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# BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APN 416-051-017-000, PLN 240274

26170 Rinconada Drive, Carmel Valley, CA 93924



Prepared For: Justin Kantor and Jamie Doglione  
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March 11, 2025

# PROPERTY PROFILE

**DATE:** March 11, 2025

**PREPARED BY:** Nicole Nedeff, Consulting Ecologist.  
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**Owner:** Justin Kantor, 26170 Rinconada Drive, Carmel Valley, CA  
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**SITE NAME, APN, PLN:** Kantor/Doglione, APN 416-051-017-000, PLN 240274

**PHYSICAL ADDRESS:** 26170 Rinconada Drive, Carmel Valley, CA 93924

**ACREAGE:** Total acreage in subject parcel = 2.089 acres = 91,020 sq.ft.

**USGS QUAD:** Boundary of Seaside/Spreckels USGS 7.5' quadrangles, T16S, R2E, section 16.

**MONTEREY COUNTY PLANNING AREA:** Toro.

**ZONING/PRESENT LAND USE:** Monterey County Zoning Designation = RDR/B-8-VS. The Zoning code designation indicates that under Title 21, the property is zoned Rural Density Residential in a B-8 district, with a 100-foot front yard setback required from Laureles Grade, a maximum gross density of 5+ acres per unit, and occurring in a Visually Sensitive area.

The B-8 zoning is explained in Section 21.42.030.H, of Monterey County's Zoning Code, as "The purpose of the "B-8" Zoning District is to restrict development and/or intensification of land use in areas where, due to water supply, water quality, sewage disposal capabilities, traffic impacts or similar measurable public-facility type constraints, additional development and/or intensification of land use if found to be detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the area, or the County as a whole. For the purpose of this Section "intensification" means the change in the use of a building site which increases the demand on the constraint(s) which caused the "B-8" District to be applied over that use existing at that time the "B-8" District is applied to the property. The "B-8" District does not affect... construction of the first single family dwelling on a building site or additions to dwellings, guesthouses, non-habitable structures accessory to a dwelling use".

The Project site is not within the Visually Sensitive area designated by the Scenic Highway Corridors and Visual Sensitivity Map of the Toro Land Use Plan, however the zoning designation does include a Visually Sensitive (VS) overlay, which is intended to provide regulations for the review of development in those areas of Monterey County where development could potentially create adverse visual impacts when viewed from a common public viewing area.

**SITE LOCATION:** The site proposed for a new, single family, residential dwelling is east of Laureles Grade just north of the summit in an area with similar residential homes on large lots. The primary access to the parcel is a currently unpaved driveway off Rinconada Drive. Although the physical address of the property is a street address in "Carmel Valley", this area of

unincorporated Monterey County is affiliated with the Washington Union and Salinas school districts.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The proposed project involves the construction of a new, single family residential home on an undeveloped parcel.

**SITE VISIT:** February 22, 2025.

**HABITAT IN PROJECT AREA:** Cleared Northern Coastal Scrub and ruderal vegetation, with scattered coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), a planted Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and herbaceous ground cover.

**SIGNIFICANT BIOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES:** None observed in the project area.

## 1. INTRODUCTION and PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

In February 2025, I was retained by property owner Justin Kantor to prepare a Biological Assessment for an undeveloped parcel just east of Laureles Grade in the Monterey County Toro Planning Area, APN 416-051-017-000. The physical address for the approximately 2.09-acre parcel is 26170 Rinconada Drive, Carmel Valley, CA 93924, and primary access to the project site is from Rinconada Drive, off Laureles Grade. Secondary access can be obtained directly off Laureles Grade along an unimproved driveway through adjoining properties. The parcel currently supports a chicken coop, storage container, animal enclosure and a trailer.

The project site is located on coarse, rocky and somewhat clayey soils derived from interbedded shale and sandstone in the silicious Monterey Formation. While some areas on the property exceed 25-percent slope, the proposed house location is situated in a very gently sloping portion of the parcel.

Due to the topography of the site and existing vegetation, the proposed dwelling and other improvements will not be visible from Laureles Grade or a public viewing area. Existing trees along Laureles Grade and on the adjacent properties screen the subject parcel from view while traveling the scenic corridor of Laureles Grade. Even without screening provided by trees along Laureles Grade, proposed development on the Kantor parcel would not be visible due to the site being situated at a lower elevation below existing homes. The proposed Kantor dwelling will overlook other Rural Density Residential properties along private residential roads towards the north and east.

The generally north/northeast-facing parcel has been cleared of its original Northern Coastal Scrub vegetation cover and weedy, non-native plants. Analysis of historic Google Earth aerial photo imagery shows that the canopy of scattered oaks remains intact and has not been impacted during vegetation clearing. Very little bare soil is exposed and grassy, herbaceous vegetation and forbs have recruited on cleared ground.

Currently, there is no significant natural vegetation in the project area except for several small stands and solitary coast live oaks which were carefully avoided during recent land clearing. One large, planted Monterey pine is located on the western boundary of the subject parcel. The

site has largely been cleared of shrubby vegetation to facilitate site survey/assessment activities and continues to be mowed to reduce fuel loads and non-native plants.

The original plant cover was composed of Northern Coastal Scrub vegetation, which is a habitat type dominated by shrubs dependent on occasional moisture provided by maritime-driven advection fog. The indicator shrubs characteristic of Northern Coastal Scrub habitat typically sprout from burls and root crowns when cut or burned, and indeed, most of the parcel supports vigorously sprouting coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and other shrubs characteristic of this natural community. Unfortunately, there also is an abundant population of non-native and highly invasive French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), that was present in the matrix of Northern Coastal Scrub habitat and is now resprouting after mowing. A full plant list of species observed on the parcel is included in Appendix B.

Figure 1 depicts the Kantor project site in the Toro Planning Area. The Monterey County parcel map is presented in Figure 2. The property owner provided the topographic survey map in Figure 3 and preliminary site plan in Figure 4.

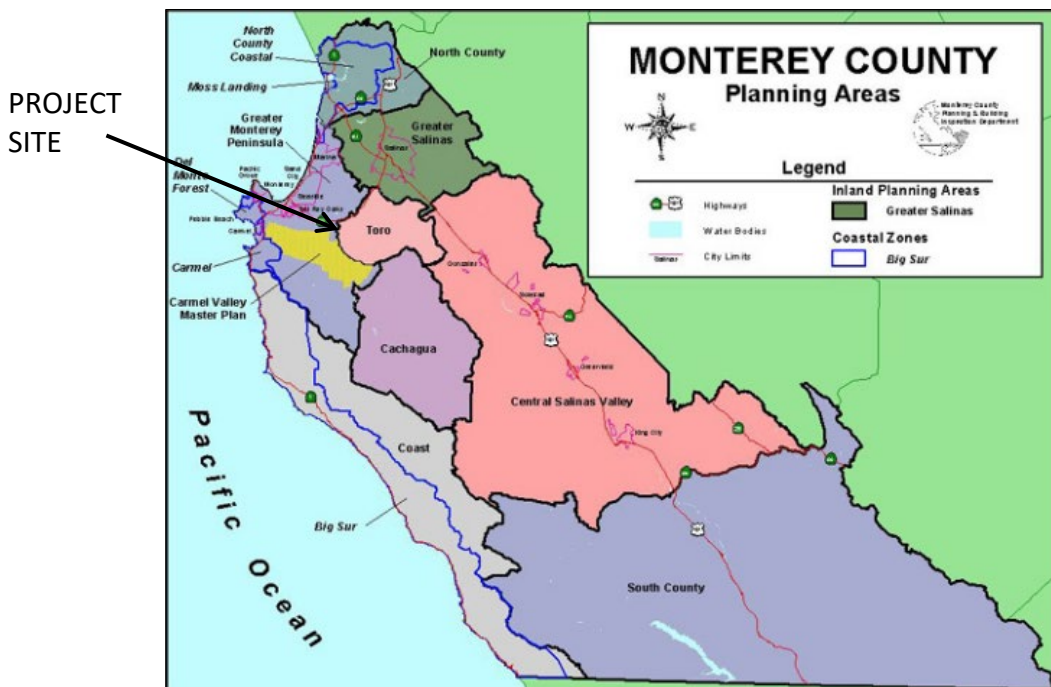
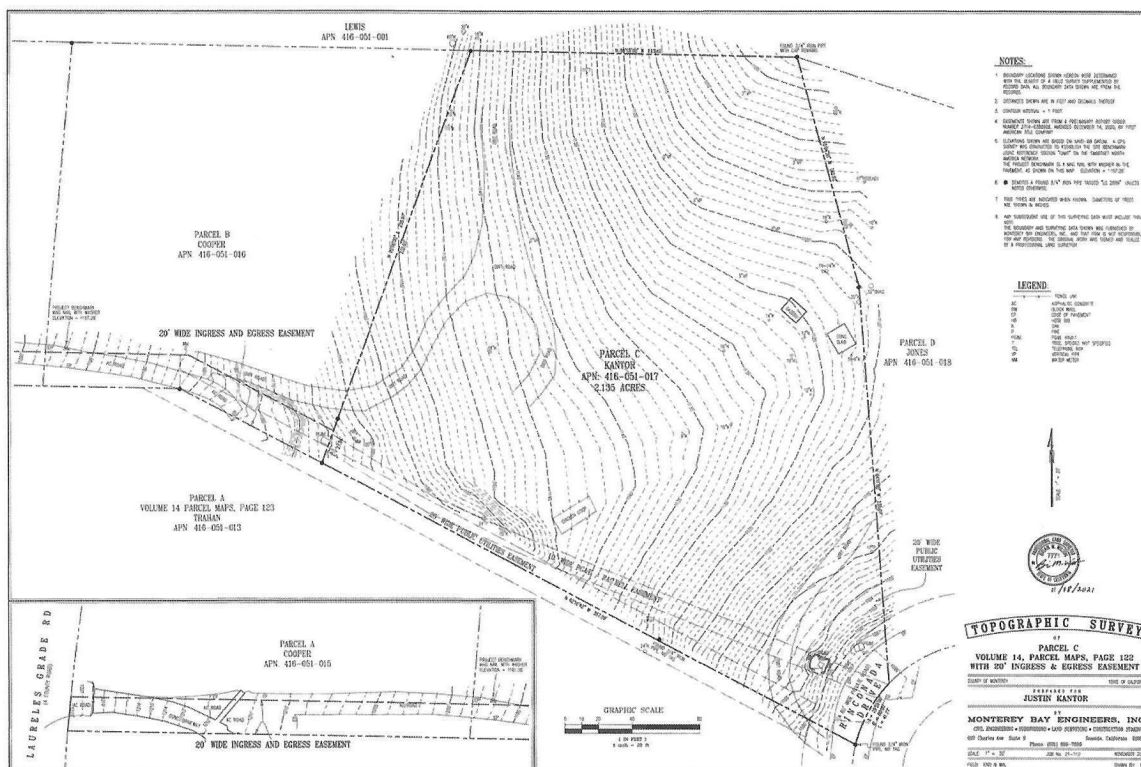
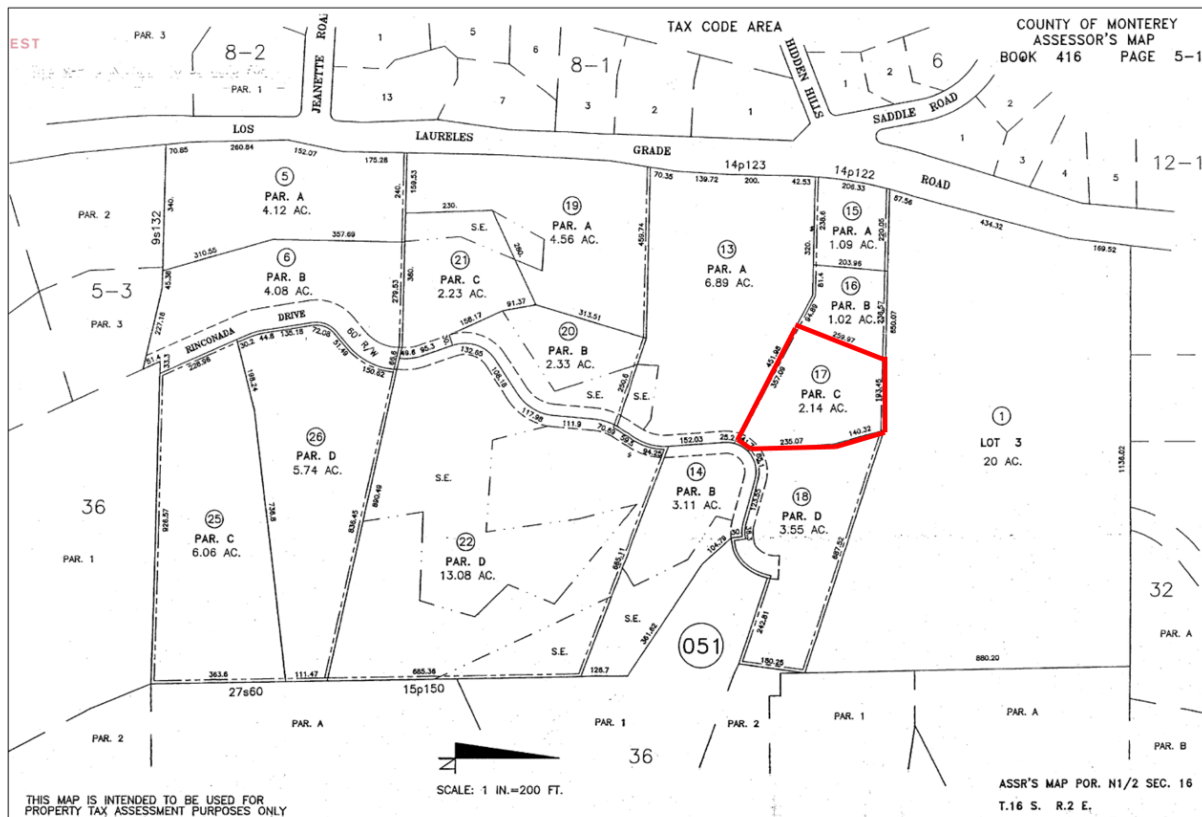


FIGURE 1 – Project site on map of Monterey County Planning Areas.









- Identify and map significant biological features.
- Assess potential impacts to biological resources.
- Consider site conditions for potential restoration strategies, if needed.
- Consider recommendations to reduce or eliminate potential impacts to biological resources, if needed.

On-site botanical and habitat survey of the entire Kantor property and areas adjoining the parcel boundary was conducted on February 22, 2025. Prior to the February 22, 2025, field survey, California Department of Fish and Wildlife - California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) RareFind computer print-outs and BIOS maps were consulted for the general region around Carmel Valley, Laureles Grade, Highway 68 and the Corral de Tierra region. CNDDDB database information displays several records, or "element occurrences", of sensitive or special status species occurring immediately adjacent to the subject parcel and in the general vicinity. Specific habitat requirements for two of the element occurrences in this general region are found on and near the Kantor project site, however the parcel had been heavily modified by mowing and vegetation clearing prior to the site survey for the Biological Assessment.

The project area is noted by the red star on the attached CNDDDB map (Figure 5) and element occurrences in the broader general vicinity are listed in Appendix A. Common names of plants and animals are noted on the map in Figure 5, with scientific names listed in Appendix A.

The CNDDDB map depicts a yellow overprint over the eastern portion of the region mapped in Figure 5, which indicates the potential occurrence of Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) anywhere in this broad area.

In addition, a query of the California Native Plant Society web-based "Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plant Species" was consulted to identify occurrences of special status plants in the region and natural communities where the subject parcel is located.

The February 2025 botanical survey and biological resource site inspection around and through the project area was conducted on foot in a tight, serpentine pattern. The winter survey period was optimal to identify nesting raptors, however was not ideal to record other nesting birds or sensitive native, flowering plant species that could potentially occupy the project site. That said, the survey period was entirely appropriate for the identification of rare shrubs and typical indicator plant and wildlife species common in Northern Coastal Scrub and Oak Woodland habitat types that occur in and around the project area.

Common names for plants and wildlife species are noted with scientific names when they are first mentioned in the text and thereafter only common names are used. Scientific nomenclature for plants described in this report follows conventions used in Matthews and Mitchell (2015), and Baldwin, et al (2012).

A short list of bird species noted during the biological survey and a full plant list of species observed in the project area are included in Appendix B.

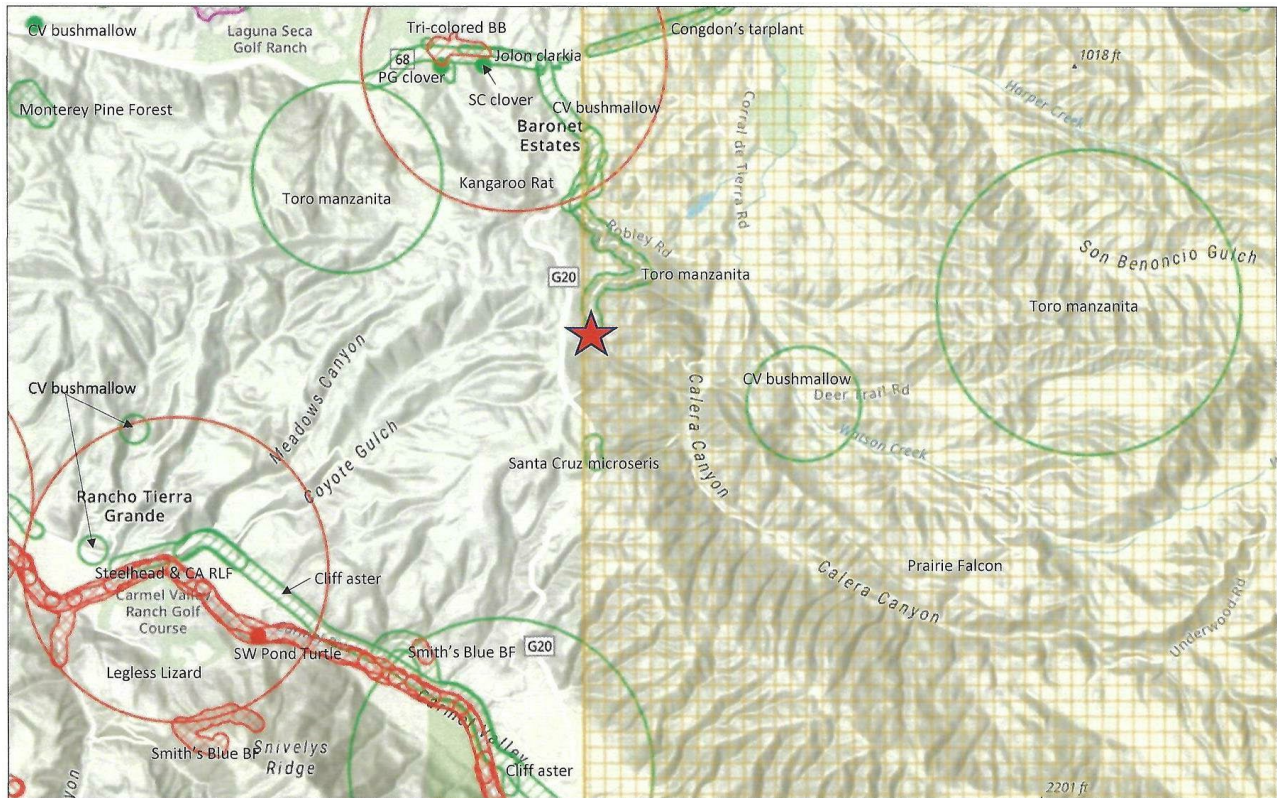


FIGURE 5 – CNDDDB map of sensitive habitats, plants and wildlife species in and around the Kantar property (February 2025 data). The Kantar project site is marked with the red star.

### 3. SURVEY RESULTS

Historical aerial images available on Google Earth were consulted prior to the February 2025 site visit to determine when the parcel was cleared and it appears that the property was mowed sometime between June and August 2020. At the time of the February 2025 biological survey, native vegetation and weedy invasive plants were vigorously resprouting from cut stems and a variety of native and non-native forbs and grasses were evident.

During site survey in February 2025, adjoining properties were inspected from the Kantar parcel boundary to assess native Northern Coastal Scrub vegetation characteristics and species composition in areas presumably not cleared or mowed. The adjacent Coastal Scrub habitat areas supported a predominance of non-native, weedy plants, in addition to mature, and over-mature and dying Northern Coastal Scrub indicator plants.

Prior to mowing, natural vegetation cover on the proposed project site was composed of mature Coastal Scrub indicator species and scattered coast live oaks, with herbaceous species and forbs below the shrub and tree canopy. No mowing has occurred below the tree canopy in the small Oak Woodland patch on the eastern margin of the parcel and the scattered oaks throughout the property have been limbed up for fire clearance, but otherwise left intact.

Currently, the mowed areas of Northern Coastal Scrub vegetation on the parcel support a typical assemblage of native shrubs, including coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California sage (*Artemisia californica*), sticky monkey-flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*) and many patches of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Several fuchsia-flowered gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*) and one elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) were noted, and resprouting, non-native French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) is also present in abundance.

For a full plant list please refer to Appendix B.

3.1. **SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES:** No sensitive or special status plants or animals listed by the California Native Plant Society, State of California, or the Federal Government as Rare, Threatened or Endangered were observed on the property.

**A. Animals:** No wildlife, other than evidence of gophers and several bird observations, was documented in the project area. No appropriate habitat exists on the Kantor parcel for any of the uncommon wildlife species and birds documented by CNDDDB in the Highway 68 corridor and along the Carmel River.

**B. Plants:** Within a two-mile radius of the Kantor parcel are several element occurrences shown in green circles and polygons on the regional CNDDDB map (Figure 5). The circles and polygons depict several known locations of special status plants documented in the general region surrounding the Kantor property. Most of the uncommon plant species documented in the vicinity by CNDDDB do not have appropriate habitat conditions on the Kantor parcel.

- The CNDDDB map shows an element occurrence of Toro manzanita (*Arctostaphylos montereyensis*) immediately north of the Kantor driveway access and along Rinconada Drive. This uncommon manzanita species is endemic to Monterey County and is typical in Maritime Chaparral vegetation in Fort Ord and Toro Park. No cut burls or resprouting manzanita were observed anywhere on the Kantor property or along Rinconada Drive within twenty (20) feet of either side of the Kantor property boundary.
- The unique Carmel Valley bushmallow (*Malacothamnus palmeri* var. *involucratus*) is also noted nearby, particularly along Toro Road north of the Kantor parcel. This woolly-leaved, endemic shrub is found in the matrix of Northern Coastal Scrub vegetation on rocky soils derived from the Monterey Formation shale. This species thrives after fire and tends to diminish in extent in the absence of fire. This species was not observed on the Kantor parcel and was not seen in unaltered Coastal Scrub vegetation immediately outside of the Kantor property boundary.
- Santa Cruz microseris (*Microseris decipiens*, aka *Stebbinsoseris decipiens*), is a small dandelion-like plant that has been documented in high quality Coastal Prairie habitat along Laureles Grade near the junction of Camino Escondido Road. No suitable habitat occurs on the Kantor parcel and this species was not observed.

3.2. **NESTING BIRDS:** No nesting or roosting birds were observed during field work for this Biological Assessment. Casual avian observations during the February 2025 biological survey are noted in Appendix B.



3.3. **ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS:** No regionally significant or unique, environmentally sensitive habitat types occur on the Kantor parcel.

3.4 **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:** The proposed residential development of the Kantor property should not impact any coast live oaks and the tentative site plan shared by the owner avoids all existing oaks on the parcel. No development, other than driveway access from Rinconada Drive, is proposed on slopes in excess of 25-percent. There will be no visual impacts in the viewshed of Laureles Grade or any public viewing areas.

The Kantor parcel occurs in a Very High Fire Severity Zone and will require special consideration for non-combustible landscaping within five feet of structures and proactive limbing of trees, as well as reduction in fuel biomass within 100-feet of the primary structure. The vegetation clearing that has occurred on the subject parcel has not impacted sensitive habitat or plants and animals, and has essentially reduced fire hazards by eliminating flammable, over-mature shrubs and non-native species.

**Development of the Kantor residential site will not impact significant natural habitat, protected oak trees, or sensitive biological resources.**

Figure 6 is a vegetation map of the Kantor property and Figures 7, 8 and 9 depict general conditions around the parcel.



Figure 6 – General vegetation map of the Kantor parcel, imagery from Monterey County online Internet site.





Figure 7 – Driveway to Kantor building site off Rinconada Drive. White storage facility visible in center/right of photograph, with large, planted Monterey pine in top/center and uncleared habitat on adjoining property left of center.



Figure 8 – Looking generally north from Kantor building site towards the fenced animal enclosure and beyond towards unmowed habitat typical of the general area.





Figure 9 – Resprouting shrubs and non-native grasses and forbs recruiting in cleared areas.

#### 4. SUGGESTIONS TO REDUCE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

General resource management policies in the County of Monterey, Toro Planning Area require that development activities, including vegetation removal, excavation, grading, filling and the construction of roads and structures, shall have a less than significant impact on special status plants, wildlife and natural communities. With the following specifications incorporated into this project, the development of the Kantor residential dwelling site will have a less than significant impact on the project site and the surrounding environment.

4.1. GEOTECH CONDITIONS: Conform to any conditions outlined in the Geotechnical/Soils Report that are required. Erosion prevention Best Management Practices should be utilized during all phases of construction.

4.2. GRUBBED VEGETATION or FILL MATERIAL: All loose material, debris and grubbed weedy vegetation shall be removed from the work site. Care should be taken to very carefully remove highly invasive French broom so that no biomass or seeds found on this extremely invasive species are distributed on-site.

4.3. INVASIVE PLANTS: Maintain active and rigorous weed eradication to control invasive, non-native plant species throughout the property, particularly French broom and poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). Attention should be focused on disturbed soil in the project area to remove undesirable invasive plants that readily recruit in disturbed sites.

4.4. CONTROL DUST: Maintain a dust-free environment, to the extent possible, by sprinkling disturbed soil during site preparation and construction activities. Soils derived from Monterey Formation shale can contain harmful dust particulates high in silica.

4.5. SEEDING POST-CONSTRUCTION: Unless incorporated in the implementation of the site-specific Landscape Plan, seed disturbed areas of bare soil with an erosion control mix of native grass seed that includes blue wild rye (*Elymus glauca*), purple needle-grass (*Stipa pulchra*) and California brome (*Bromus carinatus*).

4.6. LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS: To the extent possible, prioritize the use of native plant species in landscaping in order to create habitat conditions favorable for local pollinators, birds and wildlife species.

## 5. CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Development of the Kantor residential site is proposed in a largely disturbed Northern Coastal Scrub habitat area that still supports scattered coast live oaks. No sensitive plants, habitats or animal species occur in the project area. With the recommendations suggested above, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on natural communities, viewsheds, plants and animals protected by local, state or federal regulations.

## REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A

### Federal or State Status and California Rare Plant Rank for Significant Natural Communities, Plants and Wildlife in the Vicinity of APN 416-051-017

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>CNPS</u>	<u>Habitat</u>
<b>PLANTS</b>					
<i>Allium hickmanii</i>	Hickman's onion			1B.2	CP
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i>	Hooker's manzanita			1B.2	MC
<i>Arctostaphylos montereyensis</i>	Toro manzanita			1B.2	MC
<i>Castilleja latifolia</i>	Monterey Indian paintbrush			4.3	CBS, NCS
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Monterey ceanothus			4.2	MC
<i>Centromadia parryi</i>	Congdon's tarplant			1B.1	CP, G
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>compactum</i>	Compact cobwebby thistle			1B.2	NCS, CP
<i>Clarkia jolonensis</i>	Jolon clarkia			1B.2	G
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	Seaside bird's beak		E	1B.1	C,MC,NCS,OW
<i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i>	Hutchinson's larkspur			1B.2	C,CP,NCS
<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	Umbrella larkspur			1B.3	OW
<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>	Eastwood's goldenbush			1B.2	MC, MPF
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i>	small-leaved lomatium			4.2	MC, MPF
<i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutus</i>	Carmel Valley bush mallow			1B.2	NCS
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>arachnoidea</i>	Carmel Valley cliff aster			1B.2	cliffs in shale
<i>Piperia michaeli</i>	Michael's rein-orchid			4.2	MC, NCS
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i>	Hooked popcorn flower.			1B2	CP
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i>	Santa Cruz microseris			1B.2	G
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover			1B.1	G, CP
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i>	Pacific Grove clover		R	1B.1	CP, MPF
<b>ANIMALS</b>					
<b>Reptiles/Fish/Amphibians</b>					
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	SW Pond Turtle	PT	SC		rivers, ponds
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California Tiger Salamander	T	T		ponds near grasslands
<i>Anniela pulchra</i>	Legless Lizard		SC		sandy areas
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	Coast Horned Lizard	SC	SC, CP		G,C,CS,MC
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped Garter Snake	FSS	SC		Riparian, pools

<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California Red-legged Frog	T	FP,SC	ponds, creeks with pools
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Coast Range Newt		SC	creeks with pools, ponds
<i>Ohchoryincus mykiss irideus</i>	Steelhead	T		Carmel River
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Dipodomys heermanni goldmani</i>	Heerman's Kangaroo Rat	FP		C, NCS
<i>Lasirius cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat			trees, mosaic habitats
<i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	Monterey Dusky-footed Woodrat	SC	SC	CS,OW, riparian, MEF
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger		SC	G, CP
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored Blackbird		E	reedy marshes
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift		SC	cliffs
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler		SC	riparian
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon		SC	G,OW,CP, CS, MC
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Peregrine Falcon		E	cliffs, bridges
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	Obscure or Fogbelt Bumblebee		SC	MPF,MC,CP, NCS, OW
<i>Danus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly winter roost	CE		Grasslands, roost trees
<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	Smith's Blue Butterfly	E		RW groves CS

#### Abbreviations for Status Codes

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

R = Rare

CE = Candidate for Endangered status

SC = Species of Special Concern, \* indicates potential status change

CP = Protected under California Code of Regulations

FP = Protected under California Fish and Game Codes

FSS = Forest Service Sensitive Species

1B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

1B.1 = Seriously endangered in California

1B.2 = Moderately endangered in California

1B.3 = Not very endangered in California

4 = Plants of limited distribution in California - A Watch List

4.2 = Fairly Endangered in California

4.3 = Not very endangered in California

#### Habitat Abbreviations

C = Chaparral

MPF = Monterey Pine Forest



G = Foothill and Valley Grassland  
OW = Oak Woodland  
CP = Coastal Prairie  
NCS = Northern Coastal Scrub  
MC = Maritime Chaparral

RW = Redwood Forest  
MEF = Mixed Evergreen Forest  
MCF = Mixed Coniferous Forest  
CBS = Coastal Bluff Scrub  
R = Riparian

## APPENDIX B – PLANT LIST

Project Area – APN 416-051-017

Plant Species and Birds Observed on February 22, 2025

### Trees:

*Pinus radiata*, Monterey pine (one tree)

*Quercus agrifolia*, coast live oak

### Shrubs:

*Acmispon glaber*, deerweed

*Artemisia californica*, coast sagebrush

*Baccharis pilularis*, coyotebrush

*Diplacus aurantiacus*, sticky monkeyflower

*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*, golden yarrow

*Frangula californica*, coffeeberry

*Genista monspessulana*, French broom \*

*Heteromeles arbutifolia*, toyon

*Rhamnus crocea*, redberry

*Ribes speciosum*, fuchsia-flowered gooseberry

*Sambucus mexicana*, elderberry

*Solanum xantii*, poison nightshade

*Toxicodendron diversilobum*, poison oak

### Forbs and Ferns:

*Acmispon parviflorus*, small-flowered lotus

*Amsinckia* sp., fiddleneck

*Anagallis (Lysimachia) arvensis*, scarlet pimpernel \* (also blue flowered color morphs)

*Anthriscus caucalis*, bur-chervil \*

*Brassica nigra*, black mustard \*

*Calystegia macrostegia* subsp. *cyclostegia*, coast morning-glory

*Carduus pycnocephalus*, Italian thistle \*

*Carpobrotus chilense*, ice plant \*

*Chenopodium* sp., goosefoot

*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, soap plant

*Cirsium vulgare*, bull thistle \*

*Claytonia perfoliata*, miner's lettuce

*Clinopodium douglasii*, yerba buena

*Conium maculatum*, poison hemlock \*

*Eschscholzia californica*, California poppy

*Galium californicum*, California bedstraw

*Galium porrigens*, climbing bedstraw

*Gazania* or *Arctotis* sp., "freeway" daisy \*

*Geranium dissectum*, cut-leaved geranium \*

*Horkelia californica*, California horkelia

*Lythrum hyssopifolia*, loosestrife \*

*Malva parviflora*, cheeseweed \*

*Marah fabacea*, wild cucumber

*Medicago polymorpha*, bur clover \*

*Pseudognaphalium californicum*, California cudweed  
*Pseudognaphalium ramossissimum*, pink everlasting  
*Ranunculus californicus*, common buttercup  
*Rumex crispus*, curly dock \*  
*Sanicula crassicaulis*, gambleweed  
*Scrophularia californica*, bee plant  
*Sisyrinchium bellum*, blue-eyed grass  
*Sonchus oleraceus*, sow thistle \*  
*Stachys bullata*, woodmint  
*Sylibum marianum*, milk thistle \*  
*Taraxacum officinale*, dandelion \*  
*Trifolium hirtum*, rose clover \*  
*Verbena lasiostachys* var. ?, vervian

#### **Grasses and Grass-like Plants:**

*Aira caryophyllea*, silver hair grass \*  
*Avena fatua*, wild oats \*  
*Bromus carinatus*, California brome  
*Bromus diandrus*, ripgut brome \*  
*Bromus hordeaceus*, soft chess \*  
*Elymus glaucus*, blue wild rye, aka western ryegrass  
*Festuca myuros*, rattail fescue \*  
*Melica imperfecta*, little California melica  
*Stipa* sp, needlegrass (immature)

\* Non-native, invasive plant

#### **BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED:**

Cooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*  
 Western Scrub-Jay, *Aphelocoma californica*  
 Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*  
 California Quail, *Callipepla californica*  
 Anna's Hummingbird, *Calypte anna*  
 Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*  
 Northern Flicker, *Colaptes auratus*  
 American Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
 Steller's Jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri*  
 Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*  
 Acorn Woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*  
 California Towhee, *Pipilo crissalis*  
 Black Phoebe, *Sayornis nigricans*  
 Western Bluebird, *Sialia mexicana*  
 Ring-necked Dove, *Streptopelia capicola*  
 California Thrasher, *Toxostoma redivivum*  
 Mourning Dove, *Zenaida macroura*  
 Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
 White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*