

**SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT
YOUNTVILLE HILL WINERY/CS2 WINES
7400 & 7420 ST. HELENA HIGHWAY
YOUNTVILLE, NAPA COUNTY, CA**

June 2, 2014

Prepared for:

**Mr. Eric Sklar
CS2 Wines, LLC
P.O. Box 47
Oakville, CA 94562**

Prepared by:

**Jane Valerius, Botanist
Jane Valerius Environmental Consulting
2893A Scotts Right of Way
Sebastopol, CA 95472
(707) 529-2394
Email: jvalerius@earthlink.net**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION1
METHODS.....2
RESULTS.....3
 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES/HABITAT TYPES3
 SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS4
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....4

Attachments:

- Attachment A: List of special status plants that could potentially occur in the study area
- Attachment B: List of plants observed during surveys.

Special Status Plant Report Yountville Hill Winery, Napa County, CA

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Erick Sklar of CS Wines, LLC contracted with Jane Valerius Environmental Consulting to conduct a habitat assessment of the 10.89-acre parcel for the proposed Yountville Hill Winery located in the central portion of Napa County. The project is comprised of two parcels with the 7420 St. Helena Highway parcel (APN 031-130-028) being 2.72 acres and the 7400 St. Helena Highway parcel (APN 031-130-029) comprising 8.17 acres. As part of the Habitat Assessment one of the mitigation measures was to conduct plant surveys within the flowering season for special status plants. This report provides the results of full season, protocol level plant surveys conducted for the Yountville Hill Winery project.

Site Location

The polygon-shaped parcel is located in the Yountville Hills in the central portion of the Napa Valley, on the east side of St. Helena Highway, south of St Helena and North of Yountville, Napa County. The project site is situated within the Napa River watershed of which Napa River is fed by multiple tributaries. Napa River flows from north to south in the Valley and is more than 1 mile north and east of the project site, on the east side of Yountville Hills

The surrounding environs are primarily vineyards on the flat lands, and mixed hardwood forest on the eastern slopes of Mount Veeder, located 4.55 miles to the southwest. Yountville Hill on the south and west side supports oak woodland and oak forest on the north and east slopes. Two anthropogenic structures occur on the parcel, a 2,600 square foot (sq. ft) wine cave and associated pump station and gravel parking lot at the western end, and a 1970's unoccupied three story structure and associated garage at the eastern edge of the property. Landscaping occurs around the three story structure.

METHODS

Surveys for special status plants were conducted by Jane Valerius, botanist. Surveys were conducted on October 10, 2013 and April 3, May 8, and June 1, 2014. Prior to the surveys a list of special status plants that could potentially occur within the project area was reviewed. This list was based on a review of records for special status plants based on a search of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB 2014) for the Rutherford and Yountville U.S. Geologic Service 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle which provided a three-mile radius around the proposed project area. The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (2014) was also conducted. The list of special status plant species with the potential to occur in the area is provided as Attachment A. Taxonomy was based on *The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin et. al. 2012).

The plant surveys were conducted in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) guidelines which required that surveys be conducted at the time of year when special status plants are most identifiable, which is usually when they are flowering and that all plants identifiable at the times of the survey were identified to the level that would allow determination of their status. For all of the plant surveys, the project area was walked and all plant species identifiable at the time of the survey were noted. A list of plant species noted during 2013 and 2014 surveys is provided as Attachment B.

RESULTS

Vegetation Communities/Habitat Types

Five vegetation community types occur on the property. These are: 1) *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance or coast live oak woodland; 2) *Avena (barbata, fatua)* Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands or wild oats grasslands (also commonly referred to as non-native grasslands); 3) mixed riparian woodland; 4) landscaped areas and 5) vineyard. Vegetation community types are classified using The Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer, et. al. 2009) where appropriate.

Quercus agrifolia Woodland Alliance/Coast Live Oak Woodland: This is the main vegetation community type on the property and comprises approximately 6.4 acres of the project site. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) is the dominant species with a non-native grassland herbaceous understory. Other species of oak also occur within this vegetation type including black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*) and a few valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) in the low-lying areas of the property. Buckeye trees (*Aesculus californica*) also common in this vegetation type and often are found surrounding some of the larger, mature oak trees. Shrub species noted on in the vegetation type included toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), common manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *manzanita*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). A native vine species, Dutchman's pipe or pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*) is also common in the tree understory. Non-native olive trees (*Olea europea*), non-native fruiting almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*) and non-native fruiting pear trees (*Pyrus communis*) also occur within the oak woodland.

Avena (barbata, fatua) Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands or wild oats grasslands: This vegetation type occurs as an herbaceous understory under the oak woodland and in the non-woody open grassland areas of the property. This type is also commonly called non-native grassland. A ruderal or weedy version of this vegetation type occurs in the southwestern corner (see Vegetation Exhibit) and comprises approximately 0.6 acres of the project site. Wild oats (*Avena barbata* and *A. fatua*) are the dominant non-native grasses on the property. Other non-native grasses on the site include dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordaeceus*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), and rye grass (*Festuca perennis*). One native grass species, blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*) does occur in the type and is also common in the oak understory but is not a dominant species within the grassland.

Mixed Riparian Woodland: This vegetation type is restricted to the creek channels that occur on the western portion of the property and has a mixture of tree species with no one species being dominant. This type comprises approximately 0.9 acres of the project area. Tree species associated with this type include native arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*, non-native weeping willow, *Salix* sp.), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), English walnut (*Juglans regia*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), coast live oak, valley oak, black acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), and English hawthorn (*Craetegus laevigata*). One Canary

Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) occurs along the creek near the culverted creek crossing. Non-native Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) forms thickets along the creek bank and as an understory shrub layer to the trees. Giant reed (*Arundo donax*), a noxious weedy species, also occurs along the creek near the culverted creek crossing. Non-native heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*) and golden bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*) also occur within the creek riparian woodland.

Landscaped Areas: This vegetation community type occurs at the existing house and comprises approximately 0.1 acres of the project site. Vegetation is non-native and includes a row of Italian cedar (*Cupressus sempervirens*) trees along the driveway near the existing house, along herbaceous species including Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), French lavender (*Lavendula dentata*), Santa Barbara or Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*), Jupiter's beard or red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.)

Vineyard: This vegetation type occurs in the northwestern corner on parcel APN 031-130-028 and comprises approximately 2.2 acres of the project site. Vegetation consists primarily of wine grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) and a small grove of redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in the center of the vineyard. Understory vegetation in the vineyard consists of weedy, non-native forbs such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and non-native grasses.

Special Status Plants

Plant surveys conducted were floristic, meaning that every plant identifiable at the time of the survey was recorded and identified to determine its rarity status. No special status plants were observed during the appropriately timed protocol-level seasonal surveys. Many native occur on the site but none of them qualify as special status. A list of plants observed is provided as Attachment B.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

No special status plant species were found as part of surveys conducted in October 2013 and April, May and June 2014 for the proposed Yountville Hill Winery project site. Surveys were conducted during the flowering season when special status plants would have been identifiable if present. Since no special status plants were found, no impacts or mitigation measures are required for special status plants.

ATTACHMENT A

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Plant Species in the Study Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status USFWS/ CDFW/ CNPS list	Habitat Affinities and Blooming Period/Life Form	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma alopecurus	FE/-/1B	Freshwater marshes and swamps, riparian scrub. 5-365m elevation. Blooms May-July.	None. Typical habitat not present on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napanis</i> Napa false indigo	-/-/1B	Broadleafed upland forest openings, chaparral, cismontane woodland. 120-2000m elevation. Blooms April- July.	None. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Arctostaphylos canescens</i> ssp. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma canescent manzanita	-/-/1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest sometimes on serpentinite. 180-1675m elevation. This species is a highly restricted endemic to red rhyolites in Sonoma County. Blooms January to June.	None. No habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i> Rincon Ridge manzanita	-/-/1B	Chaparral on rhyolitic soils, cismontane woodland. 75-370m elevation. This species is a highly restricted endemic to red rhyolites in Sonoma County. Blooms February-April, sometimes to May.	None. No habitat on site – no rhyolitic soils. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Astragalus claranus</i> Clara Hunt’s milk-vetch	FE/CE/1B	Chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite or volcanic, rocky and clay soils. Microhabitat is open grassy hillsides on exposed shoulders in thin, volcanic clay soils that are moist in spring. 75-370m elevation. Blooms March to May.	None. Typical habitat for this species not present on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Astragalus clevelandii</i> Cleveland’s milk-vetch	-/-/4	Serpentine seeps, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian forest. 200-1500m elevation. Blooms June-September.	None. No habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine	FE/CE/1B	Mesic valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 10-110m elevation. Blooms March-May.	None. Typical habitat for this species not present on site. Not observed during surveys.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status USFWS/ CDFW/ CNPS list	Habitat Affinities and Blooming Period/Life Form	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> Narrow-anthered brodiaea	-/-/1B	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland on volcanic soils. 110-915m elevation. Blooms May-July.	None. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i> Small-flowered calycadenia	-/-/1B	Chaparral, meadows and seeps (volcanic), valley and foothill grassland on roadsides, rocky talus, scree, sometimes serpentinite and sparsely vegetated areas. 5-1500m elevation. Blooms June-September.	None. Typical habitat for this species not present on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE/CT/1B	Valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite. 60-400m elevation. Blooms April-June.	None. No habitat on site (no serpentinite). Not observed during surveys.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>meadii</i> Mead's owls-clover	-/-/1B	Meadows and seeps, vernal pools on gravelly, volcanic or clay soils. 450-475m elevation. Prefers soils of volcanic origin that tend to have a high clay content and be gravelly. Blooms April-May.	None. No habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Soil microhabitat does not occur on the project site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus	-/-/1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, on volcanic or serpentinite soils. 75-1065m elevation. Blooms February-June.	None. No habitat on site. No species of <i>Ceanothus</i> were observed on site.
<i>Ceanothus divergens</i> Calistoga ceanothus	-/-/1B	Chaparral on serpentinite or volcanic or rocky soils. 170-950m elevation. Blooms February-April.	None. No <i>Ceanothus</i> or suitable habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species.
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i> Holly-leaved ceanothus	-/-/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on volcanic or rocky soils. 120-640m elevation. Blooms February-June.	None. No <i>Ceanothus</i> or suitable habitat on site.
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> Sonoma ceanothus	-/-/1B	Chaparral on sandy, serpentinite or volcanic soils. 215-800m elevation. Blooms February-April.	None. No <i>Ceanothus</i> or suitable habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species.
<i>Clarkia breweri</i> Brewer's clarkia	-/-/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, often on serpentinite. 215-1115m. Blooms April-June.	None. No habitat on site. Site is not within elevational range of this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status USFWS/ CDFW/ CNPS list	Habitat Affinities and Blooming Period/Life Form	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i> Tracy's clarkia	-/-/4	Openings in chaparral, sometimes on serpentinite. 65-650m elevation. Blooms April-July	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i> or <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i> Soft bird's-beak	FE/CR/1B	Coastal salt marshes and swamps. 0-3m elevation. Blooms July-November.	None. No coastal salt marsh habitat on site.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> Dwarf downingia	-/-/2B	Mesic valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 1-445m elevation. Blooms March-May.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Erigeron greenei</i> Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	-/-/1B	Chaparral on serpentinite or volcanic soils. 80-1005m elevation. Blooms May-September.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Eryngium constancei</i> Loch Lomond coyote-thistle or button celery	FE/CE/1B	Vernal pools. 460-855m elevation. Blooms April-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Harmonia nutans</i> Nodding harmonia	-/-/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on rocky, gravelly or volcanic soils. 75-975m elevation. Blooms March-May.	Low. Potential habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i> Two-carpellate western flax	-/-/1B	Chaparral on serpentinite. 60-1005m elevation. Blooms May-July.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Hesperolinon tehamense</i> Tehama County western flax	-/-/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on serpentinite. 100-1250m elevation. Blooms May-July.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i> Burke's goldfields	FE/CE/1B	Mesic meadows and seeps, vernal pools. 15-600m elevation. Blooms April-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/-/1B	Cismontane woodland, alkaline playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 0-470m elevation. Blooms March-June.	None. Typical habitat for this species not present on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> Jepson's leptosiphon	-/-/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, usually volcanic. 100-500m elevation. Blooms March-May.	Low. Potential habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i> Broad-lobed leptosiphon	-/-/4	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland. 170-1500m elevation. Blooms April-June.	None. Site is not within elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status USFWS/ CDFW/ CNPS list	Habitat Affinities and Blooming Period/Life Form	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE/CE/1B	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, vernal mesic. 15-305m elevation. Blooms April-May.	None. No habitat on site. The grasslands on site are too dry. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Lomatium repostum</i> Napa lomatium	-/-/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on serpentinite. 90-830m elevation. Blooms March-June.	None. No habitat on site. No serpentinite. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i> Cobb Mountain lupine	-/-/1B	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 275-1525m elevation. Blooms March-June.	None. Site is not within elevational range of this species. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i> Mt. Diablo cottonweed	-/-/3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on rocky soils. 45-825m elevation. Blooms March-May.	Low. Potential habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Monardella viridis</i> Green monardella	-/-/4	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. 100-1010m elevation. Blooms June-September.	None. Most of the project site is outside of the elevational range of this species. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> Few-flowered navarretia	FE/CE/1B	Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. 400-855m elevation. Blooms May-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pliantha</i> Many-flowered navarretia	FE/CE/1B	Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. 30-950m elevation. Blooms May-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma beardtongue	-/-/1B	Chaparral on rocky soils. 700-1370m elevation. Blooms April-August.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Plagiobothrys strictus</i> Calistoga allocarya (popcorn-flower)	FE/CT/1B	Alkaline meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools near thermal springs. 90-160m elevation. Blooms March-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Poa napensis</i> Napa bluegrass	FE/CE/1B	Alkaline meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland near thermal springs. 100-200m elevation. Blooms May-August.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status USFWS/ CDFW/ CNPS list	Habitat Affinities and Blooming Period/Life Form	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i> Lobb's aquatic buttercup	-/-/4	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 15-470m elevation. Blooms February-May.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i> Keck's checker-mallow (checkerbloom)	FE/-/1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite or clay. 75-650m elevation. Blooms April-June.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Sidalcea oregana ssp. valida</i> Kenwood Marsh checkermallow (checkerbloom)	FE/CE/1B	Freshwater marshes and swamps. 115-150m elevation. Blooms June-September.	None. No habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i> Green jewel-flower	-/-/1B	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, on serpentinite or rocky soils. 130-760m elevation. Blooms May-July.	None. No habitat onsite. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i> Napa bluecurls	-/-/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 30-680m elevation. Blooms June-October.	None. Typical habitat not present on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> Two-fork clover	FE/-/1B	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite. 5-415 m elevation. Blooms April-June.	Low. Potential habitat on site. Not observed during surveys.
<i>Special Status/Sensitive Natural Communities</i>			
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i>			None

NOTES:

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FE = federally listed Endangered

FT = federally listed Threatened

CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

CE = California listed Endangered

CR = California listed as Rare

CT = California listed as Threatened

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY -

List 1: Plants of highest priority

List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California

List 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and elsewhere

List 2: Plants rare and endangered in California but more common elsewhere

List 3: Plants about which additional data are needed

ATTACHMENT B

Plant species observed at the Yountville Hill Winery Project Site October 10, 22 and 23, 2013 and April 3, May8, and Jun3 1, 2014.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood acacia*
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye
<i>Agapanthus</i> sp.	Agapanthus* -garden herb
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	Water plantain
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Naked ladies*
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	Fiddleneck
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel*
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>manzanita</i>	Common manzanita
<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	Dutchman's pipe or pipevine
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed*
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oats*
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Oats*
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard*
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field mustard*
<i>Briza minor</i>	Small quaking grass*
<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>	Elegant brodiaea
<i>Bromus alopecuroides</i>	Poverty brome*
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome*
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess*
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	Water starwort
<i>Cardamine californica</i>	Milk maids
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle*
<i>Carex barbarae</i>	Santa Barbara sedge
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle*
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Jupiter's beard or red valerian*
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed*
<i>Chamaecybe</i> sp.	Chamaecybe
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soap root
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory*
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle*
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	Winecup fairyfan
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	English hawthorne*
<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey mullein*
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress*
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Dogtail grass*
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Nut sedge
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace*
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue dicks
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort*
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Rock lettuce
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Horseweed*
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican or Santa Barbara daisy*
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red stemmed filaree*

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California fescue
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail fescue*
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye grass*
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers or goose grass*
<i>Galium parietense</i>	Wall bedstraw&
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom*
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf geranium*
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little robin*
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Scented geranium-garden herb*
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy*
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue*
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> spp. <i>leporinum</i>	Hare barley
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's-ear
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Garden iris*
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut*
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Spreading rush
<i>Kickxia elantine</i>	Kickxia*
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce*
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Dead nettle*
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	Sweet pea*
<i>Lavendula dentata</i>	French lavender*
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Dwarf lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover*
<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal*
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky monkeyflower
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly bamboo*
<i>Nasella pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby blue eyes
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive*
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	Sweet cicely
<i>Pellea andromedifolia</i>	Coffee fern
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	Distant phacelia
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass*
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm*
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden bamboo*
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Popcorn flower
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	Foothill plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain*
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's foot grass*
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword fern
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Fruiting almond*
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach*
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Fruiting pear*
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak or Garry oak

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Black oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak
<i>Ranunculus californica</i>	California buttercup
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish*
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	Coffeeberry
<i>Romney coulteri</i>	Matilija poppy*
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Garden rose*
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry*
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel*
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock*
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Weeping willow*
<i>Salvia</i> sp.	Garden salvia*
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple sanicle
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Poison sanicle
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood
<i>Silybum maritanum</i>	Milk thistle*
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i>	Hedge nettle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed*
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	snowberry
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Hedge parsley*
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover*
<i>Trifolium wildenovi</i>	Tomcat clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Verbena</i> sp.	Garden verbena*
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple vetch*
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Spring vetch*
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle*
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved mule's-ears
<i>Yucca</i> sp.	Yucca-garden herb*

* Non-native species