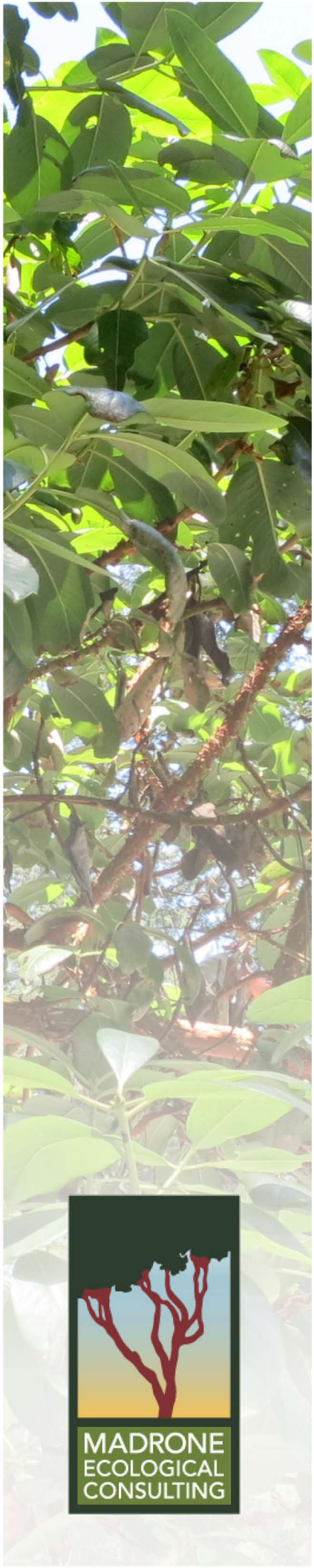

Special-Status Plant Survey Report

Premier Montaire Property

Town of Loomis, Placer County

July 2023

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Prepared for:
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CONTENTS

Special-Status Plant Survey Report
Premier Montaire Property

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a special-status plant survey within the Premier Montaire Property (Study Area) conducted by Madrone Ecological Consulting, LLC (Madrone). The approximately 29-acre Study Area is located south of Rocklin Road and west of Barton Road in the town of Loomis, Placer County, California. The Study Area is located in a portion of Section 21, Township 12 North, Range 7 East (MDB&M) of the "Rocklin, California" 7.5-Minute Series USGS Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 2021) at a Latitude 38.786521, Longitude -121.194838 (**Figure 1**).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Madrone senior botanist Tara Collins conducted a special-status plant survey of the Study Area on 2 May and 27 June 2023. The special-status plant survey was conducted in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (USFWS 1996), California Department of Fish and Wildlife's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018), and the *CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS 2001).

A list of special-status plant species with potential to occur within the Study Area was developed by reviewing the following literature, and then refining the list based on habitats present within the Study Area:

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (CNPSa 2023) query of CRPR Lists 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3 within the "Rocklin, California" Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 2021) and nine surrounding quadrangles;
- the California Natural Diversity Database occurrences of special-status plant species within 5 miles of the Study Area (CNDDB 2023).

The target species for this survey were:

- Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*);
- Dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*);
- Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*);
- Wooly rose-mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*)
- Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*);
- Legenere (*Legenere limosa*);
- Pincushion navarretia (*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*);
- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*); and
- Common viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*).

Meandering pedestrian surveys were conducted throughout the Study Area. The surveys were floristic in nature, which means that all plant species observed on-site were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity. Thus, if a special-status plant was present but not on the target list, it would have been detected and documented. Plant taxonomy was based on the nomenclature in the *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson Flora Project 2023). Vegetation communities were classified according to the *Manual of California*

Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2023b). Qualifications for Ms. Collins are included in **Attachment A,** a list of reference populations of target plants visited is included in **Attachment B**, and a comprehensive list of all plant species observed during surveys of the Study Area is included in **Attachment C**.

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Study Area is situated on rolling terrain in the Sierra foothills at an average elevation of approximately 375 feet. Rocklin Road and Barton Road parallel the north and east edges of the Study Area, respectively, and rural residential developments are located on the abutting parcels to the south and west. The Study Area includes a single-family residence on Rocklin Road. The surrounding lands in general represent a mix of rural and residential developments.

3.1 Terrestrial Plant Communities

3.1.1 Annual Brome Grassland

The northwestern portion of the Study Area is occupied by disturbed annual brome grassland. This vegetation community is dominated by soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), bristly dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and smooth cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*). Other species commonly occurring in this community within the Study Area include filaree (*Erodium botrys*), elegant clarkia (*Clarkia unguiculata*), hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and goose grass (*Galium aparine*). This non-native annual grassland community also dominates the understory of the oak woodland.

3.1.2 Mixed Oak Forest and Woodland

The overstory of the mixed oak forest and woodland alliance (Sawyer et. Al 2009, CNPS 2023b) is dominated by interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). A number of shrubs and other perennials occur in the understory, including western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California coffee berry (*Frangula californica*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), chaparral honeysuckle (*Lonicera interrupta*), and bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). The herbaceous understory is largely similar to the non-native annual grassland described above.

3.2. Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Database (NRCS 2022), two soil mapping units occur within the Study Area (**Figure 2**): (106) Andregg coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9% slopes and (107) Andregg coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15% slopes.

The majority of the Study Area is Andregg coarse sandy loam, 2-9% slopes (106), which is moderately deep, well drained, and located over weathered granitic bedrock. The following inclusions are found within 106: Caperton coarse sandy loam (5%), Sierra sandy loam (5%), two unnamed Andregg-like soils (10% total), and one unnamed Sierra-like soil (5%). The northwest corner of the Study Area is Andregg coarse sandy loam, 9-15% slopes (107), which is a moderately deep, well drained typic haploxeroll. This rolling soil is situated above weathered, granitic bedrock, and contains inclusions of about 5% Caperton coarse sandy loam and 5% Sierra sandy loam. An additional 8% and 3% are made up of two unnamed Andregg-like inclusions and an unnamed Sierra-like inclusion, respectively. Both of the above Andregg soils contain bare rock outcrops.

None of these soil map units have been identified as containing special soils, such as serpentine or saline-alkali inclusions (USDA 2022).

3.3 Aquatic Resources

A protocol-level aquatic resources delineation was conducted for the Study Area (Madrone 2022). Aquatic resources mapped within the Study Area during this survey are depicted in **Figure 3**. A total of 5.143 acres of aquatic resources were delineated within the Study Area and are displayed by type in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Waters of the U.S. Mapped within the Study Area

Waters Type	Acreage
Wetlands	
Seasonal Wetland	0.031
Seasonal Wetland Swale	0.356
Seep	0.078
Other Waters	
Pond	4.678
Total	**5.143**

3.3.1 Seasonal Wetland

Three seasonal wetlands were delineated within the Study Area. Seasonal wetlands are depressional wetlands that pond water seasonally. Within the Study Area the seasonal wetlands are hydrologically driven by rainfall and fall within shallow valleys that lack sufficient flow to be characterized as seasonal wetland swales. Within the Study Area, these are relatively shallow features that are occupied by a mix of facultative and wetland plant species in topographic depressions. Plant species commonly observed in seasonal wetlands within the Study Area include ryegrass (FAC), green dock (*Rumex conglomeratus*) (FACW), iris-leaved rush (*Juncus xiphioides*) (OBL), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*) (FACW) and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum* subsp. *gussoneanum*) (FAC).

3.3.2 Wetland Swale

Four seasonal wetland swales were delineated within the Study Area. Seasonal wetland swales are sloping, linear seasonal wetlands that convey surface runoff, and may detain it for short periods of time. Within the Study Area the seasonal wetland swales contained both undefined grass dominated portions, interspersed with eroded sections with a distinct bed and bank. Dominant plant species within the seasonal wetland swales include ryegrass, annual rabbitfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and green dock. Other species commonly observed in these features within the Study Area include western goldenrod (*Euthamia occidentalis*), tall nut sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), cattail (*Typha* species), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus* subsp. *pycnocephalus*), and Himalayan blackberry.

3.3.3 Seep

A seep was delineated within the northwestern portion of the Study Area. Seeps are wetlands that occur on slopes and receive hydrology almost exclusively from groundwater as differentiated from the seasonal wetlands with precipitation driven hydrology. Dominant plant species in the seep includes a black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Iris-leaved rush, Baltic rush, common velvet grass, and Himalayan blackberry. A berm or old stockpile is located south of the seep and the seep is hydrologically isolated from the pond to the south.

3.3.4 Pond

Approximately 4.7 acres of perennial pond and adjacent wetlands are located in the southwest corner of the Study Area. Adjacent wetlands mapped within the pond appear to seasonally inundate during wetter times of the year when the water level of the pond is at its highest. For the purpose of this report, wetlands adjacent to the pond were differentiated from seasonal wetlands and seasonal wetland swales that drain direct into the pond because they are influenced by backwater flooding from the pond. Willows (Salix species), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), swamp prickle grass (*Crypsis schoenoides*), annual rabbitfoot grass , water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*), northern water plantain (*Alisma triviale*), brome fescue (*Festuca bromoides*), tall nutsedge, willow herb (*Epilobium densiflorum*), slender willow herb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), western goldenrod, tall nut sedge, cattail, and Himalayan blackberry represent some of the observed wetland plant species. Seasonally, the open water portion of the pond is covered with Mexican mosquito fern (*Azolla microphylla*) and duckweed (*Lemna* species).

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Big-Scale Balsamroot

Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.2 plant. It is a perennial herbaceous species that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands between 150 and 5100 feet (CNPS 2023a). Big-scale balsamroot blooms from

March through June and may be found on serpentine soils, though it is known to grow on other soil types as well (CNPS 2023a).

The annual brome grassland and herbaceous understory of the mixed oak forest and woodland throughout the Study Area represents marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.2 Dwarf Downingia

Dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 2B.2 plant. It is a diminutive annual herb that is strongly associated with vernal pools mesic valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations ranging from five to 1460 feet (CNPS 2023a). Dwarf downingia is typically associated with areas that experience a moderate degree of disturbance, and it blooms from March to May.

The seasonal wetlands, seep, and seasonal wetland swales within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.3 Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*) is not federally listed, but it is a California endangered species and a CRPR List 1B.2 plant. Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop grows in vernal pools and around the perimeter of marshes and swamps between 35 and 7,7790 feet (CNPS 2023a). This small annual herb favors clay soils, and blooms from April to August (CNPS 2023a).

The seasonal wetlands, seep, and pond margins within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.4 Wooly Rose-Mallow

Woolly rose-mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CNPS list 1B.2 plant. Woolly rose-mallow typically occurs in shallow freshwater marshes and swamp habitats and is found at elevations from sea level to approximately 2135 feet (CNPS 2023a). This perennial rhizomatous herb blooms from May to October, and occasionally in November (CNPS 2023a).

The seasonal wetland swales and pond within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.5 Ahart's Dwarf Rush

Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.2 plant. Ahart's dwarf rush grows in mesic valley and foothill grassland habitats between elevations of approximately 100 feet and 750 feet (CNPS 2023a). This annual herb blooms from March to May (CNPS 2023a).

The seasonal wetlands, seep, and seasonal wetland swales within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.6 Legenere

Legenere (*Legenere limosa*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.1 species. This annual herb is primarily associated with vernal pools (CNPS 2023a). Legenere occurs at elevations between 5 and 2885 feet, and blooms from April to June (CNPS 2023a).

The seasonal wetlands, seep, seasonal wetland swales, and pond margins within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.7 Pincushion Navarretia

Pincushion navarretia (*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.1 plant. This species is found in vernal pools, often on acidic micro habitats (CNPS 2023a). Pincushion navarretia is found between approximately 65 and 1,085 feet and blooms in April and May (CNPS 2023a).

The seasonal wetlands, seep, and seasonal wetland swales within the Study Area represent marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.8 Sanford's Arrowhead

Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.2 plant. It generally occurs in shallow freshwater habitats associated with marshes and swamps, including drainages, canals, and larger ditches that sustain inundation and/or slow moving water into early summer. This emergent perennial rhizomatous species blooms from May to October (November), and occurs from sea level to 2,135 feet (CNPS 2023a)

The seasonal wetland swales and pond within the Study Area represent suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

4.9 Oval-leaved Viburnum

Oval-leaved viburnum (also known as common viburnum; *Viburnum ellipticum*) is not federally or state listed but is identified as a CRPR 2B.3 species. This shrub grows in cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forest and chaparral habitats between about 705 feet and 4,595 feet (CNPS 2023a). It blooms between May and June (CNPS 2023a).

The mixed oak forest and woodland throughout the Study Area represents marginally suitable habitat for this species. Protocol-level plant surveys conducted by a botanist during the 2023 blooming season were negative for this species.

5.0 CONCLUSION

No special-status plant species were observed during the 2023 protocol-level special-status plant surveys of the Premier Montaire Property Study Area.

6.0 REFERENCES

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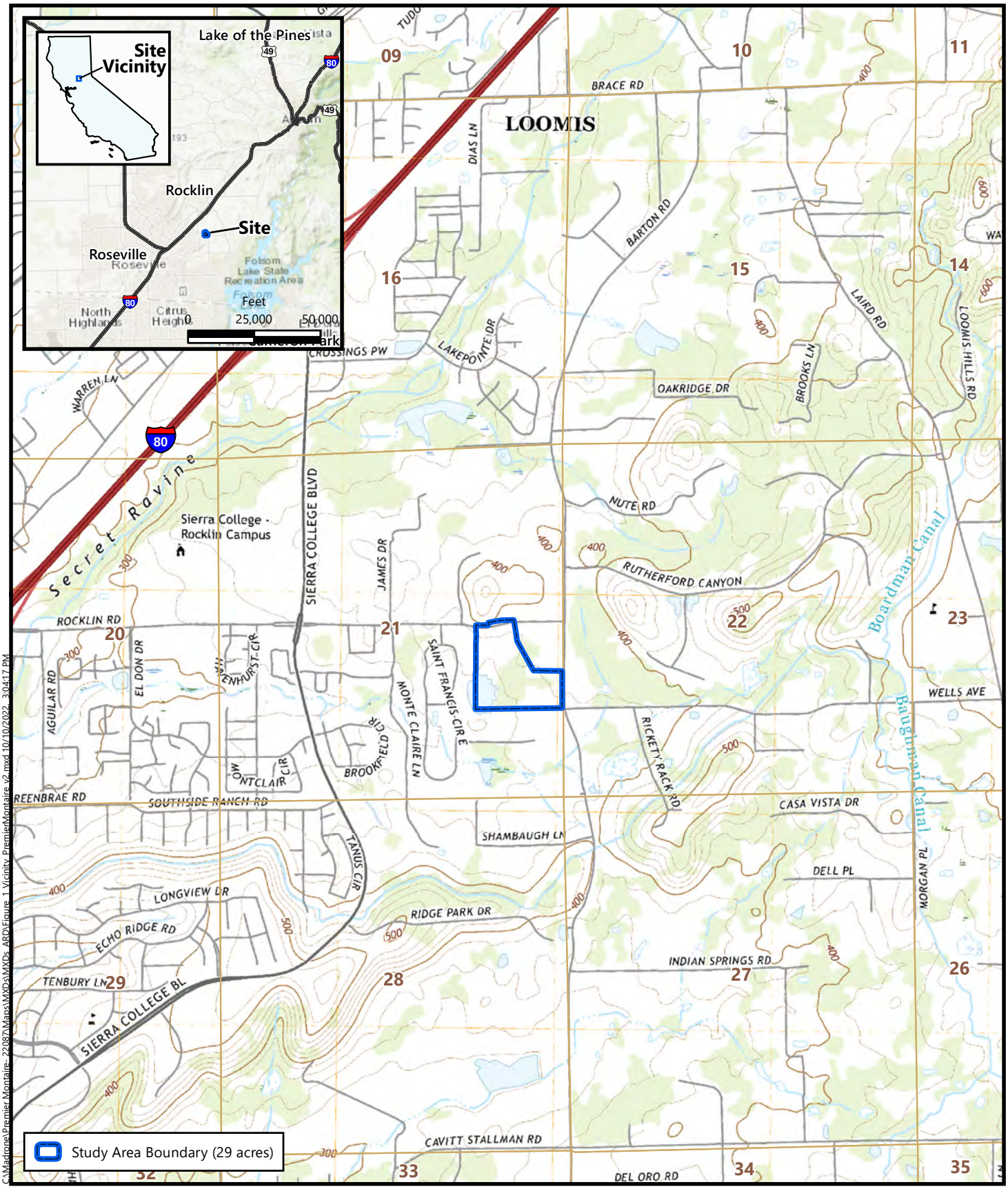
Figures



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Source: United States Geologic Survey, 2021.
"Rocklin, California" 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle
Section 21, Township 12 North, Range 7 East, MDB&M
Longitude-121.194838, Latitude 38.786521

Figure 1
Site and Vicinity

Premier Montaire
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

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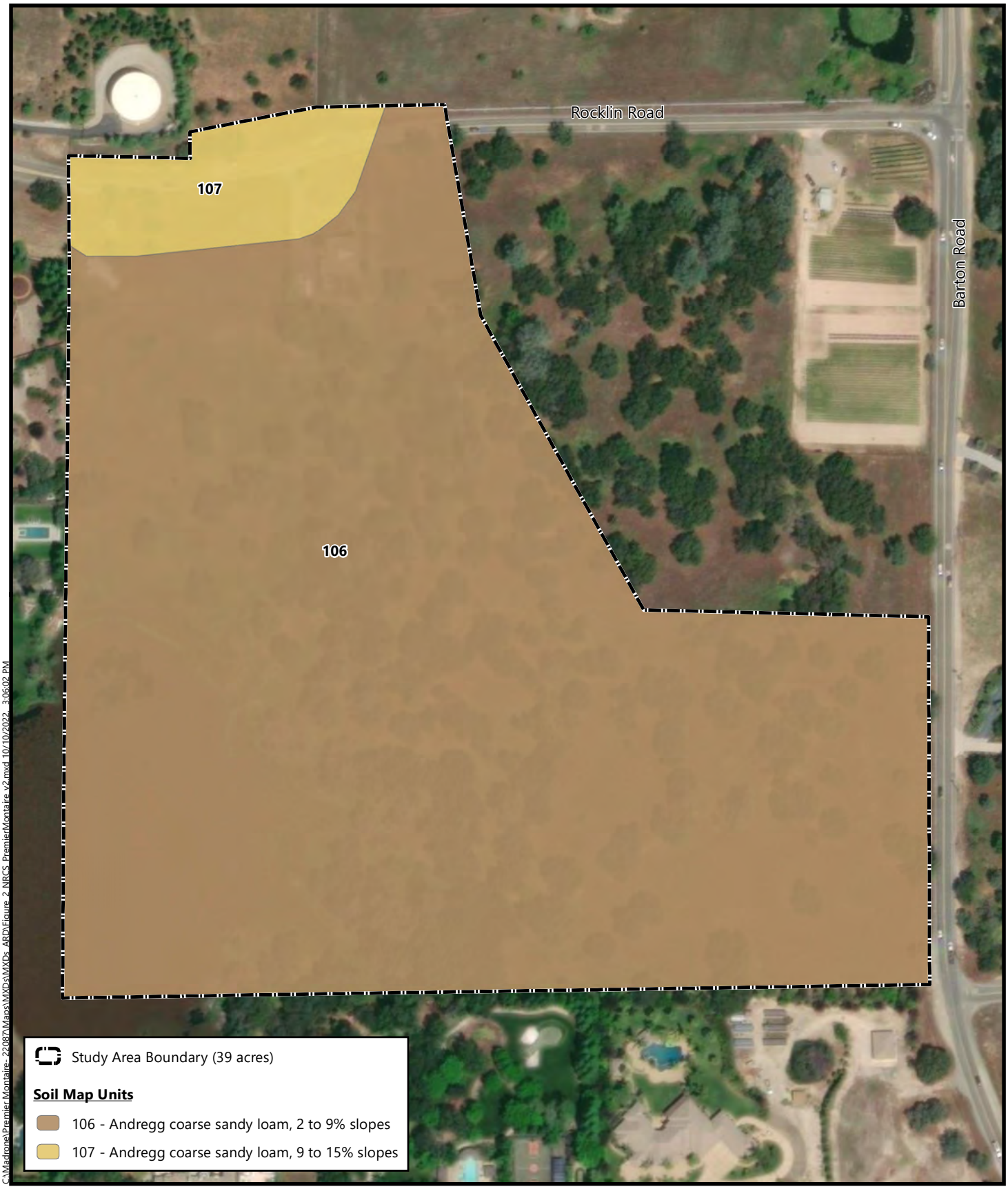

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Soil Survey Source: *USDA, Soil Conservation Service. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Placer County, California, Western Part*
Aerial Source: Maxar, 1 May 2022

Figure 2
Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils

Premier Montaire
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

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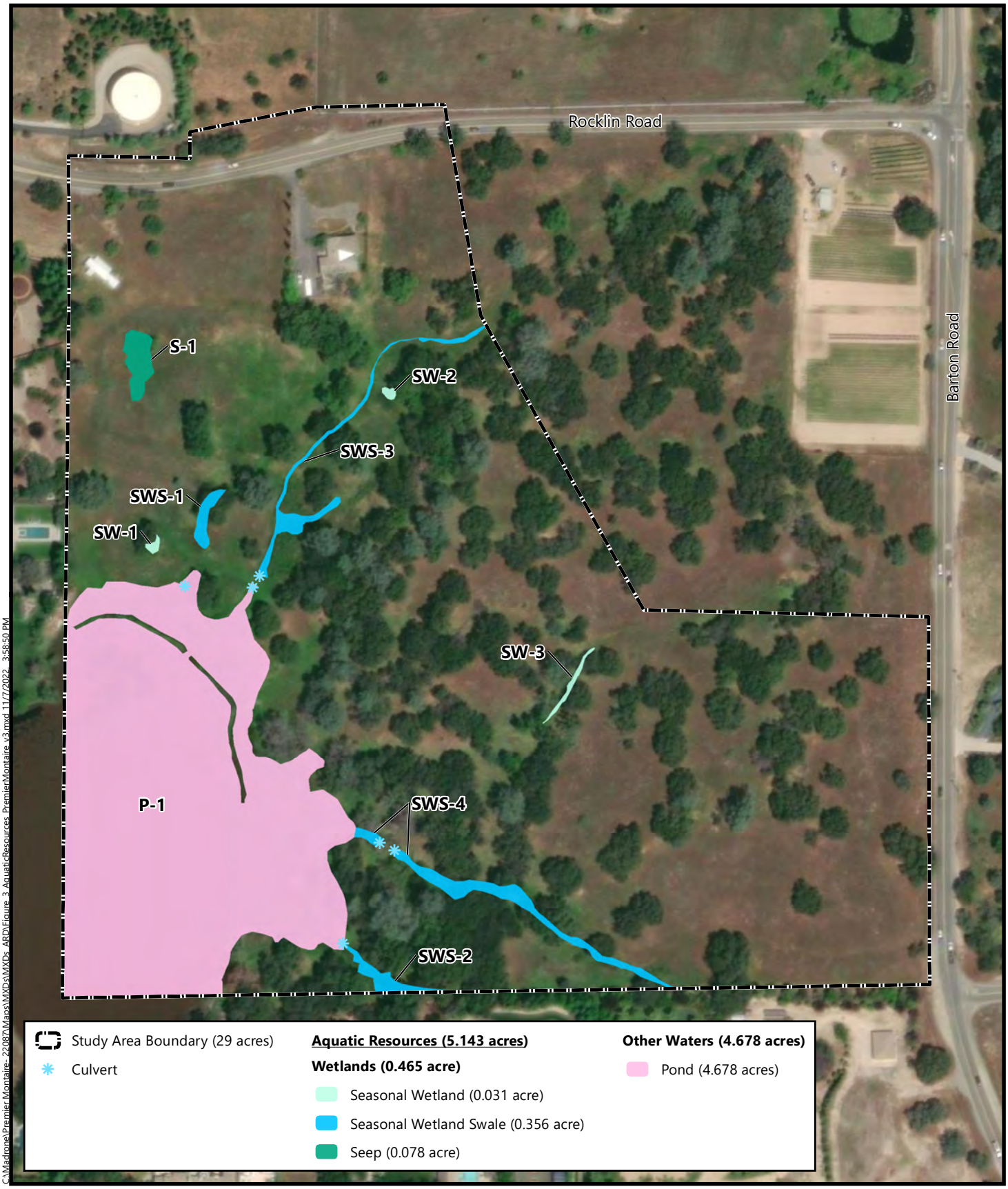

Figure 3
Aquatic Resources

Premier Montaire
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

Aerial Source: Maxar, 1 May 2022

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Attachments

Attachment A: Botanist Qualifications

Attachment B: Target Plant Species Reference Population Information

Attachment C: Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area

Attachment A

Botanist Qualifications

Rare Plant Survey Botanist Qualifications

Tara Collins

Ms. Collins has a B.S. in Botany from Humboldt State University and more than 22 years of experience conducting botanical inventories. As a senior biologist, she specializes in rare plant surveys, constructed/restored wetland floristic monitoring, and open space preserve management. In addition to rare plant surveys, her botanical experience includes general vegetation surveys, aerial and field vegetation mapping, CRAM assessments, measuring and monitoring special-status species plant populations, and invasive species identification and mapping. Ms. Collins' experience includes a wide variety of upland and wetland vegetation communities including annual grassland, vernal pool complex, ephemeral and emergent wetlands, preserved and created/restored vernal pools, seasonal marshes, floodplain wetlands, managed marshes, oak woodlands, riparian woodland/scrub, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, Mojave Desert scrub, desert riparian, iodine bush scrub, alkali sink habitat, and coniferous forests. Her geographic expertise covers much of California, from Shasta County in the north to the Mojave Desert and San Gabriel Mountains in the south, and from Contra Costa County in the west to the Sierra Nevada foothills in the east. Her primary focus is on the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley.

Attachment B

Target Plant Species Reference Population Information

Target Plant Species Reference Population Information
for the Premier Montaire Property
Special-Status Plant Survey

Plant Species	Location of Reference Population	Date of Visit	Phenology of Reference Population/ Distinctive Characteristics
Balsamorhiza macrolepis Big-scale balsamroot	Herbarium specimen at UC Davis Center for Plant Diversity	23 April 2019	Pressed specimen. Similar to Wyethia, but with grey, dissected leaves. Leaves are mostly basal (as opposed to Wyethia, which has basal and cauline leaves).
	Online Jepson Manual and Calflora	March through May 2023	
Downingia pusilla Dwarf downingia	Westpark Open Space Preserve (CNDDB #99)	6 April 2023	Pool still more than half full of water, plants submerged.
	Rocklin, west of William Jessup University in Mehrten Formation pools	13 April 2023	In full bloom on margins of partially inundated vernal pool.
	Woodcreek Oaks Open Space Preserve (CNDDB #142)	3 May 2023	Plants still in full bloom
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Churchill Downs Wetland Preserve (CNDDB Occurrence #35)	28 April 2023	Hundreds of *Gratiola heterosepala* plants were observed in this location this year. About half were in bud and half in full bloom despite the fact that the pool was still partially inundated.
		8 May 2023	Pool was no longer inundated and about half of the plants were in bloom and about half in fruit.
Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis Wooly rose-mallow	Private garden of T. Collins and Online Jepson Manual and Calflora	March through May 2023	Distinctive plant with large, cordate leaves and stellate hairs on the leaves and stem. Large, conspicuous white flowers with maroon centers. Often grown horticulturally for use in residential gardens.

Plant Species	Location of Reference Population	Date of Visit	Phenology of Reference Population/ Distinctive Characteristics
Juncus leiospermus var. *ahartii* Ahart's dwarf rush	Mather Regional Park (CNDDB Occurrence #8)	2 May 2023	Six plants observed during a quick search. Most were in fruit, but one plant was still in bloom. The long style was readily apparent on the plant in bloom and those in fruit.
Legenere limosa Legenere	Sacramento County (CNDDB Occurrence #27)	28 April 2023 8 May 2023	Plants were numerous and large in size. Many were in fruit but many were also observed in flower. This species is readily identifiable in fruit. Plants were still green and identifiable, with most in fruit but some still in flower.
Navarretia myersii ssp. *myersii* Pincushion navarretia	Herbarium specimen at UC Davis Center for Plant Diversity Online Jepson Manual and Calflora	23 April 2019 March through May 2022	Pressed specimen. Corollas for this species are quite long (12-21 mm vs 4-10 mm for the similar but more common *Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *leucocephala*). In addition, the calyx lobes for this species are long-hairy as opposed to the generally glabrous calyx lobes for *N. leucocephala* ssp. *leucocephala*.
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	Population at French Road and Elder Creek in the City of Sacramento (CNDDB Occurrence #16)	12 May 2022	All plants were vegetative, but terrestrial leaves were present with typical triangular cross-section.
Viburnum ellipticum Oval-leaved viburnum	Herbarium specimen at UC Davis Center for Plant Diversity	31 March 2016	Pressed specimen. Leaves are very distinctive; rounded with serrated tips. When in bloom, the inflorescence is also very distinctive; a bright white umble of flowers.

Attachment C

Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area

Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area
2 May and 27 June 2023

Family/Species Name	Common Name	Native/Non-Native
AGAVACEAE		
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	Amole	Native
ALISMATACEAE		
Alisma triviale	Northern water plantain	Native
ANACARDIACEAE		
Pistacia atlantica	Pistachio	Non-native
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper tree	Non-Native
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Western poison oak	Native
APIACEAE		
Anthriscus caucalis	Bur-chervil	Non-Native
Daucus pusillus	Wild carrot	Native
Torilis arvensis	Tall sock-destroyer	Non-Native
APOCYNACEAE		
Asclepias fascicularis	Narrow-leaf milkweed	Native
ARACEAE		
Lemna sp.	Duckweed	Native/Non-Native
ARALIACEAE		
Hedera helix	English ivy	Non-Native
ASTERACEAE		
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush	Native
Bidens frondosa	Sticktight	Native
Carduus pycnocephalus subsp. *pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	Non-Native
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow star-thistle	Non-Native
Centromadia fitchii	Fitch's spikeweed	Native
Chondrilla juncea	Skeleton weed	Non-Native
Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle	Non-Native
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed	Native
Euthamia occidentalis	Western goldenrod	Native
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth cat's-ear	Non-Native
Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce	Non-Native
Leontodon saxatilis	Hairy hawkbit	Non-Native
Madia elegans	Common madia	Native
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple weed	Native
Micropus californicus	Q-tips	Native
Senecio vulgaris	Common groundsel	Non-Native
Soliva sessilis	South American soliva	Non-Native

Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area
2 May and 27 June 2023

Family/Species Name	Common Name	Native/Non-Native
ASTERACEAE, continued		
Sonchus asper subsp. *asper*	Prickly sow thistle	Non-Native
Tragopogon porrifolius	Salsify	Non-Native
Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur	Native
AZOLLACEAE		
Azolla microphylla	Mexican mosquito fern	Native
BORAGINACEAE		
Amsinckia menziesii	Small-flowered fiddleneck	Native
Plagiobothrys nothofulvus	Rusty popcornflower	Native
BRASSICACEAE		
Brassica nigra	Black mustard	Non-Native
Lepidium didymum	Lesser swine cress	Non-Native
Raphanus sativus	Radish	Non-Native
CAPRIFOLIACEAE		
Lonicera interrupta	Chaparral honeysuckle	Native
CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky mouse-ear chickweed	Non-Native
Petrorhagia dubia	Hairypink	Non-Native
Silene gallica	Windmill pink	Non-Native
Spergula arvensis	Starwort	Non-Native
CONVOLVULACEAE		
Calystegia occidentalis	Bush morning glory	Native
Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed	Non-Native
CUCURBITACEAE		
Marah fabacea	California man-root	Native
CYPERACEAE		
Carex praegracilis	Black creeper or freeway sedge	Native
Cyperus eragrostis	Tall nutsedge	Native
Cyperus sp.	Cyperus	Native/Non-Native
Eleocharis macrostachya	Creeping spikerush	Native
Eleocharis palustris	Common spikerush	Native
EBENACEAE		
Diospyros kaki	Oriental persimmon	Non-Native

Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area
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Family/Species Name	Common Name	Native/Non-Native
EUPHORBIACEAE		
Triadica sebifera	Chinese tallowtree	Non-Native
FABACEAE		
Acmispon americanus var. americanus	Spanish lotus	Native
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature lupine	Native
Trifolium dubium	Little hop clover	Non-Native
Trifolium hirtum	Rose clover	Non-Native
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean clover	Non-Native
Vicia sativa	Spring vetch	Non-Native
Vicia villosa	Winter vetch	Non-Native
FAGACEAE		
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak	Native
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	Native
Quercus wislizeni	Interior live oak	Native
GENTIANACEAE		
Zeltnera muehlenbergii	Monterey centaury	Native
GERANIACEAE		
Erodium botrys	Filaree	Non-Native
Geranium dissectum	Cut leaf geranium	Non-Native
Geranium molle	Soft geranium	Non-Native
Geranium purpureum	Herb Robert	Non-Native
HYPERICACEAE		
Hypericum perforatum subsp. *perforatum*	Klamath weed	Non-Native
JUNCACEAE		
Juncus balticus	Baltic rush	Native
Juncus bufonius	Toad rush	Native
Juncus effusus	Soft or lamp rush	Native
Juncus xiphioides	Iris-leaved rush	Native
JUNCAGINACEAE		
Triglochin scilloides	Flowering quillwort	Native
LAMIACEAE		
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit	Non-Native
Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal	Non-Native

Plant Species Observed within the Premier Montaire Property Study Area
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LINACEAE		
Linum bienne	Flax	Non-Native
LYTHRACEAE		
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Hyssop loosestrife	Non-Native
MONTIACEAE		
Calandrinia menziesii	Red maids	Native
Claytonia parviflora	Narrow leaved miner's lettuce	Native
MORACEAE		
Ficus carica	Edible fig	Non-Native
MYRTACEAE		
Callistemon sp.	Bottlebrush	Non-Native
OLEACEAE		
Ligustrum sp.	Privet	Non-Native
ONAGRACEAE		
Clarkia purpurea	Purple clarkia	Native
Clarkia unguiculata	Elegant clarkia	Native
Epilobium ciliatum	Slender willow herb	Native
Ludwigia peploides	Water primrose	Non-Native
OROBANCHACEAE		
Castilleja attenuata	Valley tassels	Native
Triphysaria eriantha	Butter-and-eggs	Native
PAPAVERACEAE		
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	Native
PHRYMACEAE		
Erythranthe guttata	Common monkeyflower	Native
PHYTOLACCACEAE		
Phytolacca americana var. americana	Pokeweed	Non-Native
PINACEAE		
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	Native
Pinus sabiniana	Gray, ghost, or foothill pine	Native

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PLANTAGINACEAE		
Plantago erecta	California plantain	Native
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	Non-Native
POACEAE		
Aira caryophyllea	Silver hair grass	Non-Native
Avena barbata	Slender wild oat	Non-Native
Avena fatua	Wild oat	Non-Native
Briza minor	Small quaking grass	Non-Native
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut grass	Non-Native
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft chess	Non-Native
Bromus madritensis	Foxtail chess, madrid brome	Non-Native
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	Non-Native
Cynosurus echinatus	Bristly dogtail grass	Non-Native
Deschampsia danthonioides	Annual hair grass	Native
Elymus caput-medusae	Medusa head	Non-Native
Festuca bromoides	Brome fescue	Non-Native
Festuca idahoensis	Blue bunchgrass	Native
Festuca microstachys	Small fescue	Native
Festuca myuros	Rattail fescue	Non-Native
Festuca perennis	Ryegrass	Non-Native
Glyceria declinata	Low manna grass	Non-Native
Holcus lanatus	Common velvet grass	Non-Native
Hordeum marinum subsp. *gussoneanum*	Mediterranean barley	Non-Native
Hordeum murinum	Wall barley	Non-Native
Leersia oryzoides	Rice cutgrass	Native
Paspalum dilatatum	Dallis grass	Non-Native
Paspalum distichum	Knot grass	Native
Poa annua	Annual blue grass	Non-Native
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual rabbitfoot grass	Non-Native
Stipa pulchra	Purple needle grass	Native
POLYGONACEAE		
Persicaria amphibia	Water smartweed	Native
Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed	Non-Native
Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel	Non-Native
Rumex conglomeratus	Green dock	Non-Native
Rumex crispus	Curly dock	Non-Native
Rumex pulcher	Fiddle dock	Non-Native
RANUNCULACEAE		
Ranunculus muricatus	Spiny fruit buttercup	Non-Native

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RHAMNACEAE		
Frangula californica	California coffee berry	Native
ROSACEAE		
Aphanes occidentalis	Lady's mantle	Native
Malus domestica	Paradise apple	Non-Native
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot tree	Non-Native
Prunus dulcis	Almond	Non-Native
Pyracantha sp.	Firethorn	Non-Native
Pyrus calleryana	Callery pear	Non-Native
Pyrus communis	Common pear	Non-Native
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry	Non-Native
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	Native
RUBIACEAE		
Galium aparine	Goose grass	Native
Sherardia arvensis	Field madder	Non-Native
RUTACEAE		
Citrus sp.	Citrus Tree	Native/Non-Native
SALICACEAE		
Populus fremontii subsp. *fremontii*	Fremont cottonwood	Native
Salix gooddingii	Black willow	Native
Salix laevigata	Red willow	Native
SCROPHULARIACEAE		
Verbascum thapsus	Woolly mullein	Non-Native
SOLANACEAE		
Solanum xanti	Nightshade	Native
THEMIDACEAE		
Brodiaea elegans	Harvest brodiaea	Native
Dipterostemon capitatus	Blue dicks	Native
Triteleia hyacinthina	White brodiaea	Native
TYPHACEAE		
Typha sp.	Cattail	Native/Non-Native