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carex schottii</i> Dewey	Schott Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	10
<i>Carex senta</i> Boott	Rough Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	O	24
<i>Carex spissa</i> L.H. Bailey					U	1
<i>Carex subfusca</i> W. Boott	Brown Sedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	U	9
<i>Carex triquetra</i> Boott	Triangular-fruited Sedge	PG	.	Cyperaceae	R	4
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> Michx. *	Brown Fox Sedge	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i> (Molina) N.E. Br. *	Sea Fig	PH/S	FACU	Aizoaceae	R	5
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> (L.) N.E. Br. *	Hottentot Fig	PH/S	(FACU)	Aizoaceae	R	4
<i>Carthamus creticus</i> L. * [<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>]	Smooth Distaff Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> Hooker & Arnott ssp. <i>affinis</i>	Lay-and-Collie's Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	33
<i>Castilleja applegatei</i> ssp. <i>martinii</i> (Abrams) Chuang & Heckard	Martin Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	60
<i>Castilleja applegatei</i> ssp. <i>pinetorum</i> (Fern.) Chuang & Heckard	Wavyleaf Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	U	9
<i>Castilleja attenuata</i> (Gray) Chuang & Heckard	Valley Tassels	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	3

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<i>Castilleja chromosa</i> A. Nelson	Desert Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	2
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> (A.A. Heller) Chuang & Heckard ssp. <i>exserta</i>	Purple Owl's Clover	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	49
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> ssp. <i>venusta</i> (A. Heller) T. I. Chuang & Heckard	Exserted Indian Paintbrush	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	1
<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i> Hook. & Arn.	Woolly Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	80
<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i> Elmer	Mount Gleason Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	U, 1B.2	9
<i>Castilleja gyroloba</i> Pennell	Oak Flats Indian Paintbrush	PH	(FACU)	Orobanchaceae	R	1
<i>Castilleja linariifolia</i> Benth.	Linaria-leaved Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	S	21
<i>Castilleja miniata</i> Hook. ssp. <i>miniata</i>	Great Red Indian Paintbrush	PH	FACW	Orobanchaceae	U	8
<i>Castilleja minor</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. <i>minor</i>	Annual Indian Paintbrush	AH	OBL	Orobanchaceae	R	15
<i>Castilleja minor</i> ssp. <i>spiralis</i> (Jeps.) Chuang & Heckard	Large-flowered Annual Indian Paintbrush	AH	OBL	Orobanchaceae	S	28
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i> A. Gray	Mojave Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	1
<i>Castilleja subinclusa</i> ssp. <i>franciscana</i> (Pennell) Chuang & Heckard	San Francisco Long-leaved Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	5
<i>Castilleja subinclusa</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>subinclusa</i>	Long-leaved or Jepson Indian Paintbrush	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	C	71
<i>Castilleja tenuis</i> (A.A. Heller) Chuang & Heckard	Bristle Owl's Clover	AH	FAC	Orobanchaceae	R	3
<i>Caulanthus amplexicaulis</i> S. Watson var. <i>amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping-leaved Jewelflower	AH	.	Brassicaceae	S	43
<i>Caulanthus anceps</i> Payson	Lemmon Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Caulanthus cooperi</i> (S. Watson) Payson	Cooper Jewelflower	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2

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<i>Caulanthus coulteri</i> S. Watson var. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter Jewelflower	AH	.	Brassicaceae	C	63
<i>Caulanthus heterophyllus</i> (Nutt.) Payson var. <i>heterophyllus</i>	Different-leaved Jewelflower	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Caulanthus inflatus</i> S. Watson	Desert Candle	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Caulanthus lasiophyllus</i> (Hooker & Arnott) Payson	California Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	C	33
<i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i> S. Watson	Lemmon Jewelflower	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R, 1B.2	2
<i>Ceanothus cordulatus</i> Kellogg	Mountain Whitethorn, Snow Bush	S	.	Rhamnaceae	S	23
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> Torrey var. <i>crassifolius</i>	Snowball, Hoaryleaf Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	42
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> var. <i>planus</i> Abrams	Flatleaf Snowball	S	.	Rhamnaceae	O	31
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> X <i>C. pauciflorus</i> [<i>C. vestitus</i>]	Ceanothus Hybrid	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	1
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> (Hooker) Nuttall ex Torr. & Gray var. <i>cuneatus</i>	Buck Brush, Wedgeleaf Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	116
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i> var. <i>macrothyrsus</i> (Torr.) Benson	Umpqua Deer Brush	S/T	.	Rhamnaceae	R	15
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> E. Greene	Chaparral Whitethorn	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	120
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> X <i>C. oliganthus</i>	Hybrid Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	1
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> var. <i>insularis</i> (Eastwood) Munz	Island Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> Nuttall var. <i>megacarpus</i>	Bigpod Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	7
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i> var. <i>pendulous</i> McMinn	Pendulous Bigpod Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	1
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> Nuttall var. <i>oliganthus</i>	Hoary Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	51

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<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> var. <i>sorediatus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Hoover	Jim Brush	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	2
<i>Ceanothus palmeri</i> Trel.	Palmer Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	O	40
<i>Ceanothus papillosus</i> T. & G. ssp. <i>papillosus</i>	Wartleaf Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	3
<i>Ceanothus pauciflorus</i> DC.	Few-flowered Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	50
<i>Ceanothus perplexans</i> Trel.	Mojave Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	10
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> Nuttall	Greanbark Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	U	10
<i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> Eschsch. ssp. <i>thrysiflorus</i>	Blue Blossom Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	2
<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i> var. <i>olivaceus</i> Jepson	Woollyleaf Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	2
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L. *	Southern Sandbur	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hackel) Fern. *	Mat Sandbur, Burgrass	AG	UPL	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Centaurea benedicta</i> (L.) L. * [<i>Cnicus benedictus</i> L.]	Blessed Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	22
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Bachelor's Button, Cornflower	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> L. *	Tocalote, Napa Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	149
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L. *	Yellow Star-thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	23
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i> (Gugler) Hayek *	Spotted Knapweed	BH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> (Sw.) Hayek ex Hand.-Mazz., Stadlm., Janch. & Faltis *	Branched Centaury	AH	.	Gentianaceae	R	2
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (L.) DC. *	Red Valerain	PH	.	Valerianaceae	R	3

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<i>Centromadia pungens</i> (Hooker & Arnott) E. Greene ssp. <i>pungens</i>	Common Spikeweed	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Centrostegia thurberi</i> var. <i>macrotheca</i> (J.T. Howell) Goodman	Thurber Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Centrostegia thurberi</i> Gray ex Benth. var. <i>thurberi</i>	Thurber Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	O	38
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill. *	Mouse-ear Chickweed	AH	UPL	Caryophyllaceae	U	6
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	Hornwort, Coontail	PH	OBL	Ceratophyllaceae	R	4
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> Torrey & A. Gray var. <i>betuloides</i>	Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany	S	.	Rosaceae	C	217
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>blancheae</i> (C. Schneider) Little	Island Mountain Mahogany	S	.	Rosaceae	R, 4.3	3
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> var. <i>intermontanus</i> N. Holmgren	Cut-leaved Mountain Mahogany	S	.	Rosaceae	R	7
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> Nuttall var. <i>ledifolius</i>	Mountain Mahogany	S	.	Rosaceae	R	4
<i>Chaenactis artemisiifolia</i> (Gray) Gray	White Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Chaenactis fremontii</i> A. Gray	Desert Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> DC. var. <i>glabriuscula</i>	Common Yellow Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	144
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>heterocarpha</i> (A. Gray) H.M. Hall	Different-seeded Yellow Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>lanosa</i> (DC.) H.M. Hall	Woolly Yellow Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>megacephala</i> A. Gray	Big-flowered Yellow Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> (Greene) H.M. Hall	Woolly Yellow Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 1B.1	2
<i>Chaenactis macrantha</i> D. C. Eaton	Mojave Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1

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<i>Chaenactis santolinoides</i> E. Greene	Perennial Pincushion	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	41
<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i> Hook. & Arn.	Desert Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	19
<i>Chaenactis xantiana</i> Gray	Xantus Pincushion	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	60
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Small	Rattlesnake Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	C	49
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> (L.) Small *	Spotted Spurge	AH	UPL	Euphorbiaceae	U	8
<i>Chamaesyce melanadenia</i> (Torrey) Milsp.	Squaw Spurge	PH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	1
<i>Chamaesyce micromera</i> (Engelm.) Wootton & Standl.	Sonoran Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	1
<i>Chamaesyce ocellata</i> (Durand & Hilg.) Millsp. ssp. <i>ocellata</i>	Littleye Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	3
<i>Chamaesyce polycarpa</i> (Benth.) Millsp. var. <i>polycarpa</i>	Golondrina	PH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	5
<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i> (Ait.) Small *	Prostrate Spurge	AH	FACU	Euphorbiaceae	R	5
<i>Chamaesyce serpens</i> (H.B.K.) Small *	Matted Sandmat	AH	FACU	Euphorbiaceae	R	2
<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i> (Pers.) Small ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	U	8
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L. *	Lamb's Quarters, Pigweed, White Goosefoot	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	54
<i>Chenopodium atrovirens</i> Rydb.	Pigweed	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> var. <i>sinuatum</i> (Murr) Wahl	Pitseed Goosefoot	AH	(FAC)	Chenopodiaceae	R	9
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> Moq. var. <i>zschackei</i> (Murr) Graebn.	Pitseed Goosefoot	AH	(FAC)	Chenopodiaceae	R	11
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i> (S. Watson) S. Watson	California Goosefoot, Soap Plant	PH	.	Chenopodiaceae	C	55

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<i>Chenopodium chenopodioides</i> (L.) Aellen. *	South American Pigweed, Red Goosefoot	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Chenopodium desiccatum</i> A. Nelson	Aridland Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	7
<i>Chenopodium fremontii</i> S. Watson	Fremont Goosefoot	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	U	8
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> L. var. <i>salinum</i> (Standley) B. Boivin *	Oakleaf Goosefoot	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Chenopodium hians</i> Standl.	Masked or Mountain Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Chenopodium leptophyllum</i> (Moquin-Tandon) Nuttall ex S. Watson	Narrowleaf Goosefoot	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Chenopodium macrospermum</i> var. <i>halophilum</i> (Philippi) Standley *	Coast Goosefoot	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	5
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> L. *	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	13
<i>Chenopodium pratericola</i> Rydb.	Narrow-leaved Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	3
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i> L. var. <i>rubrum</i>	Red Goosefoot	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	5
<i>Chenopodium strictum</i> Roth ssp. <i>strictum</i> *	Goosefoot	AH	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Chenopodium strictum</i> ssp. <i>glaucophyllum</i> (Aellen.) H.A. Wahl *	Whiteleaf Goosefoot	AH	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sw. *	Windmillgrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> (DC.) Kunth var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Soap Plant	PG	.	Agavaceae	S	28
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> (Nutt. ex Benth.) ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	Saltmarsh Birds-beak	AH	OBL	Orobanchaceae	S, 1B.1, FE, SE	13
<i>Chorispora tenella</i> (Pall.) de Candolle *	Common Blue Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Chorizanthe blakleyi</i> Hardham	Blakley's Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.3	1

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<i>Chorizanthe brevicornu</i> Torr. var. <i>brevicornu</i>	Brittle Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Chorizanthe breweri</i> S. Watson	Brewer's Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.3	1
<i>Chorizanthe clevelandii</i> C. Parry	Cleveland Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	12
<i>Chorizanthe douglasii</i> Benth.	Douglas Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Chorizanthe membranacea</i> Benth.	Pink Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> (S. Watson) Jeps.	San Fernando Valley Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, SE, 1B.1	6
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> S. Watson var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.1	2
<i>Chorizanthe procumbens</i> Nutt.	Prostrate Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i> S. Watson	Mojave Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.2	2
<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i> Benth var. <i>staticoides</i>	Turkish Rugging, Stative Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	97
<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i> forma <i>bracteata</i> Goodman	Turkish Rugging, Stative Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Chorizanthe uniaristata</i> T. & G.	One-awned Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Chorizanthe watsonii</i> T. & G.	Watson Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	O	25
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> S. Watson var. <i>xanti</i>	Xantus Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	55
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> L. *	Garland Chrysanthemum, Crown Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> (Hook.) Nutt. ssp. <i>viscidiflorus</i>	Yellow Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	11
<i>Chylismia brevipes</i> (A. Gray) Small ssp. <i>brevipes</i>	Yellow Cups	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1

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<i>Chylismia claviformis</i> (Torr. & Frém.) A. Heller ssp. <i>claviformis</i>	Browneyes	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	4
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. *	Chicory	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> (S. Watson) G.A. Mulligan	Bolander's Water-hemlock	PH	OBL	Apiaceae	R	2
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop. *	Canada or Creeping Thistle	PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>californicum</i> (Gray) Keil & C. Turner	California Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae	C	50
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>coulteri</i> Harv. & A. Gray	Coulter's Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> (Nuttall) Jepson var. <i>occidentale</i>	Cobweb Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae	O	40
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>venustum</i> (E. Greene) Jepson	Red or Venus Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae	C	35
<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> A. Gray var. <i>ochrocentrum</i> *	Yellowspine Thistle	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Cirsium scariosum</i> Nutt. var. <i>citrinum</i> (Petr.) D.J. Keil	Southern Meadow Thistle	BH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Tenore *	Common or Bull Thistle	BH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	22
<i>Cistus incanus</i> L. *	Hairy Rock-rose	S	.	Cistaceae	R	3
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i> L. *	Gum Cistus or Rock-rose	S	.	Cistaceae	S	13
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsumura & Nakai *	Watermelon	AH	.	Cucurbitaceae	R	1
<i>Citrus Xaurantium</i> L. (pro sp.) [<i>C. maxima</i> × <i>C. reticulata</i>] *	Bitter Orange	S/T	.	Rutaceae	R	1
<i>Clarkia affinis</i> Lewis & Lewis	Hairy Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Clarkia bottae</i> (Spach) Lewis & Lewis	Punchbowl Godetia	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	51

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<i>Clarkia cylindrica</i> ssp. <i>clavicaarpa</i> W. Davis	Cylindrical Godetia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	2
<i>Clarkia cylindrica</i> (Jepson) H. Lewis & M. Lewis ssp. <i>cylindrica</i>	Cylindrical Godetia	AH	.	Onagraceae	O	28
<i>Clarkia dudleyana</i> (Abrams) J.F. Macbr.	Dudley Godetia	AH	.	Onagraceae	U	9
<i>Clarkia epilobioides</i> (Nutt.) A. Nels. & J.F. Macbr.	Willow-herb Godetia	AH	.	Onagraceae	U	9
<i>Clarkia heterandra</i> (Torrey) H. Lewis & Raven	California Gaura	AH	.	Onagraceae	O	24
<i>Clarkia modesta</i> Jeps.	Modest Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> (Curtis) A. Nelson & J. F. Macbr. ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	Purple Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	U	7
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i> (Douglas) H. Lewis & M. Lewis	Four-spotted Purple Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	46
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>viminea</i> (Douglas) Lewis & Lewis	Large Purple Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	3
<i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i> Douglas	Rhomboid Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	17
<i>Clarkia similis</i> Harlan Lewis & Ernst	Copy-cat Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	2
<i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>polyantha</i> H. Lewis & M. Lewis	Many-stamened Redspot Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Clarkia speciosa</i> F.H. Lewis & M.R. Lewis ssp. <i>speciosa</i>	Redspot Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i> Lindley	Elegant Farewell-to-Spring	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	47
<i>Clarkia xantiana</i> Gray ssp. <i>xantiana</i>	Xantus Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae	U	9
<i>Claytonia exigua</i> T. & G. ssp. <i>exigua</i>	Small Miner's Lettuce	AH	.	Montiaceae	S	19
<i>Claytonia gabrielensis</i> Miller & Chambers ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Miner's Lettuce	AH	.	Montiaceae	R	1

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<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> Hook. ssp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Miner's Lettuce	AH	FACU	Montiaceae	C	69
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>utahensis</i> (Rydb.) John M. Mill. & K.L. Chambers	Utah Spring Beauty	AH	FACU	Montiaceae	R	5
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>viridis</i> (Davidson) J.M. Miller & Chambers	Small-flowered Miner's Lettuce	AH	FACU	Montiaceae	R	6
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>intermontana</i> J.M. Miller & K.L. Chambers	Great Basin Miner's Lettuce	AH	FAC	Montiaceae	R	5
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>mexicana</i> (Rydb.) J.M. Miller & Chambers	Miner's Lettuce	AH	FAC	Montiaceae	S	13
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> Donn ex Willd. ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce	AH	FAC	Montiaceae	C	42
<i>Claytonia rubra</i> (Howell) Tidestr. subsp. <i>depressa</i> (A. Gray) John M. Mill. & K.L. Chambers					R	1
<i>Claytonia rubra</i> (J.T. Howell) Tidestrom ssp. <i>rubra</i>	Red Miner's Lettuce	AH	.	Montiaceae	S	17
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i> Nuttall	Pipestem Clematis	PV	.	Ranunculaceae	C	45
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nuttall	Virgin's Bower, Old Man's Beard	PV	FAC	Ranunculaceae	O	45
<i>Clematis pauciflora</i> Nuttall	Ropevine	PV	.	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i> (Benth.) Kuntze	Yerba Buena	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i> Kuntze	Monkeyflower Yerba Buena	PH/S	.	Lamiaceae	R, 4.2	6
<i>Colletia paradoxa</i> (Spreng.) Escal. *	Anchor Plant	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	1
<i>Collinsia bartsiiifolia</i> Benth. var. <i>bartsiiifolia</i>	White Blue-eyed Mary, White Chinese Houses	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	5
<i>Collinsia bartsiiifolia</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> (Parish) V. Newsom	Davidson White Chinese Houses	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	15
<i>Collinsia callosa</i> Parish	Large-fruited Blue-eyed Mary	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	19

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<i>Collinsia childii</i> A. Gray	Child Blue-eyed Mary	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	11
<i>Collinsia concolor</i> Greene	White Collinsia	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i> var. <i>austromontana</i> (Newsom) Munz	Downy Chinese Houses	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i> Buist var. <i>heterophylla</i>	Chinese Houses	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	O	35
<i>Collinsia parryi</i> A. Gray	Parry Blue-eyed Mary	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	12
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i> Lindley	Blue-eyed Mary, Blue Lips	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	5
<i>Collinsia torreyi</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> (S. Watson) I.M. Johnston	Wright Blue-eyed Mary	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	U	7
<i>Collomia grandiflora</i> Lindley	Large-flowered Collomia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	20
<i>Collomia tinctoria</i> Kellogg	Yellow-staining Collomia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>planifolia</i> (Jeps.) G.D. Wallace	Simpleleaf Summer Holly	S	.	Ericaceae	R	0
<i>Conioselinum pacificum</i> (S. Watson) J. Coulter & Rose	Pacific Hemlockparsley	PH	FAC	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L. *	Poison Hemlock	BH	FACW	Apiaceae	R	5
<i>Conringia orientalis</i> (L.) Dumortier *	Rabbit's-ear, Treacle Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. *	Bindweed	PV	.	Convolvulaceae	S	14
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> Perry	Small-flowered Morning-glory	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronq. *	Flax-leaved Fleabane, South American Horseweed	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.	Horseweed	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	O	38

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<i>Conyza floribunda</i> Kunth [<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> Retz.] *	Many-flowered Horseweed	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Cordylanthus nevinii</i> A. Gray	Nevin Bird's-Beak	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	S	18
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> (Benth.) Jepson ssp. <i>rigidus</i>	Rigid Birds-beak	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	O	40
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setiger</i> Chuang & Heckard	Dark-tipped Rigid Bird's-Beak	AH	.	Orobanchaceae	U	16
<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> (L.) A. Chev. *	Tiplant	S	.	Asparagaceae	R	1
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> var. <i>cannifolia</i> (R. Br.) Benth. *	Palm Lily	S	.	Asparagaceae	R	1
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. var. <i>filaginifolia</i>	California Cudweed-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	272
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California Sand-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. *	Coriandra, Cilantro	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Cornus glabrata</i> Bentham	Brown Dogwood	S	FACW	Cornaceae	U	9
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> Audubon	Mountain Dogwood	T	FACU	Cornaceae	R	2
<i>Cornus sericea</i> L. ssp. <i>sericea</i>	American or Creek Dogwood	S	.	Cornaceae	R	1
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Lemoine) Stapf *	Andean Pampas Grass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Schultes) Aschers. & Graegner *	Pampas Grass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	U	8
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop. *	European Smoketree	T/S	.	Anacardiaceae	R	1
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> Franchet *	Cotoneaster	S	.	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Cotula australis</i> (Sieber) Hooker f. *	Australian Brass-buttons	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	5

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<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> L. *	African Brass-buttons	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	S	13
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>oblonga</i> (Haw.) DC. *	Pig's Ear	S	.	Crassulaceae	R	2
<i>Crassula aquatica</i> (L.) Schönl.	Water Pigmy-Weed	AH	OBL	Crassulaceae	R	2
<i>Crassula connata</i> (Ruiz, Lopez & Pavon) A. Berger	Pygmy [Sand-]Weed	AH	FAC	Crassulaceae	S	18
<i>Crassula tillea</i> Lester-Garl. *	Water Pygmy-Weed	AH	FACU	Crassulaceae	R	1
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (L. f.) Medik. *	Washington Hawthorn	S/T	.	Rosaceae	R	3
<i>Crepis acuminata</i> Nuttall	Long-leaved Hawksbeard	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Crepis occidentalis</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Hawksbeard	PH	.	Asteraceae	U	10
<i>Crepis occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i> (Rydb.) Babcock & Stebbins	Western Hawksbeard	PH	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Cressa truxillensis</i> Kunth	Spreading Alkali-Weed	PH	FACW	Convolvulaceae	S	13
<i>Crocanthemum scoparium</i> (Nutt.) Millsp. var. <i>scoparium</i>	Peak Rushrose	S	.	Cistaceae	U	7
<i>Crocanthemum scoparium</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (Jeps.) Sorrie	Common Peak Rushrose	S	.	Cistaceae	R	5
<i>Croton californicus</i> Muell. Arg. var. <i>californicus</i>	California Croton	PH	.	Euphorbiaceae	S	18
<i>Croton setiger</i> Hooker [<i>Eremocarpus setiger</i> (Hooker) Bentham]	Dove Weed, Turkey Mullein	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	S	40
<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i> (L.) Lam. *	Swamp Grass	AG	OBL	Poaceae	S	14
<i>Crypsis vaginiflora</i> (Forsskal) Opiz *	Prickle Grass	AG	OBL	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Cryptantha affinis</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	Side-groved Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	2

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<i>Cryptantha barbiger</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene var. <i>barbiger</i>	Bearded Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	8
<i>Cryptantha clevelandii</i> E. Greene var. <i>clevelandii</i>	Cleveland Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	O	24
<i>Cryptantha clevelandii</i> var. <i>florosa</i> I.M. Johnston	Coastal Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	16
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i> I.M. Johnst.	Clokey's Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R, 1B.2	3
<i>Cryptantha corollata</i> (I.M. Johnston) I.M. Johnston	Crowned Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	36
<i>Cryptantha decipiens</i> (M.E. Jones) A.A.Heller	Gravel Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	19
<i>Cryptantha echinella</i> E. Greene	Prickly Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	18
<i>Cryptantha flaccida</i> (Lehm.) E. Greene	Flaccid Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	5
<i>Cryptantha hispidissima</i> Greene	Bristly Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	9
<i>Cryptantha holoptera</i> (A. Gray) J.F. Macbr.	Winged Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Cryptantha humilis</i> (A. Gray) Payson	Low Forget-Me-Not	PH	.	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene var. <i>intermedia</i>	Common Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	77
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> (A. Gray) Greene var. <i>johnstonii</i> J.F. Macbr.	Johnston's Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	10
<i>Cryptantha juniperensis</i> R.B. Kelley & M.G. Simpson [<i>C. nevadensis</i> var. <i>rigida</i>]	Rigid Nevada Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	78
<i>Cryptantha leiocarpa</i> (Fischer & C. Meyer) E. Greene	Coast Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	2
<i>Cryptantha maritima</i> (Greene) Greene	Seaside Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	4
<i>Cryptantha microstachys</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	Tejon Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	45

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<i>Cryptantha mohavensis</i> (Greene) Greene	Mojave Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i> var. <i>denticulata</i> (Greene) I.M. Johnst.	Prickly-nut Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	15
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i> var. <i>jonesii</i> (A. Gray) I.M. Johnston	Jones Prickly Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	O	32
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i> (Hooker & Arnott) Nelson & Macbr. var. <i>muricata</i>	Showy Prickly Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	81
<i>Cryptantha nemaclada</i> E. Greene	Colusa Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	11
<i>Cryptantha nevadensis</i> A. Nelson & Kennedy var. <i>nevadensis</i>	Nevada Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	34
<i>Cryptantha oxygona</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	Sharp-not Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	39
<i>Cryptantha pterocarya</i> (Torr.) E. Greene var. <i>pterocarya</i>	Wing-nut Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	13
<i>Cryptantha pterocarya</i> var. <i>purpusii</i>	Purpus' Wing-nut Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	3
<i>Cryptantha rattanii</i> E. Greene	Rattan's Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R, 4,3	2
<i>Cryptantha similis</i> K. Mathew & P.H. Raven	Dome Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	7
<i>Cryptantha simulans</i> E. Greene	Pine Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	19
<i>Cryptantha sparsiflora</i> (E. Greene) E. Greene	Few-flowered Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	4
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp. nova Michael G. Simpson	new Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	2
<i>Cryptantha torreyana</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene var. <i>torreyana</i>	Torrey Forget-Me-Knot	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	8
<i>Cryptantha utahensis</i> (A. Gray) Greene	Scented Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	3
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> Kunth	Calabazilla	PV	.	Cucurbitaceae	S	23

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<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L. var. <i>pepo</i> *	Field Pumpkin	AV	.	Cucurbitaceae	R	1
<i>Cuscuta californica</i> Hooker & Arnott var. <i>californica</i>	California Dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	C	46
<i>Cuscuta californica</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>papillosa</i> Yunck.	Short-flowered California Dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	1
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i> Yuncker [<i>C. pentagona</i>]	Western Field Dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	14
<i>Cuscuta denticulata</i> Engelm.	Desert dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	4
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> Choisy var. <i>indecora</i>	Pretty Dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	R	1
<i>Cuscuta occidentalis</i> Millsp.					R	2
<i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> Costea & M.A.R. Wright var. <i>pacifica</i>	Pacific Saltmarsh Dodder	AV	(OBL)	Convolvulaceae	U	8
<i>Cuscuta salina</i> Engelm. in W.H. Brewer, S. Watson, & A. Gray	Saltmarsh Dodder	AV	(FACW)	Convolvulaceae	R	5
<i>Cuscuta subinclusa</i> Durand & Hilg.	Canyon Dodder	AV	.	Convolvulaceae	S	14
<i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i> (Spreng.) J.M. Coult *	Saltbush Cycloloma	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i> (Pers.) Britton & P. Wilson *	Fineleaf Celery	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	2
<i>Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa</i> (Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow) F.M Knuth var. <i>acanthocarpa</i>	Buckhorn Cholla	S	.	Cactaceae	R	1
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> (Torr. & A. Gray) F.M. Knuth var. <i>californica</i>	Snake Cholla	S	.	Cactaceae	R	1
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>parkeri</i> (J.M. Coulter) Pinkava	Cane or Snake Cholla	S	.	Cactaceae	R	4
<i>Cylindropuntia echinocarpa</i> (Engelm. & J. M. Bigelow) F. M. Knuth	Silver Cholla	S	-	Cactaceae	R	4
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i> (Engelm.) F.M. Kunth in C. Backeberge & F.M. Knuth	Coastal Cholla	S	.	Cactaceae	R	2

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<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L. ssp. <i>cardunculus</i> *	Cardoon, Thistle Artichoke	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. var. <i>dactylon</i> *	Bermuda Grass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	S	21
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L. *	Hedgehog Dogtail	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> Lam.	Umbrella-sedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	9
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i> Muhl.	Redroot Flatsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> var. <i>leptostachyus</i> Boeckeler	Yellow Nutgrass, Chufa	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Cyperus involvatus</i> Rottb. *	Alternate-leaf Flatsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i> L.	Smooth Flatsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Cyperus niger</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Black Flatsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i> L.	Flatsedge	AG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus parishii</i> Britton	Parish's Flatsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L. *	Purple Nutsedge	PG	FAC	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i> L.	False Nutsedge	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> (L.) Bernhardt	Brittle or Fragile Fern	PF	FACU	Dryopteridaceae	S	14
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link *	Scotch Broom	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Cytisus striatus</i> (Hill) Rothm. *	Portuguese Broom	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. *	Orchard Grass	PH	FACU	Poaceae	R	3

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<i>Danthonia unispicata</i> (Thurb.) Vasey	One-spike Oat Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Datisca glomerata</i> (C. Presl) Baillon	Durango Root	PH	FACW	Datisceae	C	51
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. *	Jimson Weed	AH	.	Solanaceae	R	2
<i>Datura wrightii</i> Regel	Jimson Weed	AH	UPL	Solanaceae	C	62
<i>Daucus carota</i> L. *	Carrot, Queen Ann's Lace	AH	UPL	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Daucus pusillus</i> Michaux	Southwestern Carrot, Yerba de la Vibora	AH	.	Apiaceae	S	19
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i> (DC.) E. Greene	Fascicled Tarplant	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	C	39
<i>Deinandra kelloggii</i> (E. Greene) E. Greene	Kellogg Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> (Jepson) B.G. Baldwin	Santa Susana Tarplant	S	.	Asteraceae	R, SR, 1B.2	3
<i>Deinandra pallida</i> (D.D. Keck) B.G. Baldwin	Kern Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> (A. Gray) Davidson & Moxley	Paniculate Tarplant	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R, 4.2	2
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i> Hooker	Scarlet or Cardinal Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	O	27
<i>Delphinium gracilentum</i> Greene	Coast Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	R	6
<i>Delphinium gypsophilum</i> Ewan ssp. <i>gypsophilum</i>	Gypsum Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	R, 4.2	2
<i>Delphinium hansenii</i> ssp. <i>kernense</i> (Davidson) Ewan	Kern Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Delphinium hesperium</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>hesperium</i>	Western Larkspur	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Delphinium parishii</i> ssp. <i>pallidum</i> (Munz) M.J. Warnock	Pale-flowered Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	C	44

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<i>Delphinium parishii</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	C	36
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> (Davidson) M.J. Warnock	Maritime Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> A. Gary ssp. <i>parryi</i>	Parry Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	C	42
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>purpureum</i> (F. Lewis & Epling) M.J. Warnock	Mount Pinos Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	O, 4.3	28
<i>Delphinium patens</i> ssp. <i>hepaticoideum</i> Ewan	Spreading Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	S	16
<i>Delphinium patens</i> ssp. <i>montanum</i> (Munz) Ewan	Mountain Spreading Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	O	22
<i>Delphinium umbracolorum</i> F.H. Lewis & Epling	Umbrella Larkspur	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	R, 1B.3	2
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i> Benthams ssp. <i>rigida</i>	Bush Poppy	S	.	Papaveraceae	C	74
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (L.) Beauv. ssp. <i>cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Deschampsia danthanoides</i> (Trin.) Munro ex Benthams	Annual Hairgrass	AG	FACW	Poaceae	S	11
<i>Deschampsia elongata</i> (Hooker) Benthams	Slender Hairgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Descurainia adenophora</i> (Wooton & Standley) O.E. Schulz in H.G.A. Engler	Desert Tansy Mustard	BH	FACU	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Descurainia californica</i> (A. Gray) O.E. Schulz	California Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> (Walter) Britton	Western Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	17
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i> (Richardson) Detling	Short-pod Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>glabra</i> (Wooton & Standl.) Detling	Naked Western Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	S	19
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>halictorum</i> (Cockerell) Detl.	Western Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	4

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<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> (Walter) Britton ssp. <i>intermedia</i> (Rydb.) Detling	Intermediate Western Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>menziesii</i> (DC.) Detl.	Menzies Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	U	10
<i>Descurainia 47ophia</i> (L.) Webb *	Tansy Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	S	20
<i>Dicentra pauciflora</i> S. Watson	Few-flowered Bleeding Heart	PH	.	Fumariaceae	R	1
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i> House	Western Dichondra	PH	.	Convolvulaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Dieteria canescens</i> (Pursh) Torr. Var. <i>canescens</i>	Hoary-Aster	BH	.	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Dieteria canescens</i> var. <i>leucanthemifolia</i> (Greene) D.R. Morgan & R.L. Hartm.	Whiteleaf Hoary-Aster	BH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Dieteria canescens</i> var. <i>shastensis</i> (A. Gray) D.R. Morgan & R.L. Hartm.	Shasta Hoary-Aster	BH	.	Asteraceae	R	9
<i>Dietes iridioides</i> (L.) Sweet *	Fortnight Lily	PG	.	Iridaceae	R	1
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop. *	Hairy Crabgrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	9
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i> DC. *	Blue & White Daisybush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> (L.) DC. *	Trailing African Daisy	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i> DC. *	Cape-Marigold, African Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Diplacus australis</i> (Munz) Tulig	Southern Monkeyflower	S	.	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Diplacus bigelovii</i> (Gray) Nesom var. <i>bigelovii</i>	Bigelow Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	U	9
<i>Diplacus bolanderi</i> (A. Gray) Nesom	Bolander Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	R	2
<i>Diplacus brevipes</i> (Bentham) Nesom	Short or Wide-throat Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	C	46

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<i>Diplacus calycinus</i> Eastw.	Fuzzy Bush Monkeyflower	S	.	Phrymaceae	O	22
<i>Diplacus congdonii</i> (B.L. Robinson) Nesom	Congdon Monkeyflower	AH	FAC	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Diplacus constrictus</i> (A.L. Grant) Nesom	Narrow-throated Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	C	34
<i>Diplacus constrictus</i> (A.L. Grant) Nesom X <i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> (A.L. Grant) Nesom	Hybrid Narrow-throated Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	U	10
<i>Diplacus fremontii</i> (Benth.) Nesom var. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	R	4
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> (A.L. Grant) Nesom	Johnston Monkeyflower	AH		Phrymaceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Diplacus longiflorus</i> (Nuttall) A. Grant	Sticky Bush Monkeyflower	S	FACU	Phrymaceae	C	135
<i>Diplacus rattanii</i> (A. Gray) Nesom	Rattan's Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Diplacus rutilus</i> (A. Grant) McMinn	Red Sticky Bush Monkeyflower	S	.	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i> (Bentham) Rydb. ssp. <i>capitatus</i>	Blue Dicks	PG	FACU	Themidaceae	C	116
<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i> (Benth.) Rydb. ssp. <i>pauciflorus</i> (Torr.) R.E. Preston	Few Flowered Blue Dicks	PG	.	Themidaceae	R	1
<i>Distichlis littoralis</i> (Engelm.) H.L. Bell & Columbus	Shoregrass	PG	OBL	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Distichlis spicata</i> (L.) E. Greene	Saltgrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	O	32
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (L.) W. Greuter *	Stinkwort	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom	Slender-horned Spineflower	AH	-	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.1	1
<i>Dodecatheon alpinum</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	Alpine Shooting Star	PH	FACU	Primulaceae	R	2
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i> T. & G. var. <i>cuneifolia</i>	Wedgeleaf Draba	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	3

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<i>Draba verna</i> L.	Vernal Whitlow-grass	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i> (Haw.) Schwantes *	Dew Flower Iceplant	PH	.	Aizoaceae	R	4
<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i> (Lindley) Rydberg var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Sticky Cinquifol	PH	FAC	Rosaceae	S	31
<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i> (E. Greene) Ertter	Greene Cinquifol	PH	FAC	Rosaceae	U	9
<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i> var. <i>viscida</i> (Parish) Ertter	Sticky Cinquifol	PH	FAC	Rosaceae	R	3
<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i> var. <i>wrangelliana</i> (Fisch. & Avé-Lall.) Ertter	Wrangell's Cinquifol	PH	FAC	Rosaceae	R	4
<i>Drymocallis lactea</i> (Greene) Rydb. var. <i>lactea</i>	Sierra Nevada Sticky Cinquifol	PH	FAC	Rosaceae	S	15
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i> (Kaulfuss) Maxon	Coastal or Marginal Wood Fern, Yerba del Golpe	PF	.	Dryopteridaceae	O	36
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> (Eastw.) Moran ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	R, 1B.1	2
<i>Dudleya caespitosa</i> (Haw.) Britt. & Rose	Sea Lettuce	PH	.	Crassulaceae	R	1
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> (Lem.) Britton & Rose ssp. <i>cymosa</i>	Canyon Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	S	18
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i> (Rose) K. Nakai	Santa Monica Mtns. Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	S	14
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i> (Nuttall) Britton & Rose	Lanceleaf Live-forever, Rock Lettuce	PH	.	Crassulaceae	C	59
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i> (Nuttall) Britton ssp. <i>pulverulenta</i>	Chalky Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	S	31
<i>Dudleya saxosa</i> ssp. <i>aloides</i> (Rose) Moran	Panamint Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	R	1
<i>Dudleya verityi</i> N. Nakai	Verity Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae	R, 1B.2, FT	5
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (L.) Mosykin & Clemants *	Mexican Tea	PH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	U	8

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<i>Dysphania botrys</i> (L.) Mosykin & Clemants *	Jerusalem Oak, Feather Geranium	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	R	4
<i>Dysphania multifida</i> (L.) Mosykin & Clemants *	Cut-leaf Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Eastwoodia elegans</i> Brandegee	Yellow Mock Aster	S	.	Asteraceae	R	0
<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link *	Awnless Barnyard Grass	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (Kunth) Schultes var. <i>crus-galli</i> *	Barnyard Grass	AG	FACW	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i> (L.) P. Beauv. var. <i>crus-pavonis</i> *	Barnyard Grass	AG/B G	FACW	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i> (Spreng.) Fassett	Bur Head	AG	OBL	Alismataceae	R	2
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	False Daisy	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Ehrendorferia chrysantha</i> (Hooker & Arnott) Rylander	Golden Eardrops	PH	.	Fumariaceae	C	54
<i>Ehrendorferia ochroleuca</i> (Engelm.) Fukuhara	White Eardrops, Yellow Dicentra	PH	.	Fumariaceae	R	2
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> Sm. *	Perennial Veldtgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> Lam. *	Erect Veldtgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Elatine brachysperma</i> Gray	Slender Waterwort	AH	OBL	Elatinaceae	R	1
<i>Elatine californica</i> Gray	California Waterwort	AH	OBL	Elatinaceae	R	1
<i>Elatine chilensis</i> Gray	Chilean Waterwort	AH/P H	OBL	Elatinaceae	R	1
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (L.) Roemer & Schultes var. <i>acicularis</i>	Slender Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	U	6
<i>Eleocharis bella</i> (Piper) Svenson	Bella Spikerush	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	1

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<i>Eleocharis bernardina</i> Munz & Johnston	Few-flowered Clubrush	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	3
<i>Eleocharis coloradoensis</i> (Britton) Gilly	Dwarf spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Bent spikerush	AGH	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> Britt.	Common Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	S	17
<i>Eleocharis montevidensis</i> Kunth	Sand Spikerush	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	R	5
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schult.	Broad spiked spikerush	AH	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Common Spikerush	PH	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Eleocharis parishii</i> Britt.	Parish Spikerush	PG	FACW	Cyperaceae	O	25
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Link ex Bluff, Nees & Schauer	Dwarf Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i> (Hartmann) O. Schwarz	Fewflower Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Eleocharis radicans</i> (Poir.) Kunth	Creeping Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i> (Torr.) Torr.	Beaked Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Eleocharis suksdorfiana</i> Beauv.	Suksdorf's Spikerush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	2
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> ssp. <i>africana</i> (Kennedy-O'Bryne) Hilu & de Wet *	African Finger Millet	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn. *	India Goosegrass	AG	UPL	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> Rich.	Common Waterweed	PG	OBL	Hydrocharitaceae	R	3
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i> L. *	Medusa Head	PG	.	Poaceae	R	8

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<i>Elymus cinereus</i> Scribn. & Merr.	Great Basin Wildrye	PG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> J. Presl	Giant Wildrye	PG	FACU	Poaceae	C	145
<i>Elymus elymoides</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i> (J. G. Sm.) Dorn	Squirrel tail grass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Elymus elymoides</i> (Raf.) Swezey var. <i>elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush Squirreltail	PG	FACU	Poaceae	C	142
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> Buckl. ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	Blue or Woodland Wildrye	PG	FACU	Poaceae	C	58
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i> (Burt Davy) Gould	Jepson Blue or Woodland Wildrye	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Elymus Xgouldii</i> J.P. Sm. & Columbus	Gould's Wildrye	PG	(FACU)	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Elymus Xhansenii</i> Scribn.	Hansen's Wildrye	PG	(FACU)	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Elymus hispidus</i> (Opiz) Melderis *	Intermediate Wheatgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	9
<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> (Scribn. & J.G. Sm.) Gould ssp. <i>lanceolatus</i>	Northern Wheatgrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Elymus multisetus</i> (J.G. Smith) Burt Davy	Bottlebrush Squirreltail	PG	.	Poaceae	S	15
<i>Elymus ponticus</i> (Podp.) N. Snow *	Tall Wheatgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould *	Quackgrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Elymus stebbinsii</i> (Scribner & J.G. Smith) Gould	Stebbins' Wildrye	PG	.	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> ssp. <i>subsecundus</i> (Link) Gould	Slender Wheatgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> (Link) Shinn. ssp. <i>trachycaulus</i>	Slender Wheatgrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	9
<i>Elymus triticoides</i> Buckl. ssp. <i>triticoides</i>	Creeping Wildrye	PG	FAC	Poaceae	C	45

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<i>Elytrigia elongata</i> (Host) Nevski *	Tall Wheatgrass	AG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> (Host) Nevski ssp. <i>intermedia</i> *	Intermediate Wheatgrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Emex spinosa</i> (L.) Campdera *	Devil's Thorn, Spiny Emex	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	6
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> Bentham var. <i>penduliflora</i>	Whispering Bells	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	136
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> var. <i>rosea</i> Brand	Rose Whispering Bells	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	4
<i>Encelia actoni</i> Elmer	Acton Brittlebush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	44
<i>Encelia californica</i> Nuttall	California Bush Sunflower	S	.	Asteraceae	O	30
<i>Encelia farinosa</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Brittlebush, Incienso	S	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Enemion occidentale</i> (H. & A.) J.R. Drummond & Hutchinson	Western Meadow-rue or Rue-anenome	PH	.	Ranunculaceae	S	14
<i>Ephedra californica</i> S. Watson	California Desert Tea, Cañatillo	S	.	Ephedraceae	R	4
<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i> S. Watson	Nevada Ephedra or Mormon-tea	S	.	Ephedraceae	S	27
<i>Ephedra viridis</i> Coville	Green Ephedra or Mormon-tea	S	.	Ephedraceae	C	76
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> C. Presl	Panicled Willow-herb	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	24
<i>Epilobium campestre</i> (Jeps.) Hoch & W.L. Wagner	Smooth Spike-primrose	AH	OBL	Onagraceae	R	4
<i>Epilobium canum</i> (Greene) P. H. Raven ssp. <i>angustifolium</i> (D. D. Keck) P. H. Raven	Hummingbird Trumpet	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Epilobium canum</i> (Greene) Raven ssp. <i>canum</i>	California Fuchsia	PH	.	Onagraceae	C	76
<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>latifolium</i> (Hook.) Raven	Broad-leaved California Fuchsia	PH	.	Onagraceae	C	77

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf. ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	Northern Willow-herb	AH	FACW	Onagraceae	C	42
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>glandulosum</i> (Lehm.) P. Hoch & Raven	Sticky Northern Willow-herb	AH	FACW	Onagraceae	R	5
<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i> (Lindley) P. Hoch & Raven	Dense-flowered Spike-primrose	AH	FACW	Onagraceae	U	9
<i>Epilobium foliosum</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Suksd.	Leafy Spike-primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	6
<i>Epilobium glaberrimum</i> Barbey ssp. <i>glaberrimum</i>	Waxy Willow-herb	AH	FACW	Onagraceae	R	5
<i>Epilobium hallianum</i> Hausskn.	Gland Willow-herb	PH	FACW	Onagraceae	R	2
<i>Epilobium minutum</i> Lindley ex Lehm.	Chaparral Willowherb	AH	FACU	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Epilobium oregonense</i> Hausskn.	Oregon Willowherb	AH	OBL	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Epilobium torreyi</i> (S. Watson) P. Hoch & Raven [Bousduvalia stricta]	Brook Spike-primrose	AH	FACW	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i> Hook.	Stream Orchid	PH	OBL	Orchidaceae	O	27
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Common or Field Horsetail	PF	FAC	Equisetaceae	U	14
<i>Equisetum Xferrissii</i> Clute	Ferris Horsetail	PF	FACW	Equisetaceae	R	2
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L. ssp. <i>affine</i> (Engelm.) Calder & R.L. Taylor	Common or Giant Scouring Rush	PF	FACW	Equisetaceae	U	21
<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i> A. Braun	Smooth Scouring-Rush	PF	FACW	Equisetaceae	S	22
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> ssp. <i>braunii</i> (Milde) R.L. Hauke	Giant Horsetail	PF	FACW	Equisetaceae	U	8
<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i> Daveau *	Lovegrass	AG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Janchen *	Lovegrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	2

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<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i> (Hornem.) Link ssp. <i>mexicana</i>	Mexican Lovegrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i> ssp. <i>virescens</i> (C. Presl) Koch & E. Sanchez	Orcutt Lovegrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>miserrima</i> (Fourn.) Reeder	Spreading Tufted Lovegrass	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> (Michx.) Nees var. <i>pectinacea</i>	Tufted Lovegrass	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Eragrostis superba</i> Peyr.					R	1
<i>Eremalche exilis</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	White-flowered Mallow	AH	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Eremocarya micrantha</i> (Torr.) Greene var. <i>micrantha</i> [<i>Cryptantha m.</i> var. <i>m.</i>]	Eremocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	15
<i>Eremocarya lepida</i> MacBr. [<i>Cryptantha m.</i> var. <i>l.</i>]	Mountain Red-root Eremocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	3
<i>Eremogone kingii</i> (S. Watson) Ikonn. var. <i>glabrescens</i> (S. Watson) Dorn	King's Smooth Sandwort	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Eremogone macradenia</i> var. <i>arcuifolia</i> (Maguire) R.L. Hartm. & Rabeler	Mojave Sandwort	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	O	29
<i>Eremogone macradenia</i> (S. Watson) Ikonn. var. <i>macradenia</i>	Desert Sandwort	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	U	10
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>decorticans</i> (Hooker & Arnott) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Booth Shredding Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	56
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>desertorum</i> (Munz) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Desert Shredding Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>austromontanum</i> (Craig) H. Mason	Mountain Woolly Star	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	45
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>densifolium</i> (Benth.) H. Mason	Giant Eriastrum	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	9
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>elongatum</i> (Benth.) H. Mason	Elongate Woolly Star	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	50
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>mohavense</i> (Craig) H. Mason	Mojave Woolly Star	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5

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<i>Eriastrum eremicum</i> (Jeps.) H. Mason ssp. <i>eremicum</i>	Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Eriastrum filifolium</i> (Nutt.) Woot. & Standl.	Narrowleaf Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	7
<i>Eriastrum hooveri</i> (Jepson) H. Mason	Hoover Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	2
<i>Eriastrum pluriflorum</i> (A.A. Heller) H. Mason ssp. <i>pluriflorum</i>	Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	11
<i>Eriastrum sapphirinum</i> ssp. <i>brevibracteatum</i> De Groot	Ambiguous Short-bracted Sapphire Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	8
<i>Eriastrum sapphirinum</i> ssp. <i>dasyanthem</i> (Brand) H. Mason	Shaggy-flowered Sapphire Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	13
<i>Eriastrum sapphirinum</i> (Eastwood) H. Mason ssp. <i>sapphirinum</i>	Sapphire Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	28
<i>Eriastrum signatum</i> D. Gowen	Moroon-spotted Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	48
<i>Eriastrum</i> sp. nova D. Gowen	new Woolly Star	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	6
<i>Eriastrum sparsiflorum</i> (Eastw.) H. Mason	Great Basin Woollystar	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U, 4.3	7
<i>Ericameria arborescens</i> (A. Gray) E. Greene	Golden-fleece	S	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Ericameria cooperi</i> (Gray) H.M. Hall var. <i>cooperi</i>	Cooper Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	41
<i>Ericameria cooperi</i> X <i>E. linearifolia</i>	Hybrid Cooper Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Ericameria cuneata</i> (Gray) McClatchie var. <i>cuneata</i>	Wedgeleaf Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	16
<i>Ericameria cuneata</i> var. <i>spathulata</i> (A. Gray) H.M. Hall	Spatulate-leaved Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Ericameria ericoides</i> (Less.) Jeps. ssp. <i>ericoides</i>	Heatherleaf Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i> (DC.) Urb. & Wussow	Interior Goldenbush, Stenopsis	S	.	Asteraceae	C	128

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<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> (Pursh) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	75
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>bernardina</i> (H.M. Hall) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	San Bernardino Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>ceruminosa</i> (Durand & Hilg.) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Desert Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>hololeuca</i> (A.Gray) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	White Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	36
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>mohavensis</i> (Greene) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Mojave Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	C	90
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>oreophila</i> (A. Nelson) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Common Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	S	52
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	White-stemmed Rubber Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>pachylepis</i> (H.M. Hall) Nesom	Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	S	14
<i>Ericameria parryi</i> var. <i>aspera</i> (Greene) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird	Parry Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i> (Gray) H.M. Hall	Pine Goldenbush, Pinebush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	37
<i>Ericameria teretifolia</i> (Durand & Hilgard) Jeps.	Round-leaved Rabbitbrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Erigeron foliosus</i> Nuttall var. <i>foliosus</i>	Slender Fleabane or Daisy	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	178
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> DC. *	Santa Barbara Daisy	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> (Hooker & Arnott) Torrey	California Yerba Santa	S	.	Namaceae	R	1
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> Bentham var. <i>crassifolium</i>	Thickleaf Yerba Santa	S	.	Namaceae	C	125
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> var. <i>nigrescens</i> Brand	Thickleaf Yerba Santa	S	.	Namaceae	C	197
<i>Eriodictyon traskiae</i> ssp. <i>smithii</i> Munz	Smith's Yerba Santa	S	.	Namaceae	R	2

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<i>Eriodictyon trichocalyx</i> A.A. Heller var. <i>trichocalyx</i>	Yerba Santa	S	.	Namaceae	R	4
<i>Eriogonum angulosum</i> Benth.	Angle-stemmed Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	41
<i>Eriogonum arborescens</i> Greene	Arborescent Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Eriogonum baileyi</i> S. Watson var. <i>baileyi</i>	Bailey's Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	45
<i>Eriogonum baileyi</i> S. Watson var. <i>praebens</i> (Gand.) Reveal	Bailey's Woolly Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.3	3
<i>Eriogonum brachyanthum</i> Coville	Shortflower Wild Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	8
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i> Benth	Ash or Gray Coast Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.3	4
<i>Eriogonum cithariforme</i> var. <i>agninum</i> (E. Greene) Reveal	Santa Ynez Wild Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	S	25
<i>Eriogonum cithariforme</i> S. Watson var. <i>cithariforme</i>	Cithara Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	63
<i>Eriogonum clavatum</i> Small	Hoover Little Trumpet	AH	.	Polygonaceae	S	13
<i>Eriogonum covilleanum</i> Eastw.	Coville Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	15
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i> Davidson	Conejo or Saffron Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R, SR, 1B.2	1
<i>Eriogonum davidsonii</i> E. Green	Davidson Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	37
<i>Eriogonum deflexum</i> var. <i>baratum</i> (Elmer) Reveal	Flat-crown Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	S	12
<i>Eriogonum elegans</i> Greene	Elegant Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.3	8
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> Benth var. <i>elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	C	105
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Benth	California Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	C	157

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Bentham var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	U	24
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i> (Nuttall) Abrams	Leafy California Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	C	236
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>polifolium</i> (A. DC.) Torrey & A. Gray	Hoary California Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	C	115
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i> Bentham var. <i>gracile</i>	Slender Woolly Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	46
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i> Bentham var. <i>incultum</i> Reveal	Slender Woolly Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum gracillimum</i> S. Watson	Slender Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	9
<i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> Durand & Hilg. var. <i>heermannii</i>	Heerman Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	U	11
<i>Eriogonum hirtiflorum</i> S. Watson	Hairy-flowered Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	8
<i>Eriogonum inerme</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i> Goodman	Goodman's Unarmed Wild Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Eriogonum inerme</i> (S. Watson) Jeps. var. <i>inerme</i>	Unarmed Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	14
<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i> Torr. & Frém.	Desert Trumpet	PH	.	Polygonaceae	R	4
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i> (Munz & Johnston) Munz & Johnston	Alpine Kennedy Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 1B.3	9
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>austromontanum</i> Munz & I.M. Johnston	Southern Mountain Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	U, FT, 1B.2	16
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> Porter ex S. Watson var. <i>kennedyi</i>	Kennedy Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	S	24
<i>Eriogonum maculatum</i> A.A. Heller	Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	7
<i>Eriogonum mohavense</i> S. Watson	Mojave Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	U	8
<i>Eriogonum molestum</i> Greene	Pine Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	10

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<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> Benth. var. <i>nudum</i>	Naked Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>pauciflorum</i> S. Watson	Tibinagua	PH	.	Polygonaceae	O	135
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>pubiflorum</i> Benth.	Hairy-flowered Barestem Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	U	11
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>westonii</i> (S. Stokes) J.T. Howell	Weston Barestem Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	U	18
<i>Eriogonum ordii</i> S. Watson	Ord Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	S	22
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> Nuttall var. <i>ovalifolium</i>	Cushion Wild Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum parishii</i> S. Watson	Parish's Wild Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> Smith var. <i>parvifolium</i>	Dune Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	O	20
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> var. <i>paynei</i> (Wolf ex Munz) Reveal	Payne Dune Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Eriogonum plumatella</i> Durand & Hilg.	Yucca Wild Buckwheat	S	-	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Eriogonum pusillum</i> T. & G.	Puny Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	6
<i>Eriogonum roseum</i> Durand & Hilg.	Rose Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	47
<i>Eriogonum saxatile</i> S. Watson	Rock Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	S	18
<i>Eriogonum spergulinum</i> var. <i>reddingianum</i> (Jones) J.T. Howell	Spurry Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae	U	9
<i>Eriogonum spergulinum</i> A. Gray var. <i>spergulinum</i>	Spurry Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum thurberi</i> Torrey	Thurber's Wild Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	5
<i>Eriogonum trichopes</i> Torr.	Little Desert Trumpet	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	2

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<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>bahüforme</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) Jepson	Sulphur Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.2	5
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>canifolium</i> Reveal	Sulphur Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>furcosum</i> Reveal	Sulphur Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>munzii</i> Reveal	Munz Yellow Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	C	51
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>subaridum</i> S. Stokes	Sulphur Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Eriogonum vimineum</i> Benth.	Wicker Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	8
<i>Eriogonum viridescens</i> A. Heller	Green Buckwheat	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	4
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>nodosum</i> (Small) Reveal	Wright's Bastardsage	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>subscaposum</i> S. Watson	Short-stemmed Bastardsage	S	.	Polygonaceae	O	103
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>trachyonum</i> (Benth.) Jeps.	Rough-node Bastardsage	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	4
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> Benth. var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's Bastardsage	S	.	Polygonaceae	R	4
<i>Eriophyllum ambiguum</i> var. <i>paleaceum</i> (Brandege) Ferris	Pale Ambiguous Woolly Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> (DC.) A. Gray var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	224
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>tanacetiflorum</i> (Greene) Jeps.	Tansyleaf Golden Yarrow	PH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	52
<i>Eriophyllum jepsonii</i> Greene	Jepson Woolly Yarrow	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Eriophyllum pringlei</i> A. Gray	Pringle Golden Yarrow	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	12
<i>Eriophyllum wallacei</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Wallace's woolly daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	11

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<i>Erodium botrys</i> (Cav.) Bertol. *	Broadleaf Filaree	AH	FACU	Geraniaceae	U	11
<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> (Godron) Thell. *	Short-beaked Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	3
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Her. *	Redstem Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae	C	227
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (Burm. F.) L'Her. var. <i>moschatum</i> *	Whitestem Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae	S	12
<i>Eryngium armatum</i> (S. Watson) J.M. Coult. & Rose	Coastal Button-celery	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> (Dougl.) E. Greene var. <i>capitatum</i>	Western Wallflower	AH/B H	.	Brassicaceae	C	122
<i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i> (Abrams) Rossbach	Island Wallflower	AH/B H	.	Brassicaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Erythranthe androsacea</i> (Greene) N.S. Fraga [Mimulus androsaceus Greene]	Naked Sepal Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	S	11
<i>Erythranthe</i> [Mimulus] <i>breweri</i> (Greene) G.L. Nesom & N.S. Fraga	Brewer Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	R	3
<i>Erythranthe</i> [Mimulus] <i>cardinalis</i> (Douglas ex Benth.) Spach	Scarlet Monkeyflower	PH	FACW	Phrymaceae	S	34
<i>Erythranthe floribunda</i> [Mimulus <i>floribundus</i>] Lindl.	Many-flowered Monkeyflower	AH	OBL	Phrymaceae	S	21
<i>Erythranthe</i> [Mimulus] <i>grandis</i> (Greene) Nesom	Grand Streamside Monkeyflower	PH	OBL	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Erythranthe guttata</i> [Mimulus <i>guttatus</i>] (Fischer ex DC.) Nesom [Mimulus <i>guttatus</i> DC.]	Common Streamside Monkeyflower	A/PH	OBL	Phrymaceae	C	93
<i>Erythranthe</i> [Mimulus] <i>latidens</i> (A. Gray) Greene	Broad-toothed Monkeyflower	AH	OBL	Phrymaceae	R	3
<i>Erythranthe moschata</i> (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom [Erythranthe <i>moniliformis</i> (Greene) G.L. Nesom]	Musk Monkeyflower	PH	FACW	Phrymaceae	U	7
<i>Erythranthe nasuta</i> [Mimulus <i>nasutus</i>] (Greene) Nesom	Lopsided-fruit Monkeyflower	AH	OBL	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Erythranthe</i> [Mimulus] <i>palmeri</i> (A. Gray) N.S. Fraga	Palmer Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	R	3

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<i>Erythranthe</i> [<i>Mimulus</i>] <i>parishii</i> (Greene) G.L. Nesom & N.S. Fraga	Parish's Monkeyflower	AH	OBL	Phrymaceae	R	6
<i>Erythranthe</i> [<i>Mimulus</i>] <i>primuloides</i> (Benth.) G.L. Nesom & N.S. Fraga	Primrose Monkeyflower	PH	FACW	Phrymaceae	U	7
<i>Erythranthe rubella</i> [<i>Mimulus rubellus</i>] (A. Gray) N.S. Fraga	Little Redstem Monkeyflower	AH	FAC	Phrymaceae	R	1
<i>Erythranthe</i> [<i>Mimulus</i>] <i>suksdorfii</i> (A. Gray) N.S. Fraga	Suksdorf Monkeyflower	AH	FACU	Phrymaceae	R	5
<i>Erythranthe</i> [<i>Mimulus</i>] <i>tilingii</i> (Regel) Nesom	Tiling's Monkeyflower	PH	OBL	Phrymaceae	R	2
<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i> Bentham ssp. <i>caespitosa</i>	Tufted Poppy	BH	.	Papaveraceae	S	25
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Chamisso in C.G.D. ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	C	66
<i>Eschscholzia hypocoides</i> Bentham	Gypsum Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Eschscholzia lemmonii</i> Greene ssp. <i>kernensis</i> (Munz) C. Clark	Tejon Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R, 1B.1	2
<i>Eschscholzia minutiflora</i> S. Watson	Tiny-flowered Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	U	10
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnhardt *	River Red Gum	T	FAC	Myrtaceae	R	7
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. var. <i>globulus</i> *	Tasmanian Blue Gum	T	.	Myrtaceae	R	1
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> E. Minchen [<i>Corymbia maculata</i>] *	Spotted Gum	T	.	Myrtaceae	R	1
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> Sm. *	Western australian floodedgum	T	.	Myrtaceae	R	4
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> A. Cunn. ex Woolls *	Red Ironbark	T	.	Myrtaceae	R	1
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> (Benth.) Greene var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>	Eucrypta	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	56
<i>Eulobus californicus</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Mustard Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	O	93

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<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> L. *	Caper or Gopher Spurge, Gopher Plant	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	1
<i>Euphorbia lurida</i> Engelm. [<i>Euphorbia palmeri</i> S. Watson var. <i>palmeri</i>]	Wood Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	U	6
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L. *	Petty Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	4
<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i> Lam.	Warty or Spoonleaf Spurge	AH	FAC	Euphorbiaceae	U	7
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> L. var. <i>terracina</i> *	False Caper	PH	.	Euphorbiaceae	R	3
<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i> Nuttall	Western Goldenrod	PH	FACW	Asteraceae	O	34
<i>Extriplex californica</i> (Moq.) E.H. Zacharias	California Saltbush	S	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	R	3
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreber *	Tall or Alta Fescue	PG	(FAC)	Poaceae	U	9
<i>Festuca perennis</i> (L.) Columbus & J.P. Sm. [<i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>] *	Italian Rye Grass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	16
<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds. *	Meadow Fescue	PG	(FACU)	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L.	Red Fescue	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Festuca temulenta</i> (L.) Columbus & J.P. Sm. [<i>Lolium temulentum</i> L.] *	Darnel	PG	(FAC)	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i> (Hack.) Krajina *	Sheep Fescue	PG		Poaceae	R	1
<i>Ficus altissima</i> Blume *	Lofty Fig	T	.	Moraceae	R	2
<i>Ficus carica</i> L. *	Common Edible Fig	T	FACU	Moraceae	R	1
<i>Ficus erecta</i> Thunb. *	Japanese Fig	S/T		Moraceae	R	1
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f. *	Chinese Banyan	T	.	Moraceae	R	2

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<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf ex Venten. var. <i>australis</i> or <i>pubescens</i> *	Rustyleaf Fig	T	(FACW)	Moraceae	R	2
<i>Ficus thonningii</i> Blume *	Strangler Fig	T	.	Moraceae	R	1
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> S. Watson	Hot-Springs Fimbristylis	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R, 2.2	1
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Mill. *	Sweet Fennel	PH	(FACU)	Apiaceae	S	18
<i>Forestiera pubescens</i> Nutt.	Desert Olive, Dwarf Swamp Privet	S	FACU	Oleaceae	U	10
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Wood Strawberry	PH	UPL	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Frangula californica</i> (Eschsch.) A. Gray	California Coffeeberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae	S	12
<i>Frangula californica</i> (Eschsch.) A. Gray ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Coffeeberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae	S	52
<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> (Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi	Cuspid California Coffeeberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae	S	12
<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>tomentella</i> (Benth.) Kartesz & Gandhi	Hoary Coffeeberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	34
<i>Frankenia salina</i> (Molina) I.M. Johnston	Alkali Heath	PH	FACW	Frankeniaceae	U	8
<i>Frasera neglecta</i> H.M. Hall	Pine Green Gentian	PH	.	Gentianaceae	R, 4.3	13
<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> Hooker & Arnott	California Flowering Ash	T	.	Oleaceae	C	81
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> Bentham	Oregon Ash	S	FACW	Oleaceae	R	2
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Marsh. *	Green Ash	T	.	Oleaceae	R	1
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> (Wenz.) Lingelsh. *	Shamel Ash	T	(FACW)	Oleaceae	R	2
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> Torrey	Velvet or Arizona Ash	T	FAC	Oleaceae	R	12

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<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> (Torrey) Coville ssp. <i>californicum</i>	California Flannel Bush	S	.	Malvaceae	U	36
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i> E. Greene	Stink Bells	PH	FAC	Liliaceae	R, 4.2	5
<i>Fritillaria biflora</i> Lindley var. <i>biflora</i>	Chocolate Lily, Mission Bells	PH	.	Liliaceae	R	3
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> A. Davidson	Ojai Fritillary	PH	.	Liliaceae	S, 1B.2	17
<i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i> A. Davidson	Pine Fritillary	PH	.	Liliaceae	U, 4.3	10
<i>Funastrum cynanchoides</i> var. <i>hartwegii</i> (Vail) Krings	Climbing Milkweed	PV	FACU	Apocynaceae	R	1
<i>Galium andrewsii</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>andrewsii</i>	Pine Mat, Phlox-leaved Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	U	52
<i>Galium andrewsii</i> ssp. <i>intermedium</i> Dempster & Stebb.	Intermediate Pine Mat, Phlox-leaved Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	C	46
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	Chaparral or Narrow-leaved Bedstraw	S	.	Rubiaceae	C	155
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Goose Grass, Catchseed Bedstraw, Cleavers	AH	FACU	Rubiaceae	S	41
<i>Galium bifolium</i> S. Watson	Low Mountain Bedstraw	AH	.	Rubiaceae	R	4
<i>Galium bolanderi</i> A. Gray	Bolander Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R	2
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>flaccidum</i> (E. Greene) Dempster & Stebb.	California Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R	4
<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i> (Dempster) Dempster & Stebb.	Santa Barbara Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Galium hallii</i> Munz & I.M. Johnston	Nodding Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R	16
<i>Galium jepsonii</i> Hilend & J.T. Howell	Jepson's Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R	4
<i>Galium johnstonii</i> Dempster & Stebbins	Johnston's Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae	R	1

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<i>Galium nuttallii</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>nuttallii</i>	San Diego or Climbing Bedstraw	S	.	Rubiaceae	R	7
<i>Galium porrigens</i> Dempster var. <i>porrigens</i>	Climbing Bedstraw	PV	.	Rubiaceae	S	19
<i>Galium porrigens</i> Dempster var. <i>tenue</i> (Dempster) Dempster	Graceful Bedstraw	PV	.	Rubiaceae	R	2
<i>Galium trifidum</i> var. <i>pacificum</i> Wiegand	Coastal Bedstraw	PH	FACW	Rubiaceae	R	1
<i>Galium triflorum</i> Michaux	Sweet-scented Bedstraw	PH	FACU	Rubiaceae	R	2
<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i> (Willd.) Cabrera *	Eastern Gamochaeta	AH		Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Garrya elliptica</i> Lindley	Silk-tassel Bush	S	.	Garryaceae	R	1
<i>Garrya flavescens</i> S. Watson ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	Silk-tassel Bush	S	.	Garryaceae	O	44
<i>Garrya flavescens</i> ssp. <i>pallida</i> (Eastwood) Dahling	Pallid Silk-tassel Bush	S	.	Garryaceae	S	12
<i>Garrya veatchii</i> Kellogg	Veatch's Silk-tassel Bush	S	.	Garryaceae	C	43
<i>Gastrium phleoides</i> (Nees & Meyen) C.E. Hubb. [<i>G. ventricosum</i>] *	Nit Grass	AG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Gayophytum diffusum</i> ssp. <i>parviflorum</i> H. Lewis & J. Szweykowski	Diffuse Gayophytum	AH	.	Onagraceae	C	45
<i>Gayophytum heterozygum</i> H. Lewis & J. Szweykowski	Hybrid Gayophytum	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	5
<i>Gayophytum humile</i> A.L. Juss.	Low Gayophytum	AH	FAC	Onagraceae	R	5
<i>Gayophytum oligospermum</i> H. Lewis & J. Szweykowski	Southern California Mountain Gayophytum	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	2
<i>Gayophytum racemosum</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Black-foot Gayophytum	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	3
<i>Gazania linearis</i> (Thunb.) Druce *	Gazania	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	4

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<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L. Johnson *	French Broom	S	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Geranium californicum</i> G. Jones & F. Jones	California Geranium	PH	FAC	Geraniaceae	R	3
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.	Cransebill, Carolina Geranium	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	2
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L. *	Dissected Geranium	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	4
<i>Geranium incanum</i> Burm. f. *	Carpet Geranium	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	1
<i>Geranium molle</i> L. *	Annual Cranesbill	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	5
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> L. *	Rotund Geranium	AH	.	Geraniaceae	R	1
<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i> Fischer & C. Meyer	Sticky Cranesbill	AH	FAC	Geraniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia achilleifolia</i> Benth. ssp. <i>achilleifolia</i>	California or Yarrow-leaved Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	O	24
<i>Gilia achilleifolia</i> ssp. <i>multicaulis</i> (Benth.) V. & A. Grant	Many-stemmed California Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	14
<i>Gilia aliuanta</i> A. D. Grant & V. E. Grant ssp. <i>aliuanta</i>	Puff-calyx Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	19
<i>Gilia aliuanta</i> ssp. <i>breviloba</i> A. D. Grant & V. E. Grant	Short-lobe Puff-calyx Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	9
<i>Gilia angelensis</i> V. Grant	Angel Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	25
<i>Gilia austro-occidentalis</i> (A.D. & V.E. Grant) A.D. & V.E. Grant	Southwestern Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	2
<i>Gilia brecciarum</i> M.E. Jones ssp. <i>brecciarum</i>	Breccia Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	43
<i>Gilia brecciarum</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant	Neglected Breccia Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	9
<i>Gilia cana</i> (M.E. Jones) A. Heller ssp. <i>cana</i>	Showy Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1

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<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>abrotanifolia</i> (E. Greene) V. Grant	Blue Field Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	77
<i>Gilia capitata</i> Sims ssp. <i>capitata</i>	Blue Field Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	20
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>staminea</i> (Greene) V.E. Grant	Bluehead Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia clivorum</i> (Jeps.) V. Grant	Purplespot Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5
<i>Gilia diegensis</i> (Munz) A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant	Coastal Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	6
<i>Gilia interior</i> (Mason & A. Grant) A. Grant	Slender-flowered Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R, 4.3	4
<i>Gilia jacens</i> A. Grant & V. Grant	Purple-flowered Breccia Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	8
<i>Gilia latiflora</i> ssp. <i>cuyamensis</i> A. & V. Grant	Cuyama Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U, 4.3	8
<i>Gilia latiflora</i> ssp. <i>davyi</i> (Milliken) A. & V. Grant	Davy Broad-flowered Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	15
<i>Gilia latiflora</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i> A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant	Elongated Broad-flowered Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia latiflora</i> (Gray) Gray ssp. <i>latiflora</i>	Broad-flowered Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	17
<i>Gilia leptantha</i> ssp. <i>pinetorum</i> A. & V. Grant	Gabriel Trumpet	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	11
<i>Gilia leptantha</i> ssp. <i>purpusii</i>	Purpus Pine Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia leptantha</i> Parish ssp. <i>transversa</i> A. D. Grant & V. E. Grant	Fine Flower Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5
<i>Gilia lutescens</i> Steud.		AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia malior</i> A.G. Day & V.E. Grant	Scrub Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	2
<i>Gilia minor</i> A.D. Grant & V.E. Grant	Little Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3

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<i>Gilia modocensis</i> Eastwood	Modoc Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5
<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> ssp. <i>bizonata</i> A. & V. Grant	Desert Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	66
<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> ssp. <i>exilis</i> (Gray) A. & V. Grant	Volcanic Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	8
<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanosa</i> Hrusa	Woollystem Volcanic Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	12
<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> M.E. Jones ssp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	Volcanic Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	4
<i>Gilia ochroleuca</i> ssp. <i>vivida</i> (A. & V. Grant) A. & V. Grant	Vivid Volcanic Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Gilia sinuata</i> Benth.	Sinuate Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	7
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> Benth. ssp. <i>tenuiflora</i>	Greater Yellowthroat Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	2
<i>Gilia transmontana</i> (H. Mason & A. Grant) A. & V. Grant	Desert Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Gilia tricolor</i> ssp. <i>diffusa</i> (Congdon) H. Mason & A.D. Grant	Birds-eye or Tricolor Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Githopsis diffusa</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>diffusa</i>	Southern Bluecup	AH	FAC	Campanulaceae	R	2
<i>Githopsis diffusa</i> ssp. <i>robusta</i> Morin	San Gabriel Bluecup	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	1
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (L.) Spach *	Garland Chrysanthemum	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. *	Ground Ivy	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> (Nutt.) Pursh	American Licorice	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	U	23
<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i> Nuttall	Lowland Cudweed	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	S	53
<i>Grayia spinosa</i> (Hook.) Moq.	Hop-Sage	S	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	2

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<i>Greenocharis circumssisa</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Ryd. var. <i>circumssisa</i> [<i>Cryptantha c.</i> var. <i>c.</i>]	Greenocharis	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	34
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i> (J.T. Howell) M.A. Lane	Bracted Gumplant	S	FACW	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> E. Greene var. <i>camporum</i>	Great Valley Gumplant	S	FACW	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>hirsutula</i>	Hirsute Gumplant	S/PH	FACW	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Gutierrezia californica</i> (DC.) Torrey & A. Gray	California Matchweed, Snakeweed	S	.	Asteraceae	S	21
<i>Gutierrezia microcephala</i> (DC.) A. Gray	Sticky Snakeweed	S	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> (Pursh) Britton & Rusby	Broom Snakeweed, Matchweed	S	.	Asteraceae	U	16
<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i> (L.) Columbus & J.P. Sm. *	Barbgrass	AG	FACW	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Harpogonella palmeri</i> A. Gray	Palmer's Grapplinghook	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U, 4.2	20
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Greene	Sawtooth Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	15
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindeloides</i> (DC.) W. Clark	Sawtooth Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	27
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>obtusata</i> (Greene) Jepson	Prickly Sawtooth Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	O	41
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> (Hooker & Arnold) E. Greene var. <i>squarrosa</i>	Sawtooth Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Hebe speciosa</i> (R. Cunn. ex A. Cunn.) Andersen *	Showy Hebe	S	.	Scrophulariaceae	R	1
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> Willd. *	Algerian Ivy	PV	.	Araliaceae	R	1
<i>Hedera helix</i> L. *	English Ivy	PV	FACU	Araliaceae	R	2
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J. Koenig*	White Ginger Lily	PH	.	Zingiberaceae	R	1

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<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> Roscoe*	Kahili Ginger	PH	.	Zingiberaceae	R	1
<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i> (L.) F.W. Schmidt *	Crete Hedypnois	AH	(FAC)	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Helenium bigelovii</i> Gray	Bigelow Sneezeweed	PH	FACW	Asteraceae	U	11
<i>Helenium puberulum</i> DC.	Rosilla	A/PH	FACW	Asteraceae	U	15
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Common Sunflower	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	18
<i>Helianthus californicus</i> DC.	California Sunflower	PH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	11
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i> Gray	Wild Mountain or Slender Sunflower	PH	.	Asteraceae	O	37
<i>Helianthus inexpectatus</i> D.J. Keil and Elvin	Newhall Sunflower	PH	(OBL)	Asteraceae	T, 1B.1	1
<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i> Nutt. *	Prairie Sunflower	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i> (A. Heller) Tidestr.	Alkali Heliotrope, Chinese Pusley	PH	FACU	Heliotropiaceae	S	28
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> (L.) Holub *	Bristly Ox-tongue	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Hemizonella minima</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Hemizonella	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	10
<i>Heracleum maximum</i> W. Bartram	Common Cowparsnip	PR	FACW	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> L. var. <i>cinerea</i> (DC.) Loret & Barrandon *	Hairy Herniawort	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	U	8
<i>Hesperovax acaulis</i> var. <i>robustior</i> Morefield	Robust Dwarf Evax	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Hesperochiron californicus</i> (Benth.) S. Watson	California Hesperochiron	PH	FACU	Hydrophyllaceae	R	4
<i>Hesperochiron pumilus</i> (Griseb.) Porter	Hesperochiron	PH	FAC	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1

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<i>Hesperocnide tenella</i> Torrey	Western Nettle	AH	.	Urticaceae	U	9
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> (Jepson) Bartel	Tecate Cypress	S/T	.	Cupressaceae	R, 1B.1	3
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> (Hartweg) Bartel *	Monterey Cypress	T	.	Cupressaceae	R, 1B.2	2
<i>Hesperocyparis nevadensis</i> (Abrams) Bartel *	Piute Cypress	T	.	Cupressaceae	R, 1B.2	2
<i>Hesperocyparis stephensonii</i> (C.B. Wolf) Bartel *	Cuyamaca Cypress	T	.	Cupresseaceae	R, 1B.1	6
<i>Hesperolinon micranthum</i> (A. Gray) Small	Dwarf Flax	AH	.	Linaceae	R	1
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> ssp. <i>cespitosa</i> (M.E. Jones) A.L. Haines	Clumping Our Lord's Candle	S	.	Agavaceae	R	7
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i> A.L. Haines	Intermediate Our Lord's Candle	S	.	Agavaceae	R	2
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> Torrey ssp. <i>whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	S	.	Agavaceae	C	281
<i>Heterocodon rariflorum</i> Nuttall	Western Pearl-flower	AH	FACW	Campanulaceae	R	5
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindley) Roemer	Toyon, Christmas Holly, Hollywood	S	.	Rosaceae	C	105
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> Nuttall	Telegraph Weed	PH	.	Asteraceae	S	18
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>camphorata</i> (Eastw.) Semple	Camphor False Goldenaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>echioides</i> (Benth.) Semple	Sessileflower False Goldenaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	39
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>fastigiata</i> (Greene) Semple	Sessileflower False Goldenaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	U	13
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> (Nutt.) Shinnars ssp. <i>sessiliflora</i>	Sessileflower False Goldenaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> ssp. <i>latifolia</i> (Buckley) Semple	False Goldenaster	A/BH	.	Asteraceae	R	2

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<i>Heterotheca villosa</i> var. <i>hispida</i> (Hook.) V. Harms	Woolly Goldenaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Heuchera abramsii</i> Rydberg	Abrams Alumroot	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> Eastw.	Urn-flowered Alumroot	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Heuchera elegans</i> Abrams	Elegant Alumroot	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	R	3
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i> Hooker	White-flowered Hawkweed	PH	(FAC-)	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Hieracium argutum</i> Nuttall	Southern California Hawkweed	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Hieracium horridum</i> Fries	Shaggy or Woolly Hawkweed	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (L.) Lagr.-Fossat *	Summer Mustard	PH	(FACU)	Brassicaceae	C	179
<i>Hoffmannseggia glauca</i> (Ortega) Eifert	Pig-nut, Hog Potato	S	FACU	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Hoita macrostachya</i> (DC.) Rydb.	Leather Root, California Tea	PH	OBL	Fabaceae	S	17
<i>Hoita orbicularis</i> (Lindley) Rydb.	Round-leaved Hoita	PH	OBL	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L. *	Common Velvet Grass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Holocarpha heermannii</i> (E. Greene) Keck	Heermann Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> (Pursh) Maxim. var. <i>discolor</i>	Oceanspray, Cream Bush	S	FACU	Rosaceae	U	14
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> var. <i>microphyllus</i> (Rydb.) Jeps.	Rock Spiraea	S	FACU	Rosaceae	U	8
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> Nevski ssp. <i>brachyantherum</i>	Meadow Barley	AG	FACW	Poaceae	R	6
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> ssp. <i>californicum</i> (Covas & Stebb.) v. Bothner et al.	California Barley	AG	FACW	Poaceae	R	9

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<i>Hordeum depressum</i> (Scribner & J.G. Smith) Rydb.	Low Barley	AG	FACW	Poaceae	U	7
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> Nevski	Vernal Barley	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R, 3.2	3
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> L. ssp. <i>jubatum</i>	Foxtail Barley	A/PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i> (Parl.) Thell. *	Mediterranean Barley	AG	FAC	Poaceae	U	8
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>glaucum</i> (Steudel) Tzvelev *	Summer Barley	AG	FACU	Poaceae	S	15
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> (Link) Arcang. *	Hare Barley	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	6
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L. ssp. <i>murinum</i> *	Winter Barley	AG	FACU	Poaceae	U	7
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>trifurcatum</i> (Schlecht) Alefeld *	Beardless Barley	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. var. <i>vulgare</i> *	Common Barley	AG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> Lindley ssp. <i>cuneata</i>	Wedgeleaf Horkelia	PH	.	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Horkelia rydbergii</i> Elmer	Rydberg Horkelia	PH	(FACU)	Rosaceae	R	6
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i> (L.) Hayek *	Desert Hutchinsia	AH	FAC	Brassicaceae	U	8
<i>Hosackia crassifolia</i> Bentham var. <i>crassifolia</i>	Buck Lotus	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	16
<i>Hosackia oblongifolia</i> var. <i>cuprea</i> (E. Greene) Brouillet	Stream Trefoil	PH	OBL	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Hosackia oblongifolia</i> Bentham var. <i>oblongifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Hosackia, Stream Trefoil	PH	OBL	Fabaceae	R	14
<i>Hosackia stipularis</i> Bentham var. <i>stipularis</i>	Balsam Lotus	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	5
<i>Hulsea heterochroma</i> Gray	Red-rayed Hulsea	A/PH	.	Asteraceae	U	16

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<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> Wilken	San Gabriel Hulsea	PH	.	Asteraceae	U, 4.3	9
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i> (A. Gray) Wilken	Parry's Sunflower	PH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> Thunb.	Marsh Pennywort	PH	OBL	Araliaceae	R	2
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> (L.) Stapf *	Thatching Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Hypericum formosum</i> var. <i>scouleri</i> (Hook.) J. Coulter	St. John's Wort	PH	(FACW)	Clusiaceae	U	22
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> L. *	Smooth Cat's-ear	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> Vasey	Satintail	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R, 2.1	1
<i>Iris germanica</i> L. *	Bearded Iris	PG	.	Iridaceae	R	1
<i>Iris hartwegii</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> (Parish) L.W. Lenz	Hartweg's Southern Iris	PG	FACU	Iridaceae	R	1
<i>Iris missouriensis</i> Nuttall	Western Blue Flag [Iris]	PG	FACW	Iridaceae	U	11
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> (Hook. & Arn.) G. Nesom var. <i>menziesii</i>	Coastal Goldenbush	S	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>sedoides</i> (E. Greene) G. Nesom	Coastal Goldenbush	S	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>vernonioides</i> (Nuttall) G. Nesom	Coastal Goldenbush	S	FAC	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Isolepis cernua</i> (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes var. <i>cernua</i>	Low Clubrush	AH	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	4
<i>Iva axillaris</i> ssp. <i>robustior</i> (Hooker) Bassett	Poverty Weed, Small-flowered Sumpweed	PH	FAC	Asteraceae	U	21
<i>Ivesia santolinoides</i> A.Gray	Mousetail Ivesia	PH	.	Rosaceae	U	9
<i>Ivesia saxosa</i> (Greene) B. Ertter	Five-finger Silverweed	PH	.	Rosaceae	R	1

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<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D. Don *	Blue Jacaranda	T	?	Bignoniaceae	R	1
<i>Jaumea carnos</i> (Less.) Gray	Fleshy Jaumea	PH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Johnstonella</i> [<i>Cryptantha</i>] <i>micromeres</i> (A. Gray) Hasenstab & M.G. Simpson	Minute-flowered Forget	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	8
<i>Juglans californica</i> S. Watson [var. <i>californica</i>]	Southern California Black Walnut	T	FACU	Juglandaceae	C, 4.2	62
<i>Juglans hindsii</i> Jepson ex R.E. Sm. [<i>J. californica</i> var. <i>hindsii</i>] *	Hinds Black Walnut	T	FAC	Juglandaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> Michx.	Tapered Rush	PG	OBL	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> (Parl.) Snogerup	Spiny Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	S, 4.2	24
<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>ater</i> (Rydberg) Snogerup	Rocky Mountain Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	U	8
<i>Juncus balticus</i> Willd. ssp. <i>balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	U	8
<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>vallicola</i> Rydb.	Valley Baltic Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L. var. <i>bufonius</i>	Common Toad Rush	AG	FACW	Juncaceae	S	23
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>congestus</i> Wahlenb.	Congested Common Toad Rush	AG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	4
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> F.J. Herm.	Western Toad Rush	AG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	3
<i>Juncus confusus</i> Cov.	Colorado Rush	PG	FAC	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus covillei</i> Piper	Coville's Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus dubius</i> Englem.	Mariposa Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus effusus</i> ssp. <i>austrocalifornicus</i> H.L. Lint ex Zita	Pacific Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	5

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<i>Juncus effusus</i> L. ssp. <i>pacificus</i> (Fernald & Wiegand) Piper & Beattie	Pacific Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i> Wikström var. <i>ensifolius</i>	Swordleaf or Three-stamen Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Ertter	Santa Lucia Dwarf Rush	AG	OBL	Juncaceae	R, 1B.2	1
<i>Juncus macrandrus</i> Cov.	Long-anthered Rush	PG	OBL	Juncaceae	U	8
<i>Juncus macrophyllus</i> Cov.	Large-leaf Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	S	28
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i> Willd. ex Schultes & Schultes.f.	Mexican Rush, Wire Grass	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	55
<i>Juncus nevadensis</i> S. Watson var. <i>nevadensis</i>	Sierra Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	5
<i>Juncus occidentalis</i> (Coville) Wiegand	Western Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus oxymeris</i> Engelm.	Iris-leaved or Pointed Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	U	9
<i>Juncus patens</i> E. Meyer	Spreading Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	2
<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i> var. <i>paniculatus</i> Engelm.	Brown-fruited Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i> Engelm. var. <i>phaeocephalus</i>	Brown-fruited Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	1
<i>Juncus rugulosus</i> Engelm.	Wrinkled Rush	PG	OBL	Juncaceae	U	31
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd.	Poverty Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	4
<i>Juncus textilis</i> Buchenau	Indian or Basket Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	U	13
<i>Juncus tiehmii</i> Ertter	Nevada Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	R	3
<i>Juncus torreyi</i> Coville	Torrey's Rush	PG	FACW	Juncaceae	U	8

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<i>Juncus xiphioides</i> E. Meyer	Iris-leaved Rush	PG	OBL	Juncaceae	U	20
<i>Juniperus californica</i> Carrière	California Juniper	S	.	Cupressaceae	C	94
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> Hook.	Western Juniper	T	.	Cupressaceae	R	4
<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i> (Benth.) Straw var. <i>antirrhinoides</i>	Chaparral Beardtongue	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Keckiella breviflora</i> (Lindley) I.M. Johnston var. <i>breviflora</i>	Stubflower Penstemon, Gaping Beardtongue	S	.	Plantaginaceae	S	30
<i>Keckiella breviflora</i> var. <i>glabrisepala</i> (D.D. Keck) N.H. Holmgren	Naked Stubflower Penstemon, Gaping Beardtongue	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i> (Bentham) I.M. Johnston	Heart-leaved Bush Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae	C	77
<i>Keckiella ternata</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i> (Munz & Johnston) N. Holmgren	Blue-stemmed Bush Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae	S	55
<i>Keckiella ternata</i> (Torr.&A. Gray) Straw var. <i>ternata</i>	Blue-stemmed Bush Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Kickxia elatine</i> (L.) Dumort. *	Arrowleaf Fluellin	AH	UPL	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Kochia scoparia</i> (L.) Schrader *	Common Kochia	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	8
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes	Junegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	6
<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i> (Pursh) A.D.J. Meeuse & Smit	Winter Fat	S	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	3
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L. *	Lettuce	AH	(FAC)	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L. *	Prickly Wild Lettuce	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	71
<i>Laënnecia coulteri</i> (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom [<i>Conyza coulteri</i>]	Coulter Horseweed	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i> Nutt. ssp. <i>ramosissima</i>	Branched Lagophylla, Common Hareleaf	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	23

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<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> (Andrews) G. Don *	Cow-itch Tree	T	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> (L.) Moench *	Goldentop	AG	FACU	Poaceae	U	9
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L. *	Henbit, Dead Nettle	AH	.	Lamiaceae	R	5
<i>Landoltia punctata</i> (G. Mey.) Les & D.J. Crawford	Dotted Duckmeat	AG	OBL	Araceae	R	1
<i>Larrea tridentata</i> (DC.) Coville	Creosote Bush	S	.	Zygophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Lastarriaea coriacea</i> (Goodman) Hoover	Lastarriaea	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	10
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> Lindley ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Goldfields	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	18
<i>Lasthenia coronaria</i> (Nutt.) Ornduff	Crown-pappus Goldfields	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Lasthenia ferrisiae</i> Ornduff	Ferris Goldfields	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> (Gray) Ornduff	Rayless Goldfields	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	U, 1B.1	8
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i> (DC.) Greene	Common Goldfields	AH	(FACU)	Asteraceae	O	40
<i>Lasthenia microglossa</i> (A. DC.) E. Greene	Small-rayed Goldfields	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> L. *	Perennial Sweet Pea	PV	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> ssp. <i>alefeldii</i> (T.G. White) Broich	Alefeld's Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i> (S. Watson) C. Hitchc.	White-petaled Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> ssp. <i>laetiflorus</i> (Greene) Broich	Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae	U	10
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> ssp. <i>laevicarpus</i> Broich	Naked-pod Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae	S	32

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<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>vestitus</i>	Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae	C	37
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. *	Sweet Bay	T	.	Lauraceae	R	1
<i>Layia glandulosa</i> (Hook.) Hook. & Arn. ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>	White Layia	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	44
<i>Layia glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i> Keck	Yellow Layia	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Layia heterotricha</i> (DC.) Hooker & Arnott	Pale-yellow Layia	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R, 1B.1	8
<i>Layia pentachaeta</i> ssp. <i>albida</i> Keck	White Sierra Tidy Tips	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Layia platyglossa</i> (Fischer & C. Meyer) A. Gray	Tidy Tips	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	16
<i>Lemna minuta</i> Kunth	Tiny Duckweed	AG	OBL	Araceae	U	7
<i>Lemna turionifera</i> Landolt	Duckweed	AG	OBL	Araceae	R	1
<i>Lemna valdiviana</i> Philippi	Big Duckweed	AG	OBL	Araceae	R	3
<i>Lepechinia calycina</i> (Benth) Epling	Pitcher Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	R	2
<i>Lepechinia rossii</i> S. Boyd & O. Mistretta	Ross' Pitcher Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	U, 1B.2	9
<i>Lepidium appelianum</i> Al-Shehbaz [<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>] *	White-top	PH	UPL	Brassicaceae	S	18
<i>Lepidium campestre</i> (L.) R.Br. *	Peppergrass	A/BH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Lepidium chalepense</i> L. *	Lens-podded Hoary Cress	PH	?	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i> Schrad.	Dense-flowered Peppergrass	A/BH	?	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Lepidium dictyotum</i> A. Gray	Veiny Peppergras	AH	FAC	Brassicaceae	U	7

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<i>Lepidium didymum</i> L. *	Wart Cress	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Lepidium draba</i> L. *	Heart-podded Hoary Cress	PH	(FACU)	Brassicaceae	U	9
<i>Lepidium fremontii</i> S. Watson	Desert Pepperweed	PH	UPL	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i> Nutt. var. <i>lasiocarpum</i>	Hairy-pod Peppergrass	AH	.	Brassicaceae	U	7
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L. *	Broadleaf Peppergrass	PH	FAC	Brassicaceae	U	13
<i>Lepidium latipes</i> Hook.	Dwarf Peppergrass	AH	FACW	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Lepidium nitidum</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Common Peppergrass	AH	FAC	Brassicaceae	S	15
<i>Lepidium oblongum</i> Small	Wayside Peppergrass	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Lepidium pinnatifidum</i> Ledebour *	Featherleaf Peppergrass	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	5
<i>Lepidium strictum</i> (S. Watson) Rattan	Prostrate Peppergrass	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L. var. <i>virginicum</i>	Virginia pepperweed	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	3
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> (de Candolle) Thell.	Hairy Poorman's Peppergrass	AH	FACU	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> (Thell.) C.L. Hitchc.	Robinson's Poorman's Peppergrass	AH	FACU	Brassicaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Scalebroom	S	FACU	Asteraceae	S	57
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i> (Lam.) N. Snow	Bearded Sprangletop	AG	(OBL)	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>uninervia</i> (J. Presl) N. Snow	Mexican Sprangletop	PG	(FACW)	Poaceae	S	11
<i>Leptosiphon androsaceus</i> Bentham	Baby Tears	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	7

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<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i> (Nuttall) E. Greene ssp. <i>aureus</i>	Desert Gold	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	S	16
<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i> Nuttall	Bicolored Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	4
<i>Leptosiphon breviculus</i> (A. Gray) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson	Short-stemmed Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Leptosiphon chrysanthus</i> J.M. Porter & R. Patt. ssp. <i>chrysanthus</i>		AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	20
<i>Leptosiphon ciliatus</i> (Benth.) Jepson	Whisker Brush	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	12
<i>Leptosiphon liniflorus</i> (Bentham) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson	Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	O	26
<i>Leptosiphon nudatus</i> (E. Greene) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson	Tehachapi Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Leptosiphon parviflorus</i> Bentham	Yellow Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	56
<i>Leptosiphon pygmaeus</i> ssp. <i>continentalis</i> (Raven) Porter & Johnson	Continental Pygmy Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5
<i>Leptosiphon pygmaeus</i> (Brand) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson ssp. <i>pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Leptosiphon	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R, 1B.2	3
<i>Leptosyne bigelovii</i> (A. Gray) A.Gray	Bigelow Coreopsis	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	105
<i>Leptosyne californica</i> Nutt.	California Coreopsis	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Leptosyne calliopsidea</i> (DC.) A. Gray	Leafy-stemmed Coreopsis	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Leptosyne douglasii</i> DC.	Douglas' coreopsis	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Leptosyne gigantea</i> Kellogg	Giant Coreopsis	S	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Lessingia glandulifera</i> A. Gray var. <i>glandulifera</i>	Sticky or San Francisco or Valley Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	23
<i>Lessingia glandulifera</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i> (J.T. Howell) Markos	Peirson Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	O	31

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<i>Lessingia leptoclada</i> A. Gray	Sierra Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Lessingia nemaclada</i> Greene	Slenderstem Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Lessingia pectinata</i> var. <i>tenuipes</i> (J.T. Howell) Markos	Sticky Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Lessingia tenuis</i> (Gray) Cov.	Tenuous Lessingia	AH	.	Asteraceae	O, 4.3	65
<i>Lewisia nevadensis</i> (A. Gray) Robinson	Sierra Nevada Bitterroot	PH	(FAC)	Montiaceae	R	1
<i>Lewisia pygmaea</i> (A. Gray) Robinson	Pygmy Bitterroot	PH	FACU	Montiaceae	R	1
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i> ssp. <i>minor</i> (Rydb.) Munz	Small Bitterroot	PH	.	Montiaceae	S	13
<i>Ligustrum quihoui</i> Carrière *	Lobed Privet	S	.	Oleaceae	R	1
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> (Kellogg) Thorne	Ocellated Humboldt Lily	PH	.	Liliaceae	S, 4.2	29
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> Kellogg ssp. <i>pardalinum</i>	Leopard Lily	PH	FACW	Liliaceae	R	3
<i>Limonium californicum</i> (Boiss.) A.A. Heller	Marsh Rosemary	PH	FACW	Plumbaginaceae	U	10
<i>Limonium perezii</i> (Stapf) F.T. Hubbard *	Perez's Sea Lavender	PH	.	Plumbaginaceae	R	3
<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i> (Poir.) Maire *	Algerian Sea Lavender	PH	FACW	Plumbaginaceae	R	3
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> (L.) Mill. *	Wavyleaf Sea Lavender	PH	FACW	Plumbaginaceae	R	2
<i>Limosella acaulis</i> Sesse & Mocino	Tufted Mudwort	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Limosella aquatica</i> L.	Mudwort	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Linanthus bigelovii</i> (Gray) Greene	Bigelow Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	4

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<i>Linanthus californicus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson	Prickly Phlox	S	.	Polemoniaceae	C	41
<i>Linanthus dianthiflorus</i> (Benth.) Greene	Ground Pink	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Linanthus dichotomus</i> Benth. subsp. <i>dichotomus</i>	Evening Snow	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	C	32
<i>Linanthus dichotomus</i> subsp. <i>pattersonii</i> J.M. Porter	Patterson's Evening Snow	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	6
<i>Linanthus parryae</i> (Gray) Greene	Parry Linanthus	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	O	25
<i>Linanthus pungens</i> (Torr.) J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson ssp. <i>pulchriflorus</i> (Brand) J.M. Porter & R. Patt.	Granite Prickly Phlox	S	.	Polemoniaceae	U	14
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill. ssp. <i>dalmatica</i> *	Dalmatian Toadflax	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Linaria maroccana</i> Hook. f. *	Moroccan Toadflax	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Linum lewisii</i> Pursh	Western Blue Flax	PH	.	Linaceae	S	23
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L. *	Sweetgum	T	FAC	Hamamelidaceae	R	6
<i>Lithophragma affine</i> Gray	Woodland Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	U	10
<i>Lithophragma bolanderi</i> Gray	Bolander Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	S	21
<i>Lithophragma cymbalaria</i> T. & G.	Mission Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	U	10
<i>Lithophragma glabrum</i> Nutt.	Smooth Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	R	1
<i>Lithophragma heterophyllum</i> (Hook. & Arn.) T. & G.	Hill Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	R	3
<i>Lithophragma parviflorum</i> (Hook.) T. & G. var. <i>parviflorum</i>	Prairie Star	PH	.	Saxifragaceae	U	6
<i>Lithraea caustica</i> (Molina) Hook. & Arn. *	Litre Tree	T	.	Anacardiaceae	R	1

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<i>Lobelia dunnii</i> var. <i>serrata</i> (Gray) McVaugh	Dunn Lobelia	PH	(OBL)	Lobeliaceae	S	17
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv. *	Sweet Alyssum	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> Nuttall var. <i>squarrosa</i>	California Loeflingia	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	S	14
<i>Loeseliastrum matthewsii</i> (A. Gray) Timbrook	Desert Calico	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	4
<i>Loeseliastrum schottii</i> S. Timbrook	Schott Loeseliastrum	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Logfia depressa</i> (A.Gray) Holub	Low Berbia Impia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Logfia filaginoides</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Morefield	California Filago	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	50
<i>Logfia gallica</i> (L.) Coss. & Germ. *	Woolly Filago	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	22
<i>Lomatium californicum</i> (T. & G.) Mathias & Constance	California Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	U	8
<i>Lomatium caruifolium</i> (H. & A.) J.M. Coult. & Rose var. <i>caruifolium</i>	Alkali Desertparsley	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	2
<i>Lomatium dasycarpum</i> (T. & G.) Coulter & Rose ssp. <i>dasycarpum</i>	Hairy Wing-fruit	PH	.	Apiaceae	C	52
<i>Lomatium dissectum</i> var. <i>multifidum</i> (T & G.) Mathias & Consance [<i>L. multifidum</i>]	Carrotleaf Biscuitroot	PH	.	Apiaceae	S	15
<i>Lomatium lucidum</i> (T. & G.) Jeps.	Shiny Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	3
<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i> (T. & G.) J. Coulter & Rose	Large-fruited Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	4
<i>Lomatium mohavense</i> (Coult. & Rose) Coult. & Rose ssp. <i>mohavense</i>	Desert-parsley	PH	.	Apiaceae	C	42
<i>Lomatium nevadense</i> var. <i>parishii</i> (J.M. Coult.) Jeps.	Parish's Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	U	10
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Jeps.	Small-leaved Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	1

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<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i> (T. & G.) Coulter & Rose	Foothill Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	O	29
<i>Lomatium vaginatum</i> J.M. Coult. & Rose	Broadsheath Lomatium	PH	.	Apiaceae	U	10
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i> Benth.	Chaparral Honeysuckle	S	.	Caprifoliaceae	C	40
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb. *	Japanese Honeysuckle	S	FACU	Caprifoliaceae	R	1
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i> Rehder	Southern or San Diego Honeysuckle	S	.	Caprifoliaceae	C	75
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> Hooker & Arnott var. <i>subspicata</i>	Santa Ynez Mountains Honeysuckle	S	.	Caprifoliaceae	U, 1B.2	7
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. *	Birdsfoot Trefoil	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	U	11
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> *	Large-flowered Primrose-willow	PH	OBL	Onagraceae	R	2
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> (Camb.) Hara *	Uruguay Water Primrose	PH	OBL	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> (Kunth) Raven ssp. <i>peploides</i> *	Floating Seedbox	PH	OBL	Onagraceae	S	6
<i>Lupinus adsurgens</i> E. Drew var. <i>adsurgens</i>	Silky Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Lupinus adsurgens</i> var. <i>undulatus</i> C.P. Smith	Wavyleaf Silky Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Lupinus agardhianus</i> Heller	Agardh's Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Lupinus albicaulis</i> Hooker	Whitestem Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	14
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> Benth. var. <i>albifrons</i>	Silver Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	C	33
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> (Benth.) var. <i>austromontanus</i> (A. Heller) Jeps. [<i>L. excubitus</i> var. <i>austromontanus</i>]	Southern Mountain Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	O	57
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> var. <i>collinus</i> E. Greene	Dwarf Silver Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	R	1

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<i>Lupinus andersonii</i> S. Watson	Anderson Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	13
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> Sims var. <i>arboreus</i>	Yellow Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	S	8
<i>Lupinus arbustus</i> Douglas	Spur Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Lupinus benthamii</i> Heller var. <i>benthamii</i>	Spider Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	27
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i> Lindley	Bicolored or Miniature Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	101
<i>Lupinus breweri</i> Gray var. <i>breweri</i>	Brewer Mat Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	12
<i>Lupinus breweri</i> var. <i>bryoides</i> C.P. Smith	Alpine Brewer Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	7
<i>Lupinus chamissonis</i> Eschsch.	Coastal Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i> J. Agardh spp. <i>concinnus</i>	Bajada Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	61
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i> spp. <i>optatus</i> D. Dunn	Bajada Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	8
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i> spp. <i>orcutti</i> (S. Watson) D. Dunn	Orcutt Bajada Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Lupinus elatus</i> I.M. Johnston	Johnston Silky Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	C, 4.3	58
<i>Lupinus excubitus</i> M.E. Jones var. <i>excubitus</i>	Grape Soda Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	S	39
<i>Lupinus excubitus</i> var. <i>hallii</i> (Abrams) C.P. Smith	Hall Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	C	21
<i>Lupinus excubitus</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i> C.P. Smith	Johnston Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	R, 4.3	5
<i>Lupinus formosus</i> Greene var. <i>formosus</i>	Summer Bush Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	C	43
<i>Lupinus formosus</i> var. <i>robustus</i> C.P. Smith	Summer Bush Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	U	7

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<i>Lupinus grayi</i> S. Watson	Gray's Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> Benth	Nettle or Stinging Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	74
<i>Lupinus latifolius</i> J. Agardh var. <i>latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Lupine	PH	FACW	Fabaceae	S	15
<i>Lupinus latifolius</i> var. <i>parishii</i> C.P. Smith	Parish Broad-leaved Lupine	PH	FACW	Fabaceae	S	17
<i>Lupinus lepidus</i> var. <i>confertus</i> (Kellogg) C.P. Smith	Prairie Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	S	23
<i>Lupinus longifolius</i> (S. Watson) Abrams	Long-leaved Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	S	20
<i>Lupinus luteolus</i> Kellogg	Butter Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	U	14
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> Sims	Chick Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	13
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> var. <i>densiflorus</i> (Benth) Jeps.	Densely Red-flowered Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	46
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> var. <i>horizontalis</i> (A.A. Heller) Jeps.	Prostrate Red-flowered Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	O	22
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> Sims var. <i>microcarpus</i>	Red-flowered Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	61
<i>Lupinus nanus</i> Benth.	Small Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	S	18
<i>Lupinus paynei</i> Davidson	Payne's Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> var. <i>burkei</i> (S. Watson) C. Hitchc.	Burke's Large-leaved Lupine	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	4
<i>Lupinus sparsiflorus</i> Benth. ssp. <i>sparsiflorus</i>	Few-flowered or Loose-flowered Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	81
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i> Douglas	Fleshy Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	46
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i> Nuttall	Truncate-leaved Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	C	36

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<i>Lycium andersonii</i> Gray	Anderson Desert-thorn	S	.	Solanaceae	R	1
<i>Lycium cooperi</i> A. Gray	Cooper's Boxthorn	S	-	Solanaceae	R	10
<i>Lysimachia</i> [<i>Anagallis</i>] <i>arvensis</i> (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. *	Scarlet Pimpernel	AH	FAC	Myrsinaceae	S	15
<i>Lythrum californicum</i> T. & G.	California Loosestrife	PH	OBL	Lythraceae	U	18
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> L. *	Hyssop Loosestrife	AH	OBL	Lythraceae	R	3
<i>Madia elegans</i> ssp. <i>densifolia</i> (E. Greene) Keck	Dense-flowered Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Madia elegans</i> D. Don ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Common Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	42
<i>Madia elegans</i> ssp. <i>vernalis</i> Keck	Vernal Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Madia elegans</i> ssp. <i>wheeleri</i> (Gray) Keck	Wheeler Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	10
<i>Madia exigua</i> (Smith) A. Gray	Small or Threadstem Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Madia gracilis</i> (Smith) Keck	Slender Tarplant or Madia	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	41
<i>Madia sativa</i> Molina	Coast Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> [ssp. <i>amplexicaule</i>] (Nutt.) LaFrankie	False Solomon's Seal, Wild Lily of the Valley	PG	FAC	Ruscaceae	R	1
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (L.) Link	False Solomon's Seal, Wild Lily of the Valley	PG	FACU	Ruscaceae	R	5
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> (B.L. Rob.) Greene	Davidson's Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R, 1B.2	4
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> (Nutt.ex T.& G.) Greene var. <i>fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	C	42
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i> (Gray) Kearney	Lax-flowered Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R	3

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<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i> (Abrams) Kearney	Nuttall Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R	2
<i>Malacothamnus fremontii</i> (Torrey ex Gray) Torrey ex. Greene	Fremont Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	C	38
<i>Malacothamnus marruboides</i> (D. & H.) Greene	Pink-flowered Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	O	127
<i>Malacothamnus marruboides</i> (D. & H.) Greene X <i>M. orbiculatus</i> (E. Greene) E. Greene	Bushmallow Hybrid	S	.	Malvaceae	O	3
<i>Malacothamnus orbiculatus</i> (E. Greene) E. Greene	Roundleaf Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae	S	43
<i>Malacothrix californica</i> DC. var. <i>californica</i>	California Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	O	27
<i>Malacothrix clevelandii</i> Gray	Cleveland Cliff-aster	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	21
<i>Malacothrix coulteri</i> Gray	Snake-head	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Malacothrix floccifera</i> (DC.) Blake	Woolly or Flobose Dandelion	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	20
<i>Malacothrix glabrata</i> A. Gray	Desert Dandelion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	7
<i>Malacothrix incana</i> (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray	Dunedelion	PH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Malacothrix phaeocarpa</i> W.S. Davis	Brown-fruited Dandelion	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	4
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray	Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	18
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>altissima</i> (Greene) Ferris	Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>commutata</i> Ferris	Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	S	13
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> (Nuttall) T. & G. var. <i>saxatilis</i>	California Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.2	6
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> (Nutt.) Gray	Tenuated Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	C	54

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<i>Malacothrix similis</i> W.S. Davis & P.H. Raven	Mexican Cliff-aster	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 2A	1
<i>Malephora crocea</i> (Jacq.) Schwantes *	Croceum Iceplant	S	.	Aizoaceae	R	3
<i>Malosma laurina</i> Nuttall ex Abrams	Laurelleaf Sumac	S	.	Anacardiaceae	O	42
<i>Malus pumila</i> Mill. *	Apple	T	.	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Malva [Lavatera] assurgentiflora</i> (Kellogg) M.F. Ray	Malva Rose	S	.	Malvaceae	R, 1B.1	3
<i>Malva arborea</i> (L.) Webb & Berthel. *	Tree Mallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R	3
<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr. *	Common Mallow, Cheeses	A/BH	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Malva nicaeensis</i> All. *	Bull Mallow	A/BH	.	Malvaceae	R	2
<i>Malva parviflora</i> L. *	Cheeseweed	AH	.	Malvaceae	O	32
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i> Webb & Berthel. *	False Tree Mallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R	2
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. *	High Mallow	B/PH	.	Malvaceae	R	3
<i>Malvella leprosa</i> (Ortega) Krapov	Alkali-mallow, White-Weed	PH	FACU	Malvaceae	R	6
<i>Marah fabacea</i> (Naudin) Greene	California Man-root	PV	.	Cucurbitaceae	U	40
<i>Marah horrida</i> (Congdon) Dunn	Sierra Man-root	PV	.	Cucurbitaceae	S	17
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i> (Greene) Greene	Large-fruited Man-root, Chilicothe	PV	.	Cucurbitaceae	S	53
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L. *	White Horehound	S	FACU	Lamiaceae	C	51
<i>Marsilea vestita</i> Hooker & Greville ssp. <i>vestita</i>	Hairy Pepperwort, Clover Fern	PF	OBL	Marsiliaceae	R	1

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<i>Matricaria discoidea</i> DC.	Pineapple Weed, Rayless Chamomile	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	S	20
<i>Matricaria occidentalis</i> E. Greene	Valley Mayweed	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Matthiola incana</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton *	Stock	PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Meconella denticulata</i> E. Greene	Tiny Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R	5
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L. *	Black Medick	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	U	11
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.) Bartal. *	Burclover	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L. *	Common Burclover	AH	FACU	Fabaceae	O	42
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. ssp. <i>sativa</i> *	Alfalfa	PH	UPL	Fabaceae	R	8
<i>Melaleuca rugulosa</i> (Link) Craven *	Scarlet Bottlebrush	S	.	Myrtaceae	R	1
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Bymes *	Weeping Bottlebrush	S/T	(FAC)	Myrtaceae	R	1
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L. *	China Berry, Persian Lilac	T	UPL	Meliaceae	R	2
<i>Melica californica</i> Scribner var. <i>californica</i>	California Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Melica frutescens</i> Scribner	Woody Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Melica imperfecta</i> Trin.	Coast Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	C	145
<i>Melica stricta</i> Bolander var. <i>stricta</i>	Nodding Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	U	9
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. *	Whiteywood	T	.	Violaceae	R	1
<i>Melilotus albus</i> Medikus *	White Sweetclover	A/BH	(FACU)	Fabaceae	O	45

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<i>Melilotus indicus</i> (L.) All. *	Sourclover, Yellow Sweetclover	AH	FACU	Fabaceae	S	52
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Lam. *	Yellow Sweetclover	BH	FACU	Fabaceae	U	6
<i>Mentha aquatica</i> L. *	Watermint	PH	FACW	Lamiaceae	R	2
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L. *	Field Mint	PH	FACW	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Mentha canadensis</i> L.	Canada Mint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R	6
<i>Mentha Xpiperita</i> L. *	Peppermint	PH	FACW	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Mentha Xsmithiana</i> R.A. Graham *	Redstem Mint	PH	(FACW)	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Mentha spicata</i> L. var. <i>spicata</i> *	Spearmint	PH	OBL	Lamiaceae	R	3
<i>Mentha Xvillosa</i> Huds. *	Mint	PH	(FACW)	Lamiaceae	R	2
<i>Mentzelia affinis</i> Greene	Orange-spotted Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	U	8
<i>Mentzelia albicaulis</i> (Hook.) T. & G.	Whitestem Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	S	20
<i>Mentzelia congesta</i> (Nuttall) T. & G. var. <i>congesta</i>	Congested Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	O	24
<i>Mentzelia congesta</i> var. <i>davidsoniana</i> (Abrams) J.F. Macbr.	Ventana Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	R	2
<i>Mentzelia dispersa</i> S. Watson	Scattered Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	C	42
<i>Mentzelia gracilentia</i> T. & G.	Slender Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	U	11
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i> (Hooker) Torrey & Gray	Blazing Star	AH	.	Loasaceae	S	18
<i>Mentzelia micrantha</i> (Hook. & Arnott) T. & G.	Tiny-flowered Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	C	49

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<i>Mentzelia montana</i> (Davidson) Davidson ssp. <i>montana</i>	Mountain Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	O	26
<i>Mentzelia nitens</i> Greene	Shining Blazing Star	AH	.	Loasaceae	R	1
<i>Mentzelia obscura</i> H.J. Thoms. & J.E. Roberts	Pacific Blazing Star	AH	.	Loasaceae	R	1
<i>Mentzelia pectinata</i> Kellogg	Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	U	9
<i>Mentzelia ravenii</i> H.J. Thoms. & J.E. Roberts	Raven's Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	U	6
<i>Mentzelia veatchiana</i> Kellogg	Veatch Stickleaf	AH	.	Loasaceae	C	65
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> L. *	Crystalline Iceplant	AH	FACU	Aizoaceae	R	4
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> L. *	Slenderleaf Iceplant	AH	FAC	Aizoaceae	U	9
<i>Micranthes californica</i> (Greene) Small	California Saxifrage	PH	FACW	Saxifragaceae	U	6
<i>Micropus californicus</i> Fisch.&C.A. May var. <i>californicus</i>	Slender Cottonseed	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> (DC.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Microseris	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>tenella</i> (A. Gray) Chambers	Slender Douglas Microseris	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Microseris elegans</i> A. Gray	Elegant Microseris	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Microseris sylvatica</i> (Benth.) Sch. Bip.	Sylvan Microseris	AH	.	Asteraceae	R. 4.2	3
<i>Microsteris gracilis</i> (Hook.) Greene [<i>Phlox gracilis</i> Greene]	Slender Phlox	AH	FACU	Polemoniaceae	C	37
<i>Mimetanthe pilosa</i> (Benth.) S. Watson	Pilose or Downy Monkeyflower	AH	.	Phrymaceae	O	41
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L. var. <i>jalapa</i> *	Four O'Clock	PH	UPL	Nyctaginaceae	R	1

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<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> A. Gray (Choisy) Spellenberg	California Wishbone Bush	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	C	62
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>villosa</i> (Kellogg) Spellenberg	Hairy California Wishbone Bush	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	R	6
<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> S. Watson	Froebel Four O'Clock	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae	U	8
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> (L.) G. Don. *	Wheel-Fruit Mallow	PH	FAC	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Monardella australis</i> Abrams ssp. <i>australis</i>	Southern Coyote Mint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R	2
<i>Monardella australis</i> Abrams ssp. <i>cinerea</i> (Abrams) A.C. Sanders & Elvin	Gray Monardella	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> Elvin, B.A. Burgess & A.C. Sanders	Western Coyote Mint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R, 1B.2	1
<i>Monardella breweri</i> Gray ssp. <i>breweri</i>	Brewer Coyote Mint	AH	.	Lamiaceae	S	25
<i>Monardella breweri</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i> (Gray) A.C. Sanders & Elvin	Mustang Mint	AH	.	Lamiaceae	C	42
<i>Monardella candicans</i> Benth.	Sierra monardella	AH	.	Lamiaceae	R, 4.3	1
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> Gray ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	White-veined Coyote Mint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R, 1B.3	2
<i>Monardella linoides</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>linoides</i>	Flax-leaved Horsemint	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	R	3
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i> (Greene) Abrams	Flax-leaved Horsemint	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	C, 1B.3, FS	83
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i> (Parish) Epling	Flax-leaved Horsemint	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> Gray ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	Coyote Mint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i> (Schultes) E. Greene	Nuttall Monolepis, Poverty Weed	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	R	2
<i>Monolopia lanceolata</i> Nuttall	Lanceleaf Hilltop Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	12

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<i>Monolopia major</i> DC.	Cupped Daisy	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Montia chamissoi</i> (Ledeb. Ex Spreng.) Greene	Toad-Lily	PH	OBL	Montiaceae	R	5
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	Water Chickweed	AH	FACW	Montiaceae	R	5
<i>Morella californica</i> (Chamisso & Schtdl.) Wilbur	California Wax-Myrtle, Pacific Bayberry	S	FACW	Myricaceae	R	1
<i>Mucronea californica</i> Benth. var. <i>californica</i>	California Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U, 4.2	6
<i>Mucronea perfoliata</i> (Gray) A.A. Heller var. <i>perfoliata</i>	Perfoliate Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	5
<i>Muhlenbergia andina</i> (Nuttall) A. Hitchc.	Foxtail Muhly	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia</i> (Nees & Meyen) Parodi	Scratchgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	S	24
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> Vasey	California Muhly	PG	(FACW)	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Muhlenbergia filiformis</i> (Thurb. ex S. Watson) Rydb. var. <i>filiformis</i>	Pull-Up Muhly	AG	FACW	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Muhlenbergia microsperma</i> (DC.) Kunth	Littleseed Muhly	AG	.	Poaceae	R	7
<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i> Trin.	Mat Muhly	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> (Benth.) Hitchc.	Deer Grass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	S	38
<i>Muilla maritima</i> (Torrey) S. Watson	Common Muilla	PG	.	Themidaceae	O	55
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> Forster f. *	Myoporum, Wax Myrtle	S	FACU	Myoporaceae	R	5
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.	Common Mousetails	AH	OBL	Ranunculaceae	R	5
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> (Greene) G. R. Campb.	Little Mouse Tail	AH	OBL	Ranunculaceae	R, 3.1	0

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<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell. Conc.) Verdc. *	Parrot's Feather	PH	OBL	Haloragaceae	R	1
<i>Myriopteris</i> [<i>Cheilanthes</i>] <i>clevelandii</i> D.C. Eaton.	Cleveland Lip-fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	R	3
<i>Myriopteris</i> [<i>Cheilanthes</i>] <i>cooperae</i> (D.C. Eaton) Grusz & Windham	Mrs. Cooper Lip-fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	R	1
<i>Myriopteris</i> [<i>Cheilanthes</i>] <i>covillei</i> (Maxon) A. Löve & D. Löve	Coville Lip-fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	C	45
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i> (Sprengel) Magnus ssp. <i>guadalupensis</i>	Common Water-nymph, Southern Naiad	AG	OBL	Hydrocharitaceae	R	3
<i>Najas marina</i> L.	Spiny Naiad	AG	OBL	Hydrocharitaceae	R	1
<i>Nama californica</i> (A. Gray) J.D. Bacon	Lemmon California Waterleaf	AH	.	Namaceae	U	10
<i>Nama demissa</i> A. Gray	Purplemat	AH	.	Namaceae	R	1
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br. *	Water Cress	PH	OBL	Brassicaceae	U	25
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i> (Benth.) Hook. & Arn.	Navarretia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	10
<i>Navarretia capillaris</i> (Kellogg) Kuntze	Miniature or Smooth-leaved Gilia	AH	FAC	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Moran	Moran's navarretia, Spreading navarretia	AH	OBL	Polemoniaceae	U, 1B.1	6
<i>Navarretia hamata</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>hamata</i>	Skunk Navarretia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	5
<i>Navarretia hamata</i> ssp. <i>parviloba</i> A.G. Day	Skunk Navarretia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Navarretia intertexta</i> (Benth.) Hook.	Needleleaf Navarretia	AH	FACW	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Navarretia mellita</i> E. Greene	Sticky Navarretia	AH	FAC	Polemoniaceae	R	2
<i>Navarretia mitracarpa</i> Greene	Mitrefruit Pincushionplant	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3

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<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> Elvin, J.M. Porter & L.A. Johnson	Ojai Navarretia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U, 1B.1	8
<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i> Greene	Southern California Navarretia	AH	FAC	Polemoniaceae	U, 1B.2	7
<i>Navarretia setiloba</i> Coville	Paiute mountain pincushionplant	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	U, 1B.1	9
<i>Nemacladus denudata</i> Nutt. var. <i>denudata</i>	Woollyheads, Cottonheads	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Nemacladus capillaris</i> Greene	Common Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	1
<i>Nemacladus gracilis</i> Eastw.	Slender Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Nemacladus longiflorus</i> var. <i>breviflorus</i> McVaugh	Short-flowered Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	3
<i>Nemacladus orientalis</i> (McVaugh) Morin	Eastern Glandular Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	2
<i>Nemacladus pinnatifidus</i>	Combleaf Threadplant	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	3
<i>Nemacladus ramosissimus</i> Nuttall	Nuttall's Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	U	11
<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i> Morin	Robbins' Nemacladus	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R, 1B.2	6
<i>Nemacladus sigmoideus</i> G.T. Robbins	Thread Stem	AH	.	Campanulaceae	U	17
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> Parish	Baby Blue-eyes	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	O	25
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>menziesii</i>	Baby Blue-eyes	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	O	32
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> Douglas ex Benth. var. <i>parviflora</i>	Smallflower Nemophila	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> var. <i>quercifolia</i> (Eastw.) Chandler	Oakleaf Nemophila	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Nemophila pedunculata</i> Benth.	Little-foot or Meadow Baby Blue-eyes	AH	FAC	Hydrophyllaceae	R	7

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<i>Nemophila pulchella</i> var. <i>fremontii</i> (A.D.E. Elmer) Constance	Fremont Baby Blue-eyes	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	5
<i>Nemophila spatulata</i> Coville	Spoon-shaped Baby Blue-eyes	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U	7
<i>Nerium oleander</i> L. *	Oleander	S	(FACU)	Apocynaceae	R	5
<i>Nicotiana acuminata</i> var. <i>multiflora</i> (Phil.) Reiche *	Many Flowered Tobacco	AH	.	Solanaceae	R	2
<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i> Torrey	Coyote Tobacco	AH	FACU	Solanaceae	C	47
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham *	Tree Tobacco	S	FAC	Solanaceae	C	61
<i>Nicotiana quadrivalis</i> Pursh var. <i>quadrivalis</i>	Indian Tobacco	AH	FACU	Solanaceae	S	22
<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i> Speg. & Comes *	Tobacco	PH	.	Solanaceae	R	1
<i>Nigella damascena</i> L.*	Love-in-a-mist	AH	.	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Noitea africana</i> (L.) Endl. *	Soap Dogwood	S	.	Rhamnaceae	R	1
<i>Notholaena californica</i> D.C. Eaton ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Cloak Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	R	3
<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Manos, C.H. Cannon, & S. Oh var. <i>densiflorus</i>	Tanbark Oak	S/T	.	Fagaceae	R	4
<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i> (Scheele) D.A. Sutton	Toadflax	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L. *	Common Evening-primrose	BH	FACU	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Oenothera californica</i> ssp. <i>avita</i> W.M. Klein	Desert California Evening-primrose	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Oenothera californica</i> (S. Watson) S. Watson ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Evening-primrose	PH	.	Onagraceae	O	37
<i>Oenothera deltoides</i> ssp. <i>cognata</i> (Jepson) Klein	Devil's Lantern, Lion-in-a-Cage	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	1

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<i>Oenothera deltooides</i> Torr. & Frém. ssp. <i>deltooides</i>	Birdcage Evening Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	U	6
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i> (Gray) W. Dietr.	Great Marsh Evening-primrose	BH	FACW	Onagraceae	S	20
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) W. Dietr.	Hooker Coast Evening-primrose	BH	FACW	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Oenothera primiveris</i> A. Gray	Yellow Desert Evening Primrose	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> Nuttall *	Common Evening-primrose	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Olea europaea</i> L. *	European Olive	T	.	Oleaceae	R	2
<i>Oligomeris linifolia</i> (M. Vahl) J.F. Macbr.	Narrowleaf Oligomeris	AH	.	Resedaceae	R	1
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> Engelm. & J. Bigelow var. <i>basilaris</i>	Beavertail Cactus	S	.	Cactaceae	S	52
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> (Griffiths) Munz	Short joint beavertail	S	.	Cactaceae	S, 1B.2	24
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>treleasei</i> (J. M. Coult.) Toumey	Bakersfield Cactus	S	.	Cactaceae	R, CT, 1B.1	1
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Miller *	Indian Fig	S	.	Cactaceae	R	1
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i> (Engelm.) Cockerell	Coastal Prickly Pear	S	.	Cactaceae	R	3
<i>Opuntia oricola</i> Philbr.	Round-pad Prickly Pear	S	.	Cactaceae	R	1
<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i> Engelm.	Engelmann Prickly Pear	S	.	Cactaceae	R	1
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> Vasey	California Orcutt Grass	AG	OBL	Poaceae	U, 1B.2, FE, SE	6
<i>Osmadenia tenella</i> Nuttall	Osmadenia	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i> DC.	Mountain Sweetroot	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	2

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<i>Osmorhiza brachypoda</i> Torrey	Sweet Cicely	PH	.	Apiaceae	O	23
<i>Oxalis albicans</i> Kunth ssp. <i>albicans</i>	Radishroot Woodsorrel	PH	.	Oxalidaceae	R	1
<i>Oxalis albicans</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i> (Nuttall) G. Eiten	Hairy White Wood Sorrel	PH	.	Oxalidaceae	U	9
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. *	Creeping Wood Sorrel	PH	FACU	Oxalidaceae	R	2
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> Kunth *	Broadleaf Woodsorrel	PH	.	Oxalidaceae	R	1
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> L. *	Bermuda Buttercup	PH	.	Oxalidaceae	R	1
<i>Packera breweri</i> (Burt Davy) W.A. Weber & Löve	Brewer Butterweed or Groundsel	PH	.	Asteraceae	S	20
<i>Packera ionophylla</i> (E. Greene) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve	Tehachapi Ragwort	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Paeonia californica</i> Nuttall	California Peony	PH	.	Paeoniaceae	S	16
<i>Panicum capillare</i> L. ssp. <i>capillare</i>	Witchgrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Michx. ssp. <i>dichotomiflorum</i> *	Fall Panicgrass, Suttumn Millet	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Panicum mileaceum</i> L. ssp. <i>miliaceum</i> *	Broom Corn Millet	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Papaver californicum</i> Gray	Wind or Fire Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R	2
<i>Papaver heterophyllum</i> (Bentham) Greene	Wind Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae	R	8
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> (L.) C.E. Hubb. *	Sickle Grass	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Parietaria hespera</i> B.D. Hinton var. <i>hespera</i>	Southwest Pellitory	AH	FACU	Urticaceae	U	12
<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i> Muhlenberg ex Willdenow	Pennsylvania Pellitory	AH	FACU	Urticaceae	R	2

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<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> (Kerner) K. Fritsch [<i>P. vitacea</i>] *	Woodbine	PV	FACU	Vitaceae	U	6
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poiret *	Dallis Grass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Paspalum distichum</i> L.	Joint Dallis Grass or Knotgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> Sw. *	Seashore Paspalum	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Pectocarya anisocarpa</i> Veno	Unequal-fruited Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	S	12
<i>Pectocarya heterocarpa</i> I.M. Johnston	Two-faced Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	2
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i> (I.M. Johnston) Thorne	Linear Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	O	29
<i>Pectocarya penicillata</i> (Hook. & Arn.) A. DC.	Winged Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	63
<i>Pectocarya recurvata</i> I.M. Johnst.	Arched-nut Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	U	9
<i>Pectocarya setosa</i> Gray	Setose Pectocarya	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	64
<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i> Hook.	Indian Warrior	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	4
<i>Pedicularis semibarbata</i> Gray	Pine-woods Lousewort	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	23
<i>Pediomelum californicum</i> (S. Watson) Rydb.	California Indian Breadroot	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	6
<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i> (S. Watson) Rydb.	Desert Indian Breadroot	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> (Haulfuss) Fee	Coffee Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	C	57
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> (D.C. Eaton) D.C. Eaton var. <i>californica</i> (Lemmon) Munz & I.M. Johnst.	California Cliffbrake	PF	.	Pteridaceae	R	3
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> (D.C. Eaton) D.C. Eaton in Emory var. <i>mucronata</i>	Birdsfoot Cliffbrake or Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	U	35

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<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Chiov. *	Kikuyu Grass	PG	(FACU)	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> Forskal *	African Fountain Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	U	8
<i>Pennisetum villosum</i> R.Br. *	Fountain Grass, Feather Top	PG	.	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i> Bentham	Scarlet Bugler	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	C	116
<i>Penstemon Xdubius</i> Davids. (<i>P. centranthifolius</i> X <i>P. grinnellii</i>)	Doubtful Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Penstemon gracilentus</i> A. Gray	Slender Beardtongue	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Penstemon grinnellii</i> Eastwood var. <i>grinnellii</i>	Grinnell Beardtongue	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	21
<i>Penstemon grinnellii</i> var. <i>scrophularioides</i> (M.E. Jones) N. Holmgren	Figwort Beardtongue	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	26
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> var. <i>australis</i> Munz & I.M. Johnston	Southern Mountain Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	22
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> Lindley var. <i>heterophyllus</i>	Mountain Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	C	50
<i>Penstemon incertus</i> Brandegee	Blue Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Penstemon labrosus</i> (A. Gray) Hooker f.	San Gabriel Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	C	70
<i>Penstemon laetus</i> Gray var. <i>laetus</i>	Gay Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	U	7
<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> A. Gray var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Penstemon rostriflorus</i> Kellogg	Bridges Penstemon	PH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	12
<i>Penstemon speciosus</i> Lindley	Showy Beardtongue	S	.	Plantaginaceae	S	17
<i>Penstemon Xspeciosus</i> (<i>P. centranthifolius</i> X <i>P. speciosus</i>)	Hybrid Showy Beardtongue	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1

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<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> Thurber var. [ssp.] <i>spectabilis</i>	Royal Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. [ssp.] <i>subviscosus</i> (Keck) McMinn	Sticky Royal Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Pentachaeta fragilis</i> Brandegee	Fragile Pentachaeta	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (Kaulf.) Yatskievych, Windham, & E. Wollenweber ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Goldenback Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae	C	47
<i>Perideridia californica</i> (Torr.) A. Nelson & J. F. Macbr.	California Yampah	PH	FAC	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Mathias ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner Yampah	PH	FAC	Apiaceae	R, 4.2	3
<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>latifolia</i> (Gray) Chuang & Constance	Parish Yampah	PH	FAC	Apiaceae	R	5
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i> (J.M. Coulter & Rose) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.	Adobe or Pringle Yampah	PH	.	Apiaceae	U, 4.3	12
<i>Peritoma arborea</i> var. <i>angustata</i> (Parish) H.H. Iltis	Slender Bladderpod	S	.	Cleomaceae	R	1
<i>Peritoma arborea</i> (Nutt.) H.H. Iltis var. <i>arborea</i>	Bladderpod	S	.	Cleomaceae	C	49
<i>Peritoma arborea</i> var. <i>globosa</i> (Coville) H.H. Iltis	Bladderpod	S	.	Cleomaceae	U	15
<i>Perityle emoryi</i> Torrey	Rock Daisy	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> (L.) Delarbre	Kelp, Water-Smartweed	PH	OBL	Polygonaceae	R	6
<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i> (Michaux) Small	Mild Water Pepper, Water Smartweed	PH	OBL	Polygonaceae	U	6
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Delarbre	Willow Weed	AH	FACW	Polygonaceae	U	9
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> Gray [<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.] *	Lady's Thumb, Spotted Persicaria	AH	(FACW)	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Persicaria punctata</i> (Elliott) Small	Dotted Smartweed	A/PH	OBL	Polygonaceae	R	1

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<i>Petalonyx thurberi</i> A. Gray var. <i>thurberi</i>	Thurber's Sandpaper Plant	S	.	Loasaceae	S	11
<i>Petunia parviflora</i> Juss. *	Petunia	AH	(FACW)	Solanaceae	R	3
<i>Phacelia affinis</i> Gray var. <i>affinis</i>	Limestone Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	12
<i>Phacelia austromontana</i> J.T. Howell	Low Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U	7
<i>Phacelia bicolor</i> Torrey ex S. Watson	Bicolored Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	4
<i>Phacelia brachyloba</i> (Benth.) Gray	Short-lobed Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	62
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> A. Gray var. <i>campanularia</i>	Desert Bluebells	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	5
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> var. <i>vasiformis</i> (G.W. Gillett) Walden & R. Patt.	Desert Bluebells	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> Greene var. <i>cicutaria</i>	Caterpillar Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	13
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> var. <i>hispidula</i> (A. Gray) J.T. Howell	Hispid Caterpillar Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	133
<i>Phacelia ciliata</i> Benth. var. <i>ciliata</i>	Ciliate Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	15
<i>Phacelia congdonii</i> Greene	Congdon Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia crenulata</i> var. <i>minutiflora</i> (J.W. Voss ex Munz) Jepson	Small-flowered Crenulate Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia cryptantha</i> E. Greene	Forget-Me-Not Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U	12
<i>Phacelia curvipes</i> S. Watson var. <i>curvipes</i>	Washoe Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	20
<i>Phacelia davidsonii</i> Gray	Davidson Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	40
<i>Phacelia distans</i> Benth.	Wild Heliotrope	AH	OBL	Hydrophyllaceae	C	86

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<i>Phacelia douglasii</i> (Benth.) Torrey var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	O	29
<i>Phacelia egena</i> (Brand) J.T. Howell	Rock Phacelia	PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	67
<i>Phacelia exilis</i> (Gray) G.J. Lee	Transverse Range Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U, 4.3	9
<i>Phacelia fremontii</i> Torrey	Fremont Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	50
<i>Phacelia grandiflora</i> (Benth.) Gray	Large-flowered Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	6
<i>Phacelia grisea</i> Gray	White-flowered Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Phacelia hastata</i> var. <i>compacta</i> (Brand) Cronquist	Compact Hastate Phacelia	PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia hastata</i> Douglas ex Lehm. var. <i>hastata</i>	Hastate Phacelia	PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> var. <i>virgata</i> (Greene) R.D. Dorn	Virgate Varileaf Phacelia	BH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i> (J.F. Macbr.) L.M. Garrison	Hubby Caterpillar Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S, 4.2	12
<i>Phacelia humilis</i> var. <i>dudleyi</i> J. Howell	Dudley Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia imbricata</i> Greene ssp. <i>imbricata</i>	Mountain Phacelia	PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	46
<i>Phacelia imbricata</i> ssp. <i>patula</i> (Brand) Heckard [<i>P. oreopola</i> ssp. <i>oreopola</i>]	Mountain Phacelia	PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	8
<i>Phacelia longipes</i> Gray	Long-stalked Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	O	34
<i>Phacelia minor</i> (Harvey) Thellung	Wild Canterbury Bell	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	21
<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i> A. Gray	Mojave Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U, 4.3	6
<i>Phacelia mutabilis</i> Greene	Changeable Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2

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<i>Phacelia parryi</i> Torrey	Parry Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U	12
<i>Phacelia platyloba</i> A. Gray	Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolittoralis</i> Munz	South Coast Branching Phacelia	PH	FACU	Hydrophyllaceae	R, 3.2	2
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Torrey) Cronq.	Branching Phacelia	PH	FACU	Hydrophyllaceae	U	9
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> Lehm. var. <i>ramosissima</i>	Branching Phacelia	PH	FACU	Hydrophyllaceae	O	46
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>subsinuata</i> (Greene) J.F. Macbr.	Wavyleaf Branching Phacelia	PH	FACU	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia rattanii</i> A. Gray	Brand Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> Benth.	Tansy Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	O	30
<i>Phacelia vallis-mortae</i> J.W. Voss	Death Valley Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Phacelia viscida</i> var. <i>albiflora</i> (Nuttall) A. Gray	White-flowered Viscid Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	U	7
<i>Phacelia viscida</i> (Bentham) Torrey var. <i>viscida</i>	Viscid Phacelia	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	C	43
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> L. *	Harding Canarygrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L. *	Canarygrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Phalaris lemmonii</i> Walter	Lemmon Canarygrass	AG	FACW	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz *	Littleseed or Mediterranean Canarygrass	AG	.	Poaceae	U	10
<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> L. *	Hood Canarygrass	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Phelipanche ramosa</i> L. *	Yellow Broom Rape	PH	.	Orobanchaceae	R	1

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<i>Phleum pratense</i> L. *	Cultivated Timothy Grass	PG	(FAC)	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Phlox austromontana</i> Coville	Spreading Phlox	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	16
<i>Phlox caespitosa</i> Nuttall	Rigid Mat Phlox	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	1
<i>Phlox diffusa</i> Benth.	Mat Phlox	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	U	6
<i>Phlox hoodii</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> (T. & G.) Wherry	Fuzzy Hood Phlox	PH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	3
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud *	Canary Island Date Palm	T	(FAC)	Arecaceae	R	3
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> (Lindley) Lilja var. <i>auritum</i>	Blue Fiesta Flower	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	24
<i>Pholistoma membranaceum</i> (Benth.) Constance	White Fiesta Flower	AH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	S	16
<i>Pholistoma racemosum</i> (Nutt. ex Gray) Constance	South Coast Fiesta Flower	B/PH	.	Hydrophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Phoradendron bolleanum</i> (Seem.) Eichler [<i>P. pauciflorum</i>]	Fir Mistletoe	PH	.	Viscaceae	S	39
<i>Phoradendron juniperum</i> A. Gray	Incense-cedar Mistletoe	PH	.	Viscaceae	R	3
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ssp. <i>macrophyllum</i> (Engelm.) J.R. Abbott & R.L. Thomps. [<i>P. macrophyllum</i>]	Bigleaf Mistletoe	PH	.	Viscaceae	S	23
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ssp. <i>tomentosum</i> (DC.) J.R. Abbott & R.L. Thomps. [<i>P. villosum</i>]	Oak or Hairy Mistletoe	PH	.	Viscaceae	C	55
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steudel	Common Reed	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) E. Greene var. <i>nodiflora</i>	Common Frog-fruit	PH	FACW	Verbenaceae	R	2
<i>Physalis philadelphica</i> Lam. *	Tomatillo	AH	.	Solanaceae	R	2
<i>Pickeringia montana</i> Nutt. var. <i>montana</i>	Chaparral Pea	S	.	Fabaceae	R	7

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<i>Pilularia americana</i> A. Braun	American Pillwort	PF	OBL	Marsiliaceae	R	2
<i>Pinus attenuata</i> Lemmon	Knobcone Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	U	3
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> C. Smith *	Canary Island Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	2
<i>Pinus coulteri</i> D. Don	Coulter Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	18
<i>Pinus flexilis</i> E. James	Limber Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	20
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> Miller *	Allepo Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	11
<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> Greville & Balfour	Jeffrey Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	C	192
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> Douglas	Sugar Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	S	23
<i>Pinus monophylla</i> Torrey & Frémont	Singleleaf Pinyon Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	S	99
<i>Pinus muricata</i> D. Don *	Bishop Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	2
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>pacifica</i> J.R. Haller & N.J. Vivrette	Pacific Ponderosa Pine	T	FACU	Pinaceae	O	25
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Douglas	Foothill or Gray Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	S	25
<i>Pinus torreyana</i> Carrière ssp. <i>torreyana</i> *	Torrey Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R, 1B.2	1
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i> A.B. Jacks *	Bhutan Pine	T	.	Pinaceae	R	1
<i>Piperia elongata</i> Rydb.	Dense-flowered Rein Orchid	PG	.	Orchidaceae	R	2
<i>Piperia michaelii</i> (Green) Rydb.	Michael's Rein Orchid	PG	.	Orchidaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i> Desf. *	Pistachio	T	.	Anacardiaceae	R	1

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<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> Banks & Sol. Ex A. Cunn. *	Stiffleaf Cheesewood	T/S	.	Pittosporaceae	R	1
<i>Plagiobothrys acanthocarpus</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnston	Adobe Popcornflower	AH	OBL	Boraginaceae	R	2
<i>Plagiobothrys arizonicus</i> (Gray) Gray	Arizona Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	62
<i>Plagiobothrys bracteatus</i> (Howell) I.M. Johnst.	Bracted Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	6
<i>Plagiobothrys canescens</i> Benth. var. <i>canescens</i>	Valley or Bracted Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	C	30
<i>Plagiobothrys canescens</i> var. <i>catalinensis</i> (A. Gray) Jepson	Santa Catalina Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Plagiobothrys collinus</i> var. <i>fulvescens</i> (I.M. Johnston) Higgins	Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	5
<i>Plagiobothrys collinus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (I.M. Johnst.) Higgins	Slender California Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae	R	3
<i>Plagiobothrys hispidulus</i> (E. Greene) I.M. Johnston	Hispid Popcornflower	AH	FACW	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Plagiobothrys humistratus</i> (E. Greene) I.M. Johnston	Low Popcornflower	AH	OBL	Boraginaceae	R	3
<i>Plagiobothrys leptocladus</i> (E. Greene) I.M. Johnston	Alkali Popcornflower	AH	OBL	Boraginaceae	U	6
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Rusty Popcornflower	AH	FAC	Boraginaceae	O	25
<i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i> (Nuttall) A. Gray	Slender Popcornflower	AH	FACU	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Plagiobothrys trachycarpus</i> (A. Gray) I.M. Johnst.	Rough-nutet Popcornflower	AH	FACW	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Plagiobothrys undulatus</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnston	Undulate Popcornflower	AH	OBL	Boraginaceae	R	1
<i>Plantago arenaria</i> Waldst. & Kit. *	Sand Plantain	AH	UPL	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L. *	Cut-leaved Plantain	A/BH	FACW	Plantaginaceae	R	4

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Family	Abundance	Number of Records
<i>Plantago erecta</i> E. Morris	California Plantain	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	S	16
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. *	Narrowleaf or English Plantain, Ribgrass	PH	FAC-	Plantaginaceae	R	9
<i>Plantago major</i> L. *	Broadleaf Plantain	PH	FAC	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Plantago ovata</i> var. <i>fastigiata</i> (Morris) S.C. Meyers & A. Liston	Ovate Plantain	AH	FACU	Plantaginaceae	R	2
<i>Plantago patagonica</i> Jacq.	Patagonia Plantain	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	3
<i>Platanthera dilatata</i> (Pursh) Lindl. Ex L.C. Beck var. <i>leucostachys</i> (Lindl.) Luer [<i>P. leucostachys</i>]	White-flowered Bog-Orchid	PG	.	Orchidaceae	R	4
<i>Platanthera sparsiflora</i> (S. Watson) Schltr.	Few-flowered Rein Orchid	PG	FACW	Orchidaceae	R	5
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nuttall var. <i>racemosa</i>	California or Western Sycamore	T	FACU	Platanaceae	C	161
<i>Platystemon californicus</i> Benth. [var. <i>californicus</i>]	Cream Cups	AH	.	Papaveraceae	O	29
<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i> (P.J. Bergius) Hilliard & B.L. Burt *	Petite-licorace	S	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Plectritis ciliosa</i> (Greene) Jepson ssp. <i>ciliosa</i>	Long-spurred Plectritis	AH	FACU	Valerianaceae	R	3
<i>Plectritis ciliosa</i> ssp. <i>insignis</i> (Suksd.) D. Morey	Petite Long-spurred Plectritis	AH	FACU	Valerianaceae	R	5
<i>Pluchea odorata</i> (L.) Cass.	Saltmarsh Fleabane	P/AH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Pluchea sericea</i> (Nutt.) Coville	Arrow Weed	S	FACW	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Poa annua</i> L. *	Annual Bluegrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	6
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L. ssp. <i>bulbosa</i> *	Bulbose Bluegrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> ssp. <i>vivipara</i> (Koeler) Arcang. *	Bulbose Bluegrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	6

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<i>Poa cusickii</i> ssp. <i>epilis</i> (Scribn.) W.A. Weber	Skyline Bluegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Poa howellii</i> Vasey & Scribn.	Howell's Bluegrass	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L. ssp. <i>pratensis</i> *	Kentucky Bluegrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	U	11
<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>juncifolia</i> (Scribner) R. Soreng	Rush Bluegrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	U	7
<i>Poa secunda</i> J.S. Presl ssp. <i>secunda</i>	One-sided Bluegrass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	C	185
<i>Poa wheeleri</i> Vasey	Wheeler Bluegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet. *	Yew Plum Pine	T	.	Podocarpaceae	R	1
<i>Polemonium micranthum</i> Benth.	Tiny Phlox	AH	FACU	Polemoniaceae	U	6
<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i> Steudel ex Kunze *	Silver-sheathed Knotweed	AH	FAC	Polygonaceae	R	4
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. ssp. <i>aviculare</i> *	Common Knotweed, Doorweed	AH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	7
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i> Meisner in A.P. DC. & A.L.P.P. DC. *	Common Knotweed, Doorweed	AH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>neglectum</i> (Besser) Arcangeli *	Neglected Common Knotweed	AH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Polygonum douglasii</i> E. Greene [ssp. <i>douglasii</i>]	Douglas Knotweed	AH	FACU	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Polygonum polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>kelloggii</i> (Greene) J. Hickman	Kellogg Knotweed	AH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> Michaux ssp. <i>ramosissimum</i>	Yellow-flowered or Bush Knotweed	AH	FAC	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Polygonum sawatchense</i> Small ssp. <i>sawatchense</i>	Sawatch Knotweed	AH	FACU	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Polypodium californicum</i> Kaulfuss	California Polypody	PF	.	Polypodiaceae	O	30

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<i>Polypodium hesperium</i> Maxon	Western Polypody	PF	.	Polypodiaceae	R	3
<i>Polypogon interruptus</i> Kunth *	Ditch Beardgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Polypogon maritimus</i> Willd. var. <i>maritimus</i> *	Mediterranean Beardgrass	AG	OBL	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf. *	Rabbistsfoot or Annual Beardgrass	AG	FACW	Poaceae	U	86
<i>Polypogon viridis</i> (Gouan) Breistr. *	Green Bentgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae	S	21
<i>Polystichum imbricans</i> (D.C. Eaton) D.H. Wagner ssp. <i>imbricans</i>	Imbricate Sword Fern	PF	.	Dryopteridaceae	R	1
<i>Polystichum imbricans</i> ssp. <i>curtum</i> (Ewan) D.H. Wagner	Imbricate Sword Fern	PF	.	Dryopteridaceae	R	4
<i>Populus fremontii</i> Wats. ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont Cottonwood	T	(FACW)	Salicaceae	S	112
<i>Populus nigra</i> L. *	Italian Poplar	T	.	Salicaceae	R	2
<i>Populus Xparryi</i> Sargent	Parry Cottonwood	T	FAC	Salicaceae	R	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Black Cottonwood	T	FAC	Salicaceae	R	25
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. *	Common Purslane	AH	FAC	Portulacaceae	R	1
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Raf. var. <i>foliosus</i>	Leafy Pondweed	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	U	8
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i> Poirlet	Long-leaved Pondweed	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	3
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.	Small Pondweed	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	1
<i>Potentilla biennis</i> Greene	Biennial Cinqufoil	BH	FACW	Rosaceae	U	7
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> Hook. var. <i>elmeri</i> (Rydb.) Jeps.	Elmer's Cinquefoil	PH	FACW	Rosaceae	R	5

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<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> Hook. var. <i>fastigiata</i> (Nutt.) S. Watson	Slender Cinquefoil	PH	FACW	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Primula clevelandii</i> (E. Greene) Mast & Reveal var. <i>clevelandii</i>	Cleveland Shooting Star	PH	.	Primulaceae	R	3
<i>Primula clevelandii</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (E. Greene) Mast & Reveal	Cleveland Shooting Star	PH	.	Primulaceae	R	2
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L. *	European Plum	T	.	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D. A. Webb *	Domestic Almond	T	.	Rosaceae	U	10
<i>Prunus emarginata</i> (Hooker) Walp.	Bitter Cherry	S	FACU	Rosaceae	U	13
<i>Prunus fasciculata</i> (Torr.) A. Gray var. <i>fasciculata</i>	Desert Almond	S	.	Rosaceae	R	6
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> (Nutt.) Walp. ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry	S	.	Rosaceae	C	92
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch *	Peach	T		Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>demissa</i> (Nuttall) Torrey	Western Choke Cherry	S	FAC	Rosaceae	O	30
<i>Pseudognaphalium beneolens</i> (A. Davidson) Anderberg	Coastal Everlasting	B/PH	.	Asteraceae	U	11
<i>Pseudognaphalium bioletti</i> Anderberg	Bicolored Everlasting	A/BH	.	Asteraceae	R	10
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> (DC.) Anderberg	Green Everlasting	A/BH	.	Asteraceae	S	28
<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i> (de Candolle) Anderberg	Wright's Rabbit-tobacco	A/PH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> (A.Gray) Anderberg	White or Sonora Everlasting	A/BH	(FACU)	Asteraceae	U, 2,2	12
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> (L.) Hilliard & B.L. Burt *	Cudweed Everlasting	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	18
<i>Pseudognaphalium microcephalum</i> (Nuttall) Anderberg	White Everlasting	B/PH	.	Asteraceae	R	24

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<i>Pseudognaphalium ramosissimum</i> (Nutt.) Anderberg	Pink Everlasting	BH	.	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> (Kunth) Anderberg	Western Everlasting, Cotton-batting Plant	A/BH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Pseudognaphalium thermale</i> (E.E. Nelson) G.L. Nesom	Wright's Cudweed-everlasting	PH	.	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Pseudostellaria jamesiana</i> (Torrey) W.A. Weber & R.I. Hartman	False Chickweed	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> (Vasey) Mayr	Bigcone Spruce or False Hemlock	T	.	Pinaceae	U	29
<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> Nutt. var. <i>brevissimus</i>	Woolly Marbles	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	U	7
<i>Psilocarphus chilensis</i> A. Gray	Round Woolly Marbles	AH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i> Nutt.	Slender Woolly Marbles	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	S	12
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> L. Underw.	Western Bracken [Fern]	PF	FACU	Dennstaedtiaceae	R	5
<i>Pterospora andromedea</i> Nuttall	Woodland Pinedrops	PH	.	Ericaceae	R	4
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> Fischer & C. Meyer	Fairy Mist	AH	.	Polygonaceae	C	54
<i>Pulicaria paludosa</i> Link *	Spanish Sunflower	PH	(FACW)	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Purshia stansburyana</i> (Torr.) Henr.	Stansbury's antelope brush	S	.	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Purshia tridentata</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> (Curran) M.E. Jones	Antelope Brush	S	.	Rosaceae	U	11
<i>Purshia tridentata</i> (Pursh) DC. var. <i>tridentata</i>	Antelope Bitterbrush	S	.	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Pycnanthemum californicum</i> Torr. ex Durand	California Mint	PH	(FACW)	Lamiaceae	R	3
<i>Pyrola aphylla</i> Sm.	Leafless Wintergreen	PH	.	Ericaceae	R	4

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<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i> Michx. ssp. <i>asarifolia</i>	Bog Wintergreen	PH	FAC	Ericaceae	R	4
<i>Pyrola picta</i> Sm.	White Veined Wintergreen	PH	.	Ericaceae	R	5
<i>Pyrocoma racemosa</i> var. <i>sessiliflora</i> (Greene) G.K. Br. & D.J. Keil	Clustered Goldenweed	S	FAC	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Nee var. <i>agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	T	(FACU)	Fagaceae	C	164
<i>Quercus Xalvordiana</i> Eastwood [<i>Q. douglasii</i> X <i>Q. john-tuckeri</i>]	Alvord Oak	S/T	.	Fagaceae	U	7
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> Leibm.	California Scrub Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	C	135
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> X <i>Q. engelmannii</i>	Hybrid Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	R	2
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Liebm.	Canyon Live or Goldencup Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	C	110
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> H. & A.	Blue Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	S	16
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i> Nixon & C.H. Mull.	San Gabriel Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>semota</i> [var. <i>breweri</i>]	Brewer Oregon Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	S	24
<i>Quercus Xhowellii</i> J.M. Tucker [<i>Q. berberidifolia</i> X <i>Q. garryana</i>]	Howell Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	R	2
<i>Quercus john-tuckeri</i> K. Nixon & C.H. Muller	Tucker Oak, Desert Scrub Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	C	136
<i>Quercus Xjolonensis</i> Sarg. [<i>Q. douglasii</i> X <i>Q. lobata</i>]	Jolon Oak	S/T	.	Fagaceae	R	2
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Newberry	Black Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	U	25
<i>Quercus lobata</i> Nee	Valley Oak	T	FACU	Fagaceae	R	9
<i>Quercus Xmorehus</i> Kellogg [<i>Q. kelloggii</i> X <i>Q. wislizeni</i>]	Oracle Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	U	7

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<i>Quercus palmeri</i> Engelm.	Palmer Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	R	3
<i>Quercus turbinella</i> E. Greene ssp. <i>turbinella</i>	Desert Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	R, 4.3	2
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> var. <i>frutescens</i> (Engelm.) E. Murray	Shrubby Interior Live Oak	S	.	Fagaceae	S	60
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> A. de Candolle var. <i>wislizeni</i>	Interior Live Oak	T	.	Fagaceae	S	35
<i>Rafinesquia californica</i> Nutt.	California Rafinesquia or Chicory	AH	.	Asteraceae	O	61
<i>Rafinesquia neomexicana</i> A. Gray	Desert Chicory	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Ranunculus alismifolius</i> Geyer ex Benth. var. <i>alismellus</i> A. Gray	Water-plantain Buttercup	AH	FACW	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> var. <i>diffusus</i> Withering	White Water Crowfoot	AH	OBL	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i> Benthham var. <i>californicus</i>	California Buttercup	PH	FACU	Ranunculaceae	S	11
<i>Ranunculus canus</i> var. <i>ludovicianus</i> (E. Greene) L.D. Benson	Transverse Ranges Buttercup	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh	Desert Buttercup	PH	(OBL)	Ranunculaceae	S	17
<i>Ranunculus glaberrimus</i> Hook. var. <i>glaberrimus</i>	Sagebrush Buttercup	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus hebecarpus</i> Hooker & Arnott	Hebe-fruited Buttercup	AH	.	Ranunculaceae	S	14
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> L. *	Spinyfruit Buttercup	A/BH	FACW	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> Crantz *	Sardinian Buttercup	A/BH	FACW	Ranunculaceae	R	1
<i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i> Crantz *	Testicular Buttercup	AH	.	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> Nuttall	Spiny Redberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae	U	11

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<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i> Kellogg	Hollyleaf Redberry, Buckthorn	S	.	Rhamnaceae	C	165
<i>Rhinotropis cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i> (C. Parry) J.R. Abbott	Fish Milkwort	S	(FAC)	Polygalaceae	S, 4.3	32
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> Aiton	Skunkbrush	S	FACU	Anacardiaceae	C	100
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i> (Nutt.) Brewer & S. Watson	Lemonade Berry	S	.	Anacardiaceae	R	7
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i> (Nutt.) Brewer & S. Watson X <i>R. ovata</i> S. Watson	Lemonade Berry-Sugar Bush Hybrid	S	.	Anacardiaceae	R	5
<i>Rhus ovata</i> S. Watson	Sugar Bush	S	.	Anacardiaceae	S	35
<i>Ribes amarum</i> McClatchie var. <i>amarum</i>	Bitter Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	R	5
<i>Ribes aureum</i> Pursh var. <i>aureum</i>	Golden Currant	S	FAC	Grossulariaceae	R	6
<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i> (Cov. & Britton) Jeps.	Slender Golden Currant	S	FAC	Grossulariaceae	S	12
<i>Ribes californicum</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>californicum</i>	California Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	S	15
<i>Ribes californicum</i> var. <i>hesperium</i> (McClatchie) Jeps.	Southern Calif. Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	S	15
<i>Ribes cereum</i> Douglas var. <i>cereum</i>	Wax Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae	S	47
<i>Ribes indecorum</i> Eastw.	White-flowered Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae	R	5
<i>Ribes lasianthum</i> Greene	Woolly-flowered Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	R	1
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i> Sm. var. <i>malvaceum</i>	Chaparral Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae	O	35
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i> var. <i>viridifolium</i> Abrams	Sticky Chaparral Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae	U	6
<i>Ribes montigenum</i> McClatchie	Mountain Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	R	2

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<i>Ribes nevadense</i> Kellogg	Mountain Pink Currant	S	FAC	Grossulariaceae	S	16
<i>Ribes quercetorum</i> Greene	Oak Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	C	46
<i>Ribes roezlii</i> Regel var. <i>roezlii</i>	Sierra Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	C	36
<i>Ribes speciosum</i> Pursh	Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	S	12
<i>Ribes velutinum</i> Greene	Plateau Gooseberry	S	.	Grossulariaceae	S	11
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. *	Castor Bean	S	FACU	Euphorbiaceae	R	7
<i>Rigiopappus leptocladus</i> Gray	Rigiopappus	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	32
<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> A. Gray *	New Mexico Locust	S/T		Fabaceae	R, 2B.3	3
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L. *	Black Locust	T	FACU	Fabaceae	U	9
<i>Romneya coulteri</i> Harvey	Coulter Matilija Poppy	S	.	Papaveraceae	U, 4.2	8
<i>Romneya trichocalyx</i> Eastwood	Hairy Matilija Poppy	S	.	Papaveraceae	O	25
<i>Rorippa curvisiliqua</i> (Hooker) Bessey ex Britton	Curved-pod Watercress	AH	OBL	Brassicaceae	R	5
<i>Rosa californica</i> Cham. & Schtdl.	California Wild Rose	S	FAC	Rosaceae	S	64
<i>Rosa woodsii</i> ssp. <i>gratissima</i> (E. Greene) W.H. Lewis & Ertter var. <i>gratissima</i>	Mojave Wild Rose	S	FACU	Rosaceae	S	11
<i>Rosa woodsii</i> ssp. <i>ultramontana</i> (S. Watson) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde	Interior Wild Rose	S	FACU	Rosaceae	R	2
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. *	Rosemary	S	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Rubus bifrons</i> Vest, Steyermärk [<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> Focke] *	Himalayan Blackberry	PV	FACU	Rosaceae	U	8

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<i>Rubus leucodermis</i> Torrey & A. Gray	Whitebark or Western Raspberry	PV	FACU	Rosaceae	U	6
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Nuttall	Thimbleberry	S	FAC	Rosaceae	R	3
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i> Poir. *	Pennsylvania Blackberry	PV	FAC	Rosaceae	R	1
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> Cham. & Schldl.	Pacific Blackberry	PV	FAC	Rosaceae	C	66
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L. *	Sheep Sorrel	PH	FACU	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Rumex californicus</i> Rech. F.	California Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	U	6
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> Murray *	Green, Clustered, or Whorled Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	6
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L. *	Curly Dock	PH	FAC	Polygonaceae	U	15
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L. *	India or Toothed Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	2
<i>Rumex fueginus</i> Philippi var. <i>fueginus</i>	Golden Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	3
<i>Rumex fueginus</i> var. <i>ovato-cordatus</i> Rech. f.	Oxnard Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R, Type	1
<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i> Torrey	Wild Rhubarb, Canaigre	PH	.	Polygonaceae	O	24
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> L. *	Bitter Dock	PH	FAC	Polygonaceae	R	5
<i>Rumex persicarioides</i> L.	Smartweed Dock	A/BH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Rumex pulcher</i> L. *	Fiddle dock	PH	FAC	Polygonaceae	R	1
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> J.A. Weinm. [var. <i>salicifolius</i>]	Willow Dock	PH	FACW	Polygonaceae	S	17
<i>Rumex violascens</i> Reck. f.	Violet Dock	A/BH	FACW	Polygonaceae	R	1

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<i>Rupertia physodes</i> (Hook.) Grimes	Scurf-pea	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> (Petagna) Grande	Spiral Wigeon-grass or Ditch-grass	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	2
<i>Ruppia maritima</i> L.	Wigeon-grass, Ditch-grass	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	2
<i>Sabulina</i> [<i>Minuartia</i>] <i>douglasii</i> (Fenzl ex T. & G.) Dellenb. & Kabereit	Douglas Sandwort	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	S	45
<i>Sabulina</i> [<i>Minuartia</i>] <i>pusilla</i> (S. Watson) Dellenb. & Kabereit	Sandwort	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	7
<i>Sagina decumbens</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> (S. Wats.) G. Crow	Western Pearlwort	AH	FACU	Caryophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Sagina saginoides</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Sagina, Arctic Pearlwort	AH	FACW	Caryophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Salix exigua</i> Nuttall var. <i>exigua</i>	Narrowleaf Willow	S	FACW	Salicaceae	O	40
<i>Salix exigua</i> var. <i>hindsiana</i> (Benth) Dorn	Hind's Willow	S	FACW	Salicaceae	U	28
<i>Salix gooddingii</i> C. Ball	Goodding Black Willow	T	FACW	Salicaceae	U	15
<i>Salix laevigata</i> Bebb.	Red Willow	T	FACW	Salicaceae	C	110
<i>Salix lasiandra</i> Benth. var. <i>lasiandra</i>	Shining [Yellow] Willow	T	FACW	Salicaceae	S	26
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Benth. var. <i>lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow	T	FACW	Salicaceae	C	133
<i>Salix melanopsis</i> Nuttall	Dusky Willow	S	OBL	Salicaceae	R	1
<i>Salsola australis</i> R. Br. *	Australian Thistle	AH	(FACU)	Chenopodiaceae	R	3
<i>Salsola gobicola</i> Iljin *	Gobi Thistle	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Salsola paulsenii</i> Litv. *	Barbwire Thistle	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	2

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<i>Salsola tragus</i> L. *	Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed	AH	FACU	Chenopodiaceae	S	35
<i>Saltugilia australis</i> (Mason & A. Grant) L.A. Johnson	Southern Woodland-gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	O	22
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> T.L. Weese & L.A. Johson	Latimer's Woodland-gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R, 1B.2	1
<i>Saltugilia splendens</i> ssp. <i>grantii</i> (Brand) L.A. Johnson	Grant's Woodland-gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	R	4
<i>Saltugilia splendens</i> (H. Mason & A. Grant) L.A. Johnson ssp. <i>splendens</i>	Splendid Woodland-gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae	O	25
<i>Salvia apiana</i> Jepson var. <i>apiana</i>	White Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	C	108
<i>Salvia apiana</i> Jeps. X <i>Salvia leucophylla</i> E. Greene	Hybrid White Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Salvia azurea</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i> Bentham *	Prairie Sage	PH	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Salvia Xbernardina</i> Parish ex Greene [<i>S. columbariae</i> X <i>S. mellifera</i>]	Bernard's Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Salvia carduacea</i> Benth.	Thistle Sage	PH	.	Lamiaceae	O	20
<i>Salvia columbariae</i> Benth.	Chia	AH	.	Lamiaceae	C	161
<i>Salvia dorrii</i> (Kellogg) Abrams var. <i>dorrii</i>	Desert Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	U	10
<i>Salvia dorrii</i> var. <i>pilosa</i> (Gray) Strachan & Reveal	Pilose Desert Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	O	25
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> Greene	Purple Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	C	139
<i>Salvia mellifera</i> Greene	Black Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae	C	159
<i>Salvia spathacea</i> Greene	Hummingbird Sage	PH	.	Lamiaceae	U	6
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> C. Presl ex DC.	Blue Elderberry	S	FAC	Adoxaceae	C	133

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<i>Sanicula arguta</i> J. Coulter & Rose	Southern California Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Sanicula bipinnata</i> Hooker & Arnott	Poison Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	10
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i> Hook.	Purple Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	1
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> Poepp. ex DC. var. <i>crassicaulis</i>	Pacific Sanicle, Snakeroot	PH	.	Apiaceae	C	43
<i>Sanicula graveolens</i> Peopp. ex DC.	Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	2
<i>Sanicula tuberosa</i> Torrey	Tuberose Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae	S	14
<i>Sarcodes sanguinea</i> Torrey	Snow Plant	PH	.	Ericaceae	R	8
<i>Saussurea americana</i> D. Eaton	American Sawwort	PH	FACW	Asteraceae	R, 2B.2	1
<i>Schinus molle</i> L. *	Peruvian Pepper Tree	T	FACU	Anacardiaceae	S	23
<i>Schinus terebenthifolius</i> Raddi *	Brazilian Pepper Tree	T	FAC	Anacardiaceae	R	1
<i>Schismus arabicus</i> Nees *	Arabian Grass, Abu Mashi	AG	.	Poaceae	U	9
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> (L.) Thell. *	Mediterranean Grass	AG	.	Poaceae	O	30
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> (S. Watson) S.G. Smith	Viscid Tule	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	8
<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i> (Pers.) Volkart ex Schinz & R. Keller	American Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	5
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i> (C. Meyer) Soják, Čas. Nár.	California Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	U	9
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> var. <i>longispicatus</i> (Britton) S.G. Smith	Common Threesquare	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	S	11
<i>Schoenoplectus saximontanus</i> (Fern.) J. Raynal	Rocky Mountain Bulrush	AG	OBL	Cyperaceae	R	1

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<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> J. Presl & C. Presl	Small-fruited Bulrush	PG	OBL	Cyperaceae	U	8
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> Cham. & Schldl. ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Figwort	PH	FAC	Scrophulariaceae	R	5
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>floribunda</i> (E. Greene) Shaw	Many-flowered Figwort	PH	FAC	Scrophulariaceae	R	1
<i>Scutellaria mexicana</i> (Torr.) A.J. Paton	Mexican Bladdersage	S	.	Lamiaceae	S	11
<i>Scutellaria siphocampyloides</i> Vatke	Skullcap	PH	FACU	Lamiaceae	O	25
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i> Benth.	Danny Skullcap	PH	.	Lamiaceae	U	6
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. *	Secale	AG	.	Poaceae	U	7
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> Hook.	Broadleaf Stonecrop	PH	.	Crassulaceae	R	4
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i> Underwood	Bigelow Spike-moss, Bigelow Little Clubmoss	PF	.	Selaginellaceae	C	66
<i>Selaginella watsonii</i> Underw.	Watson's Spike-moss	PF	.	Selaginellaceae	R	1
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Greene	California Groundsel, Rayless Ragwort	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 2B.2	1
<i>Senecio californicus</i> DC.	California Ragwort	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	8
<i>Senecio cineraria</i> DC. *	Dusty Miller	S	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (DC.) B.L. Turner & T.M. Barkley	Shrubby Butterweed	S	.	Asteraceae	C	74
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>monoensis</i> (Greene) B.L. Turner & T.M. Barkley	Mono Butterweed	S	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Senecio spartioides</i> Torr. & A. Gray	Broom-like Ragweed	PH/S	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L. *	Common Groundsel, Old Man-in-the-Spring	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	U	12

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<i>Sesuvium verrucosum</i> Raf.	Western Sea Purslane	PH	FACW	Aizoaceae	R	3
<i>Setaria adhaerens</i> (Forssk.) Chiov. *	Bur Bristlegrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Setaria parviflora</i> (Poir.) Kerguelen	Knotroot Bristlegrass	PG	FAC	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) P. Beauv. var. <i>viridis</i> *	Green Foxtail	AG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> Nutt.	Buffalo Berry, Silver Buffaloberry	S	FACU	Elaeagnaceae	R	2
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L. *	Field Madder	AH	.	Rubiaceae	R	2
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> (T. & G.) C.L. Hitchc.	California Globemallow	S	FACW	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> (DC.) A. Gray ssp. <i>malviflora</i>	Checker mallow	PH	FACW	Malvaceae	R	5
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Gray	Salt Spring Checkermallow	PH	FACW	Malvaceae	U, 2.2	6
<i>Sidalcea sparsifolia</i> (C.L. Hitchc.) S.R. Hill	Few-leaved Globemallow	S	.	Malvaceae	O	31
<i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i> (C. Parry) Reveal	Chickweed Oxytheca	AH	.	Polygonaceae	R, 4.3	5
<i>Sidotheca trilobata</i> (A. Gray) Reveal	Three-lobed Spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae	U	10
<i>Silene antirrhina</i> L.	Snapdragon Campion, Catchfly	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	U	10
<i>Silene bernardina</i> S. Watson	Palmer Champion	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Silene coniflora</i> Nees ex Otth [<i>S. multinervia</i>] *	Many-veined Campion	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Silene gallica</i> L. *	Windmill Pink	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	2
<i>Silene laciniata</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> (Durand) J.K. Morton	California Indian Pink	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	S	12

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<i>Silene laciniata</i> Cav. ssp. <i>laciniata</i>	Mexican Pink	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	O	20
<i>Silene lemmonii</i> S. Watson	Lemmon Campion or Catchfly	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Silene major</i> (C. Hitchc. & Maguire) Simono	Mexican or Indian Pink	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Silene nuda</i> (S. Watson) C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire	Sticky Catchfly	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Silene parishii</i> S. Watson	Parish's Catchfly	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	1
<i>Silene verecunda</i> S. Watson	Cuyamaca or San Francisco Campion	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae	R	8
<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertner *	Milk Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	8
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> L. *	Tumble Mustard	AH	FACU	Brassicaceae	O	84
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> L. *	London Rocket	AH	.	Brassicaceae	U	14
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> L. *	Hedge Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> L. *	Eastern Mustard, Hare's Ear Cabbage	AH	.	Brassicaceae	O	37
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> S. Watson	Blue-eyed Grass	PH	FACU	Iridaceae	U	11
<i>Solanum americanum</i> Miller	White Nightshade	A/PH	FACU	Solanaceae	U	10
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i> Raf. *	Torrey's Nightshade	PH	.	Solanaceae	R	1
<i>Solanum douglasii</i> Dunal	Douglas Nightshade	PH	FAC	Solanaceae	C	39
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav. *	Silverleaf Horse-nettle	PH	.	Solanaceae	R	2
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. [<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.] *	Tomato	AH/PH	.	Solanaceae	R	2

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<i>Solanum parishii</i> A.A. Heller	Parish Nightshade	S	.	Solanaceae	R	2
<i>Solanum umbelliferum</i> Eschsch.	Blue Witch	S	.	Solanaceae	C	46
<i>Solanum wallacei</i> (A. Gray) Parish	Wallace's Nightshade	S	.	Solanaceae	R, 1B.1	1
<i>Solanum xanti</i> A. Gray var. <i>xanti</i>	Chaparral Nightshade	S	.	Solanaceae	C	74
<i>Solidago confinis</i> Gray	Southern Goldenrod	PH	OBL	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Solidago guiradonis</i> Gray	Guirado Goldenrod	PH	(FACW)	Asteraceae	R, 4.2	1
<i>Solidago spectabilis</i> (D.C. Eaton) A. Gray	Showy Goldenrod	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Solidago velutina</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> (Nutt.) Semple	California Goldenrod	PH	.	Asteraceae	U	41
<i>Solidago velutina</i> ssp. <i>sparsiflora</i> (A. Gray) Semple	Few-flowered Goldenrod	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Soliva sessilis</i> Ruiz Lopez & Ravon *	Common Soliva	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill ssp. <i>asper</i> *	Prickly Sow-thistle	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	S	40
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L. *	Common Sow-thistle	AH	(FACU)	Asteraceae	R	28
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench var. <i>bicolor</i> *	Sorghum	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Sorghum halapense</i> (L.) Pers. *	Johnson Grass	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Spartium junceum</i> L. *	Spanish Broom	S	.	Fabaceae	S	29
<i>Spergularia bocconi</i> (Scheele) Graebn. *	Boccone's Sand Spurry	AH	FACW	Caryophyllaceae	R	3
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>leucantha</i> (E. Greene) Robinson	White Large[-flowered] Sand Spurry	AH	FAC	Caryophyllaceae	R	1

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<i>Spergularia marina</i> (L.) Besser [<i>S. salina</i> J. Presl. & C. Presl.]	Salt Marsh Sand Spurry	AH	OBL	Caryophyllaceae	U	6
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i> A. Gray var. <i>ambigua</i>	Apricot Mallow	S	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Sphaeralcea emoryi</i> Torr. ex A. Gray var. <i>emoryi</i>	Emory's Desert Mallow	PH	.	Malvaceae	R	2
<i>Sphaeralcea parvifolia</i> A. Nelson	Small-leaf Globemallow	PH	.	Malvaceae	R	1
<i>Sphenosciadium capitellatum</i> Gray	Ranger Buttons, Swamp White Heads	PH	FACW	Apiaceae	U	7
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L. *	Spinach	BH	.	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Torrey	Alkali Sacaton	PG	OBL	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> (Torr.) A. Gray	Sand Dropseed	PG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> Benth.	Hedge Nettle	PH	OBL	Lamiaceae	R	4
<i>Stachys albens</i> A. Gray	Woolly or Whitestem Hedge Nettle	PH	OBL	Lamiaceae	C	76
<i>Stachys bullata</i> Benth.	Pink Hedge Nettle, Common Woodmint	PH	.	Lamiaceae	S	16
<i>Stachys rigida</i> Benth. var. <i>quercetorum</i> (A. Heller) G.A. Mulligan & D.B. Munro	Rough Hedge Nettle	PH	FACW	Lamiaceae	R	2
<i>Stachys rigida</i> Benth. var. <i>rigida</i>	Rigid Hedge Nettle	PH	FACW	Lamiaceae	R	5
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i> (Pursh) Britton var. <i>pinnata</i>	Prince's Plume	S	.	Brassicaceae	S	15
<i>Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa</i> (Nuttall) Chambers	Chicory Microseris	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	20
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. *	Common Chickweed	AH	FACU	Caryophyllaceae	S	23
<i>Stellaria neglecta</i> Weihe *	Greater Chickweed	AH	FACU	Caryophyllaceae	R	2

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<i>Stellaria nitens</i> Nuttall	Shining Chickweed	AH	.	Caryophyllaceae	U	8
<i>Stephanomeria cichoriacea</i> A. Gray	Fort Tejon Milk-aster, Chicory-leaved Milk-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	33
<i>Stephanomeria diegensis</i> Gottlieb	San Diego Milk-aster	AH/PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> Nuttall ssp. <i>exigua</i>	Small Stephanomeria	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>carotifera</i> (Hoover) Gottlieb	Carot Stephanomeria	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	6
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>coronaria</i> (Greene) Gottlieb	Small Stephanomeria	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	20
<i>Stephanomeria paniculata</i> Nutt.	Paniculate Wire Lettuce	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Stephanomeria parryi</i> A. Gray	Parry's Wire Lettuce	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	4
<i>Stephanomeria pauciflora</i> (Nutt.) Nelson var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Wire-lettuce	PH	.	Asteraceae	S	36
<i>Stephanomeria tenuifolia</i> (Raf.) H.M. Hall	Narrow-leaved Wirelettuce	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> Benth.	Rod Wire Lettuce	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	51
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> ssp. <i>pleurocarpa</i> (Greene) Gottlieb	Two-fruited Wreath Plant	AH	.	Asteraceae	S	30
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> Benth. ssp. <i>virgata</i>	Twiggy Wreath Plant, Tall Stephanomeria	AH	.	Asteraceae	U	28
<i>Stillingia linearifolia</i> S. Watson	Narrowleaf Stillingia	PH	(FAC-)	Euphorbiaceae	U	11
<i>Stipa brachychaeta</i> Godr. *	Shortbristled Needlegrass	PH	.	Poaceae	R	0
<i>Stipa cernua</i> Stebbins & Löve	Foothill Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	O	26
<i>Stipa comata</i> Trin. & Rupr. var. <i>comata</i>	Needle & Thread Grass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1

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<i>Stipa coronata</i> Thurber	Giant Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	C	50
<i>Stipa hymenoides</i> Roemer & Schultes	Indian Ricegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	12
<i>Stipa latiglumis</i> Swallen	Wide-glumed Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Stipa lemmonii</i> (Vasey) Scribn. var. <i>lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Stipa lepida</i> A. Hitchc.	Foothill Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	S	23
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> (L.) Hoover var. <i>miliacea</i> [<i>Oloptum miliaceum</i>] *	Smilo Grass	PG	(FACU)	Poaceae	S	71
<i>Stipa pulchra</i> A. Hitchc.	Purple Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	U	22
<i>Stipa speciosa</i> Trin. & Rupr.	Desert Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	C	83
<i>Stipa tenuissima</i> Trin. *	Finestem Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Stipa thurberiana</i> Piper	Thurber Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae	R	6
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i> S. Watson	Southern Jewelflower	B/PH	.	Brassicaceae	R, 1B.3	1
<i>Streptanthus tortuosus</i> Kellogg	Jewelweed	A/PH	.	Brassicaceae	R	2
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> (L.) Börner	Fennel-leaf Pondweed	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	4
<i>Stuckenia striata</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Holub	Broadleaf Pondweed	PH	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	R	1
<i>Stutzia</i> [<i>Atriplex</i>] <i>dioica</i> (Nutt.) E.H. Zacharias	Thickleaf Orach	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae	R	1
<i>Stylocline gnaphaloides</i> Nuttall	Everlasting Nest Straw	AH	.	Asteraceae	O	25
<i>Stylocline masonii</i> Morefield	Mason's Neststraw	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 1B.1	4

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<i>Stylocline psilocarphoides</i> M. Peck	Peck Neststraw	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i> (Hook.) Moq.	Horned Seablite	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R	7
<i>Suaeda californica</i> S. Watson var. <i>californica</i>	California Seablite	PH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R, FE, 1B.1	9
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> Ferren & S.A. Whitmore	Estuary Seablite	PH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R, 1B.2	11
<i>Suaeda nigra</i> (Rafinesque) J.F. Macbride	Bush Seepweed	S	OBL	Chenopodiaceae	R	8
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> (Standley) Standley	Woolly Seablite	S	FACW	Chenopodiaceae	R, 4.2	17
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i> (Fern.) S.F. Blake	Common Snowberry	S	FACU	Caprifoliaceae	U	27
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> Nuttall	Creeping or Trailing Snowberry	S	FACU	Caprifoliaceae	U	10
<i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i> var. <i>parishii</i> (Rydb.) Dempster	Parish Snowberry	S	.	Caprifoliaceae	O	111
<i>Symphyotrichum ascendens</i> (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom	Long-leaved Aster	PH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Symphyotrichum chilense</i> (Nees) G.L. Nesom	Common California Aster	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Symphyotrichum dumosum</i> (L.) G.L. Nesom var. <i>dumosum</i> *	Button Rice Aster	PH	(FACW)	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> (Parish) G.L. Nesom	Greata's Aster	PH	(FACW)	Asteraceae	R, 1B.3	13
<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>hesperium</i> (A.Gray) G.L. Nesom	Siskiyou Aster	PH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Symphyotrichum spathulatum</i> (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom var. <i>spathulatum</i>	Western Mountain Aster	PH	FAC	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</i> (Nees) G.L. Nesom var. <i>subspicatum</i>	Douglas Aster	PH	FACW	Asteraceae	R	5
<i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i> (A.G. Jones & Lowry) S.D. Sundb. *	Annual Saltmarsh Aster	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	2

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<i>Symphytotrichum subulatum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i> (Nees) S.D. Sundb.	Annual Saltmarsh Aster	AH	OBL	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Syntrichopappus fremontii</i> A. Gray	Fremont's Syntrichopappus, Yellowray Fremont's Gold	AH	.	Asteraceae	R	6
<i>Syntrichopappus lemmonii</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray	Lemmon's Xerasid	AH	.	Asteraceae	R, 4.3	5
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) H. Karst. *	Athel	S/T	FAC	Tamaricaceae	R	1
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> Lour. *	Fivestamen Tamarisk	S	FAC	Tamaricaceae	R	2
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i> DC. *	Smallflower Tamarisk	S/T	FAC	Tamaricaceae	R	1
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb. *	Tamarisk	T/S	(FACW)	Tamaricaceae	R	34
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H. Wigg. *	Common Dandelion	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Taraxia subacaulis</i> (Pursh) Rydb.	Taraxia	PH	.	Onagraceae	R	1
<i>Tauschia arguta</i> (Torrey & Gray) J.F. Macbr.	Southern Tauschia	PH	.	Apiaceae	O	36
<i>Tauschia hartwegii</i> (A.Gray) J.F. Macbr.	Hartweg Tauschia	PH	.	Apiaceae	S	14
<i>Tauschia parishii</i> (Coulter & Rose) Macbr.	Parish Tauschia	PH	.	Apiaceae	R	14
<i>Tetradymia axillaris</i> var. <i>longispina</i> (M. E. Jones) Strother	Catclaw Horsebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Tetradymia canescens</i> DC.	Cottonthorn, Horsebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Tetradymia comosa</i> Gray	Cottonthorn, Horsebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	U	9
<i>Tetradymia stenolepis</i> Greene	Mojave Cottonthorn or Horsebrush	S	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Tetrapteron graciliflorum</i> (Hook. & Arn.) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Hill Sun-cup	AH	.	Onagraceae	S	27

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<i>Tetrapteron palmeri</i> (S. Watson) W.L. Wagner & Hoch	Palmer Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae	R	6
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> Engelman ex Gray var. <i>fendleri</i>	Fendler Meadow-rue	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	R	4
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> var. <i>polycarpum</i> Torrey	Tall Western Meadow-rue	PH	FAC	Ranunculaceae	R	2
<i>Thamnosma montana</i> Torr. & Frem.	Mountain Rue	S	.	Rutaceae	R	1
<i>Thermopsis californica</i> var. <i>argentata</i> (Greene) Chen & Turner	Silvery False-Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae	S	21
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>macrophylla</i>	False-Lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R, SR, 1B.3	1
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> var. <i>venosa</i> (Eastwood) Isely	Slender Santa Ynez False-lupine	PH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> Hook. ssp. <i>amplectens</i> (Green) P.J. Alexander & Windham	Common Fringe Pod	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	4
<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> Hooker ssp. <i>curvipes</i>	Fringe or Hairy Lace Pod	AH	.	Brassicaceae	O	26
<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> Hook. ssp. <i>eradiatus</i> (Jeps.) P.J. Alexander & Windham	Fringe Pod	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	1
<i>Thysanocarpus desertorum</i> A. Heller	Desert Lace Pod	AH	.	Brassicaceae	R	5
<i>Thysanocarpus laciniatus</i> Torrey & Gray var. <i>laciniatus</i>	Lace Pod	AH	.	Brassicaceae	C	53
<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Hudson) Link *	Hedge-parsley	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	9
<i>Torilis nodosa</i> (L.) Gaertner *	Rattlesnake Weed	AH	.	Apiaceae	R	2
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> (T. & G.) Greene	Western Poison Oak	S/V	FACU	Anacardiaceae	C	160
<i>Toxicoscordion</i> [<i>Zigadenus</i>] <i>brevibracteatum</i> (M.E. Jones) R.R. Gates	Desert Death Camas	PH	.	Melanthiaceae	S	7
<i>Toxicoscordion</i> [<i>Zigadenus</i>] <i>fremontii</i> (Torrey) Rydberg	Star Lily	PH	.	Melanthiaceae	S	12

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<i>Toxicoscordion [Zigadenus] venenosum</i> (S. Watson) Rydb. var. <i>venenosum</i>	Meadow Death Camas	PH	.	Melanthiaceae	R	3
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> Scop. *	Yellow Salsify	A/BH	.	Asteraceae	R	8
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L. *	Puncture Vine, Caltrop	AH	.	Zygophyllaceae	R	5
<i>Trichostema austromontanum</i> Harlan Lewis ssp. <i>austromontanum</i>	San Jacinto Bluecurls	AH	OBL	Lamiaceae	R	1
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i> Bentham	Woolly Bluecurls, Romero	S	.	Lamiaceae	C	78
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i> Benth.	Vinegar Weed	AH	FACU	Lamiaceae	U	12
<i>Trichostema micranthum</i> Gray	Bluecurls	AH	FAC	Lamiaceae	R, 4.3	4
<i>Trichostema parishii</i> Vasey	Parish Bluecurls	S	.	Lamiaceae	R	3
<i>Trifolium albopurpureum</i> T. & G. var. <i>albopurpureum</i>	Rancheria Clover	AH	FACU	Fabaceae	S	21
<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i> Benth.	Ciliate or Tree Clover	AH	.	Fabaceae	U	10
<i>Trifolium cyathiferum</i> Lindley	Mountain Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	2
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>amplectens</i> (T. & G.) L.F. McDermott	Balloon Sack Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> Desv. var. <i>truncatum</i> (Greene) J.S. Martin ex Isely	Dwarf Sack Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Trifolium fucatum</i> Lindl.	Sour Clover	AH	FACU	Fabaceae	R	5
<i>Trifolium gracilentum</i> T. & G. var. <i>gracilentum</i>	Pin-point Clover	AH	.	Fabaceae	O	32
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i> All. *	Rose Clover	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	5
<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i> Pursh	Tiny-head Clover	AH	FACU	Fabaceae	R	10

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<i>Trifolium monanthum</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>grantianum</i> (A. Heller) J.M. Gillett	Grant's Carpet Clover	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	4
<i>Trifolium monanthum</i> A. Gray ssp. <i>monanthum</i>	Carpet Clover	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	3
<i>Trifolium obtusiflorum</i> Hooker & Arnott	Creek Clover	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	U	9
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> Nutt. var. <i>geminiflorum</i> (Greene) Vincent	Small-flowered Variegated Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	U	5
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> var. <i>major</i> Lojac.	Large Whitetip Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> Nutt. var. <i>variegatum</i>	Whitetip Clover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae	S	15
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i> Sprengel	Tomcat Clover	AH	FACW	Fabaceae	U	12
<i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i> Lehm.	Cows Clover	PH	FACW	Fabaceae	U	6
<i>Triodanis biflora</i> (Ruiz Lopez & Pavon) Greene	Venus Looking-glass	AH	.	Campanulaceae	R	1
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip. *	Sentless Matricaria, False Chamomile	AH	(FACU)	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Triteleia ixioides</i> (Aif. F.) Greene ssp. <i>ixioides</i>	Golden Brodiaea	PH	FAC	Themidaceae	X	0
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. *	Cultivated Wheat	AG	.	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Tropidocarpum gracile</i> Hook.	Slender Tropidocarpum	AH	.	Brassicaceae	O	28
<i>Turricula parryi</i> (A. Gray) J.F. Macbr.	Poodle-dog Bush	S	.	Namaceae	C	60
<i>Turrritis glabra</i> L.	Tower Mustard	BH	.	Brassicaceae	R	10
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Slender Cattail	PH	OBL	Typhaceae	R	1
<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	Southern Cattail	PH	OBL	Typhaceae	S	43

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<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Broad-leaved Cattail, Soft Flag	PH	OBL	Typhaceae	R	2
<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill. *	English Elm	T	.	Ulmaceae	R	2
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacquin *	Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm	T	UPL	Ulmaceae	R	2
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> L. *	Siberian Elm	T	UPL	Ulmaceae	R	1
<i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. var. <i>californica</i>	California Bay	T	FAC	Lauraceae	O	35
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i> (DC.) Nutt.	Silver Puffs	AH	.	Asteraceae	C	111
<i>Urospermum picroides</i> (L.) Scop. ex Schmidt *	Prickly Goldenfleece	A/PH	.	Asteraceae	R	3
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. ssp. <i>holosericea</i> (Nutt.) Thorne	Hoary or Giant Stinging Nettle	PH	FAC	Urticaceae	S	35
<i>Urtica urens</i> L. *	Dwarf or Dog Nettle	AH	.	Urticaceae	R	8
<i>Venegasia carpesioides</i> DC.	Canyon Sunflower	PH/S	.	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Veratrum californicum</i> Durand var. <i>californicum</i>	California False Hellebore	PG	FACW	Melanthiaceae	R	3
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L. *	Woolly Mullein	BH	FACU	Scrophulariaceae	R	3
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i> Stokes *	Wand Mullein	BH	(FACW)	Scrophulariaceae	R	2
<i>Verbena bracteata</i> Lagasca & J.D. Rodriguez	Prostrate Verbena	A/BH	FAC	Verbenaceae	R	1
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> Link. var. <i>lasiostachys</i>	Western Verbena	AH	FAC	Verbenaceae	U	26
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> var. <i>scabrida</i> Mold.	Rough Western Verbena	AH	OBL	Verbenaceae	U	9
<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i> Briq. *	Paraguay Verbena	PH	(FAC)	Verbenaceae	R	1

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<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> (Cav.) Benth. & Hook. F. ex A. Gray ssp. <i>exauriculata</i> (B.L. Rob. & Greenm.) J.R. Coleman *	Crownbeard	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	2
<i>Veronica americana</i> Schwein. ex Benth.	American Speedwell	PH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	O	15
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> L. *	Water or Common Speedwell	PH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	S	26
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> ssp. <i>xalapensis</i> (Kunth) Pennell	Purslane Speedwell	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae	S	14
<i>Veronica persica</i> Poiret *	Persian Speedwell	AH	.	Plantaginaceae	R	4
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>humifusa</i> (Dickson) Syme	Tyme-leaved Speedwell	AH	FAC	Plantaginaceae	R	1
<i>Vicia americana</i> Willd. ssp. <i>americana</i>	American Vetch	PH	FAC	Fabaceae	O	26
<i>Vicia hassei</i> S. Watson	Hasse Vetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	4
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> Nutt. var. <i>ludoviciana</i>	Vetch	AH	UPL	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Vicia villosa</i> ssp. <i>varia</i> (Host) Corbière *	Hairy or Winter Vetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth ssp. <i>villosa</i> *	Hairy or Winter Vetch	AH	.	Fabaceae	R	1
<i>Vinca major</i> L. *	Greater Periwinkle	PV	(FAC)	Apocynaceae	R	3
<i>Vinca minor</i> L. *	Lesser Periwinkle	PV	.	Apocynaceae	R	2
<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> F.E. Lloyd ssp. <i>macloskeyi</i>	Small White Violet	PH	OBL	Violaceae	R	1
<i>Viola pedunculata</i> T. & G. ssp. <i>pedunculata</i>	Johnny-Jump-Up	PH	.	Violaceae	R	7
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i> (Jeps.) R.J. Little	Gray-leaved Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	R, 1B.2	4
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> Greene ssp. <i>pinetorum</i>	Pine Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	U	6

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<i>Viola purpurea</i> Kellogg ssp. <i>mesophyta</i> M.S. Baker & J.C. Clausen	Goosefoot Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	R	1
<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>mohavensis</i> (M. Baker & J. Clausen) J. Clausen	Mojave Yellow Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	R	4
<i>Viola purpurea</i> Kellogg ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	Purple or Mountain Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	S	25
<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quercetorum</i> (M. Baker & J. Clausen) R.J. Little	Oak Violet	PH	.	Violaceae	S	17
<i>Vitis californica</i> Benth.	California Wild Grape	PV	FACU	Vitaceae	R	1
<i>Vitis girdiana</i> Munson	Desert Wild Grape	PV	FAC	Vitaceae	R	5
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. *	Wine Grape	PV	.	Vitaceae	R	1
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] bromoides</i> (L.) S.F. Gray *	Slender Fescue	AG	FAC	Poaceae	R	3
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] microstachys</i> var. <i>ciliata</i> (Beal) Lonard & Gould	Ciliate Fescue	AG	.	Poaceae	R	4
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] microstachys</i> var. <i>confusa</i> (Piper) Lonard & Gould	Fescue	AG	.	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] microstachys</i> (Nutt.) Benth. var. <i>microstachys</i>	Small Fescue	AG	.	Poaceae	O	34
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] microstachys</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i> (Beal) Lonard & Gould	Few-flowered Side-oats	AG	.	Poaceae	S	18
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] myuros</i> (L.) C.C. Gmel. var. <i>hirsuta</i> Hack. *	Rattail Sixweeks Grass	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	2
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] myuros</i> f. <i>megalura</i> (Nutt.) Stace & R. Cotton *	Foxtail Fescue	AG	FACU	Poaceae	R	1
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] myuros</i> (L.) C. Gnelin f. <i>myuros</i> *	Rattail Fescue	AG	FACU	Poaceae	S	41
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] octoflora</i> L.	Sixweeks grass	AH	UPL	Poaceae	R	5
<i>Vulpia [Festuca] octoflora</i> var. <i>hirtella</i> (Piper) Henrard	Sixweeks Fescue	AG	UPL	Poaceae	R	1

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<i>Vulpia [Festuca] octoflora</i> (Walter) Rydb. var. <i>octoflora</i>	Sixweeks Fescue	AG	UPL	Poaceae	R	7
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> H. Wendl. *	Mexican Fan Palm	T	FACW	Arecaceae	R	2
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i> Smith in Rees	Giant Chain Fern	PF	FACW	Blechnaceae	R	5
<i>Wyethia ovata</i> Torr. & A. Gray	Southern Mule's Ear	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> L. *	Spiny or Spring Clotbur	AH	FACU	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Cocklebur	AH	FAC	Asteraceae	U	23
<i>Xylorhiza tortifolia</i> (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene var. <i>tortifolia</i>	Mojave Woodyaster	PH	.	Asteraceae	R	1
<i>Yabea microcarpa</i> (Hooker & Arnott) Koso-Pol.	Yabea	AH	FACU	Apiaceae	U	11
<i>Yosemitea [Boechera] repanda</i> (S. Watson) P.J. Alexander & Windham	Yosemite Rock Cress	PH	.	Brassicaceae	S	20
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> var. <i>herbertii</i> (J.M. Webber) Munz	Herbert Joshua Tree	S	.	Agavaceae	S	12
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Horned-Pondweed	PG	OBL	Potamogetonaceae	U	17
<i>Zeltnera exaltata</i> (Griseb.) G. Mans.	Great Basin Centaury	AH	FACW	Gentianaceae	R	5
<i>Zeltnera venusta</i> (A. Gray) G. Mans	Beautiful Centaury, Canchalagua	AH	.	Gentianaceae	R	3

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Species	Bioregions																																																																														
	Total	AV	ABC	AM	BM	BC	CV	DSR	DLR	FM	GH	HV	LM	LV	Plm	Pcl	SI	Sm	MintC	M	MP	NR	OH	OP	PM	PV	PMR	PP	PorR	RM	RRM	RRR	RV	SadM	SFC	SGabM	SGM	SCR	SPC	SPR	SSM	SawM	SP	SPV	SoC	SM	TehM	TTM	Pum	Pcu	Su	VH	WSM	WP	WPR																								
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> *	4																			2		1															1										2																																
<i>Phalaris lemmonii</i>	1																					1																																																									
<i>Phalaris minor</i> *	10																			2				8																																																							
<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> *	1																						1																																																								
<i>Phelipanche ramosa</i> *	1																						1																																																								
<i>Phleum pratense</i> *	3									1	1																																																																				
<i>Phlox austromontana</i>	16		7							3											4																																																										
<i>Phlox caespitosa</i>	1																				1																																																										
<i>Phlox diffusa</i>	6		1							2												3																																																									
<i>Phlox hoodii</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>	3									1												2																																																									
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	3				1													1					1																																																								
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var. <i>auritum</i>	24														3	3						4						1																										1								1																	
<i>Pholistoma membranaceum</i>	16																																	2																																													
<i>Pholistoma racemosum</i>	1																																																																														
<i>Phoradendron bolleanum</i> [<i>P. pauciflorum</i>]	39	2		4						2	2	1						1		1					2	3	1		1									1					1	2	10			2									2																						
<i>Phoradendron juniperum</i>	3	1	?							?	?											?																																																									
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ssp. <i>macrophyllum</i> [<i>P. macrophyllum</i>]	23									1		1				2		6							1	1	1		1																													1																					
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ssp. <i>tomentosum</i> [<i>P. villosum</i>]	55		4	2	1					1	4	1	9		1					1	1					4	1		3		1	1																																															
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	4			1														1																																																													
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> var. <i>nodiflora</i>	2																				2																																																										
<i>Physalis philadelphica</i> *	2																						2																																																								
<i>Pickeringia montana</i> var. <i>montana</i>	7								1														6																																																								
<i>Pilularia americana</i>	2																																																																														
<i>Pinus attenuata</i>	3								1																																																																						
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> *	2						1																1																																																								
<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	18							3				1										2																																																									

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Species	Bioregions																																																					
	Total	AV	ABC	AM	BM	BC	CV	DSR	DLR	FM	GH	HV	LM	LV	Plm	Pcl	SI	Sm	MintC	M	MP	NR	OH	OP	PM	PV	PMR	PP	PorR	RM	RRM	RRR	RV	SadM	SFC	SGabM	SGM	SCR	SPC	SPR	SSM	SawM	SP	SPV	SoC	SM	TehM	TTM	Pum	Pcu	Su	VH	WSM	WP
<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> *	40						2					2					3				2				1	2		1	1	1	1			1	2		2	6	1	1			1		2	1	1	4	1	1				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	28					1							3				1												2			1	2		1	3		6	1								1	5	1					
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> var. <i>bicolor</i> *	1				1																																																	
<i>Sorghum halapense</i> *	3																							1													2																	
<i>Spartium junceum</i> *	29	1				1	1	3					2			2	3				2						2			1			1	4		1		1								1		2	1					
<i>Spergularia bocconi</i> *	3																																																					
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>leucantha</i>	1																			1																																		
<i>Spergularia marina</i> [S. <i>salina</i>]	6					1																																										1						
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	1																																																					
<i>Sphaeralcea emoryi</i> var. <i>emoryi</i>	2																	2																																				
<i>Sphaeralcea parvifolia</i>	1																																																					
<i>Sphenosciadium</i> [Angelica] <i>capitellatum</i>	7																				7																																	
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> *	1																																																					
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	2																								1				1																									
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	1																																			1																		
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i>	4				1		1																																															
<i>Stachys albens</i>	76	1	2		1	2	2	2				2	2			1					13	5	1		1	4	1		1	1	5							1		18		1		1	1				6	1				
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	16															2						4																								1			2					
<i>Stachys rigida</i> var. <i>quercetorum</i>	2																																																					
<i>Stachys rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	5																										1																								2			
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i> var. <i>pinnata</i>	15	1			1	5																			2			2	1																					1				
<i>Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa</i>	20					2												1																																				
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	23						1					1	3								5					1	1									3									2		2	1			1		1	
<i>Stellaria neglecta</i> *	2												1													1																												
<i>Stellaria nitens</i>	8					1						1																																										
<i>Stephanomeria cichoriacea</i>	33						1										2	2				2																																

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Species	Bioregions																																																						
	Total	AV	ABC	AM	BM	BC	CV	DSR	DLR	FM	GH	HV	LM	LV	Plm	Pel	SI	Sm	MintC	M	MP	NR	OH	OP	PM	PV	PMR	PP	PorR	RM	RRM	RRR	RV	SadM	SFC	SGabM	SGM	SCR	SPC	SPR	SSM	SawM	SP	SPV	SolC	SM	TehM	TMM	Pum	Pcu	Su	VH	WSM	WP	WPR
Total # Observations	39,058	163	161	721	801	499	478	701	565	818	429	306	1,329	582	1,123	126	502	1,112	405	111	2,158	1,349	288	1,070	258	959	1,542	115	1,431	800	366	439	406	97	762	1,264	605	933	929	138	910	2,044	1,337	126	1,272	612	328	410	469	1,555	745	226	1,040	543	600
Total # Taxa	2,356	98	128	269	269	296	291	267	343	365	144	201	502	374	296	89	260	422	209	64	570	465	188	392	136	358	591	96	521	318	164	188	260	76	405	572	287	459	334	117	405	427	465	96	465	262	191	259	198	323	373	152	293	180	378