

TAYLOR MOUNTAIN PROPERTIES
BOTANICAL SURVEY

Prepared for:

**Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation
& Open Space District**
747 Mendocino Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

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SONOMA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION
AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

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INTRODUCTION

Circuit Rider Productions Inc. (CRP) has completed the preliminary botanical survey of the Taylor Ranch Properties (the properties). The properties consist of the Russell property (823 acres), Nunes property (120 acres), Bath-Watt property (47 acres), and Matteri property (116 acres). Located southeast of the City of Santa Rosa, the properties consist of relatively steep north and west facing slopes of Taylor Mountain, ranging from approximately 200 feet to 1,360 feet in elevation and bisected by several seasonal streams. The 823-acre Russell property makes up the northwestern flank of Taylor Mountain. The Nunes, and Bath-Watt properties are located to the north of the Russell property, and the Matteri property is located to the west of the Russell property, with access off Petaluma Hill Road.

CRP conducted a botanical survey of the 823-acre Taylor Mountain Ranch Property (Russell property) in June/July 2006. At the request of the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation & Open Space District (SCAPOS), the three adjacent properties that SCAPOS owns in fee title (Nunes, Bath-Watt, and Matteri) have been added to the botanical survey.

CURRENT CONDITIONS/IMPROVEMENTS

A residential compound, including the site of the historical Kawana Springs Resort, is located near the northwest boundary of the Russell property. The Sonoma County Water Agency has an inholding within the Russell property, consisting of two water storage tanks accessible from Kawana Terrace Road. There is a network of ranch roads in various conditions on the Russell, Nunes, and Matteri properties. A gravel road provides access to a radio tower and a barn on the Bath-Watt property. There is an old concrete foundation that fronts Petaluma Hill Road on the Matteri property. A strip of land, approximately 250 feet in width and 1,700 feet in length along the Petaluma Hill Road frontage of the Matteri property has been graded in the past. The Russell property has historically been, and is currently being grazed by cattle. The majority of the acreage on all of the properties is undeveloped and relatively undisturbed and, together, the properties make up a significant amount of natural habitat. Wildlife habitats on the properties include: Annual Grassland, Coastal Oak Woodland, Montane Riparian, Wet Meadow, and Lacustrine (California Department of Forestry, 1988).

METHODOLOGY

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a computerized inventory of the locations of rare, endangered, or threatened plants and animals in California, was queried prior to performing any fieldwork. CRP staff member Rob Evans performed fieldwork on the Russell property on June 21st, July 12th, 19th and 27th, 2006. Fieldwork was conducted on the Bath-Watt, and Nunes properties on January 3, 2007, and January 8, 2007 on the Matteri property. The survey consisted of walking through the various habitat types on the property and noting plants encountered within each habitat type. An

inventory of plant species encountered, along with the habitat type they were found in, is included in this report. The habitat types were mapped onto an air-photo base map (AirPhoto USA, August 2004) utilizing aerial photo interpretation and performing field checks. The Taylor Mountain Properties Botanical Assessment Map is included with this report. The locations of the major infestations of invasive plants encountered during the fieldwork were documented with a hand held GPS unit, utilizing both ESRI ArcPad, and Trimble Pathfinder Office software. Major infestations encountered are depicted on the Taylor Mountain Botanical Assessment Map.

It should be noted that plants flowering in early spring were most likely dormant at the time the fieldwork occurred, and were no longer identifiable. Also, due to grazing of plant material by cattle on the Russell property, plant identification in some areas was limited. Due to seasonal dormancy, the January 2007 botanical survey on the Bath-Watt, Nunes, and Matteri properties consisted primarily of woody perennial plants.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

No special status plant species were encountered during the field survey. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) lists 18 special status plants occurring within the Santa Rosa Quadrangle, of which Taylor Mountain is located. Most of these species occur primarily within vernal pools on the Santa Rosa plain, or on serpentine soils typically associated with chaparral vegetation. These habitats were not encountered on the property.

It should be noted that numerous seeps occur on the property and have been classified as Wet Meadow habitat type. Several of the special status species listed by CNPS as occurring in mesic areas within "valley and foothill grassland" could possibly occur in this habitat type on the property including: Baker's navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *bakeri*), saline clover (*Trifolium depauperatum* var. *hydrophilum*), and Sebastopol meadowfoam (*Limnathes vinculans*). Other species listed that occur in "valley foothill grassland" in more xeric conditions (and sometime serpentine) include big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*), bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*), and fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*). Of these special status species, only Sebastopol meadowfoam is Federally, or State listed. The remainder of the species mentioned above are listed by CNPS as 1B.2, (endemic to California, and fairly endangered in California).

The Wet Meadow habitat type is considered sensitive because wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Riparian zones are also regulated under the Clean Water Act, as well as by Sections 1601-06 of the California Department of Fish & Game Code. Wetland plants encountered in these habitat types are noted in the habitat descriptions below. Wetland species, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Resource Management Group, 1993) include the following categories:

- 1) Obligate Wetland (OBL) Occurs with an estimated 99% probability in wetlands.
- 2) Facultative Wetland (FACW) Estimated 67%-99% probability of occurrence in wetlands.
- 3) Facultative (FAC) Equally likely to occur in wetlands and nonwetlands (34%-66%)

probability).

- 4) Facultative Upland (FACU) 67%-99% probability in nonwetlands, 1%-33% in wetlands.
- 5) Obligate Upland (UPL) >99% nonwetlands in California
- 6) No Indicator (NI) Insufficient information available to determine status.

INVASIVE PLANTS

The following invasive plants (Bossard, et. al., 2000) were encountered in the more wildland settings of the properties: French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globules*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), purple starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), Harding grass (*Pharlaris aquatica*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), saltcedar (*Tamarisk* sp.), pampass grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), and periwinkle (*Vinca major*). English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) was noted within the residential compound of the Russell property, along with several of the species listed above. The disturbed Petaluma Hill Road frontage of the Matteri property is dominated by invasive weeds, including mustard (*Brassica* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*),

The locations of some of the major infestations of invasive plants are included on the Taylor Mountain Properties Botanical Assessment Map. Several species are widespread throughout the property, including pennyroyal in the Wet Meadow habitat type, and medusahead, along with both yellow and purple starthistle in the Annual Grassland habitat type.

HABITATS:

The Taylor Mountain Ranch Properties are dominated by the Coastal Oak Woodland and Annual Grassland habitat types, with Montane Riparian, Wet Meadow, and Lacustrine habitat types making up the remainder of the property. A description of the habitat types follows. A brief description of the dominant plants encountered within the residential compound is also included. The plant inventory that is included with this report includes the habitat type within which each species was encountered.

Annual Grassland (AGS)

The Annual Grassland habitat type is widespread and consists of primarily annual grasses and forbs. It has historically been grazed by livestock, and the Russell property continues to be grazed by cattle. Germination typically occurs after the first fall rains, and die off during the hot, dry summer months. It should be noted that some of the early flowering plant species that exist on the property might have already died off by the time the fieldwork for this assessment was performed. Non-native annual grasses are the dominant plants within this habitat type. Also occurring are annual forbs, including

many native and non-native wildflowers, perennial native grasses, and an occasional tree or shrub.

Wet Meadow (WTM)

Wet Meadows on the properties are generally surrounded by the Annual Grassland habitat type, and are primarily associated with upland springs and seeps. Wet Meadows typically occur where water is at or near the surface most of the growing season. The soils, although they have little or no standing water, have a slow rate of permeability and are often colonized by wetland species.

Cattle currently have access to much of the Wet Meadow habitat type on the properties. Vegetation in the Wet Meadow habitat type can consist of a wide variety of plant species. Common genera include *Carex*, *Juncus*, and *Scirpus*. The invasive plant pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*) is widespread within the Wet Meadow habitat type on the properties. Patches of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) around the perimeter is fairly common. Species encountered that have the wetland status of FAC, FACW, or OBL are listed below. Plants with an asterisk are non-native.

COMMON NAME:

pennyroyal *
spreading rush
brown-head rush
toad rush
green rush
Bolander's rush
dense sedge
nut-grass
pale spikerush
giant horsetail
white brodiaea
bull clover
blow wives
mugwort
prickly lettuce *
bristly ox tongue *
prickly sow thistle *
canchalagua
horehound *
ribgrass *
California oatgrass
slender hairgrass
meadow barley
rabbitfoot grass *
fiddle dock *
scarlet pimpernel *
annual mountain dandelion

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

Mentha pulegium (OBL)
Juncus patens (FAC)
Juncus phaeocephalus (FACW)
Juncus bufonis (FACW)
Juncus effusus (OBL)
Juncus bolanderi (OBL)
Carex densa (OBL)
Cyperus eragrostis (FACW)
Eleocharis macrostachya (OBL)
Equisetum telmateia (OBL)
Triteleia hyacinthina (FACW)
Trifolium fucatum (FAC)
Achyrachaena mollis (FAC)
Artemisia douglasiana (FACW)
Lactuca serriola (FAC)
Picris echioides (FAC)
Sonchus asper (FAC)
Centaurium muehlenbergii (FAC)
Marrubium vulgare (FAC)
Plantago lanceolata (FAC)
Danthonia californica (FACW)
Deschampsia elongata (FACW)
Hordeum brachyantherum (FACW)
Polypogon monspeliensis (FACW)
Rumex pulcher (FAC)
Anagallis arvensis (FAC)
Agoseris heterophylla (FACW)

Himalayan blackberry *
 California blackberry
 scarlet monkeyflower
 large monkeyflower
 beeblossom
 arroyo willow
 cattail
 tule

Rubus discolor (FACW)
Rubus ursinus (FACW)
Mimulus cardinalis (OBL)
Mimulus guttatus (OBL)
Scrophularia californica (FAC)
Salix lasiolepis (FACW)
Typha latifolia (OBL)
Scirpus sp. (OBL)

Coastal Oak Woodland (COW)

The Coastal Oak Woodland habitat type occurs throughout the properties, and is the dominant habitat type. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*) are the dominant tree species, with California bay-laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) as associates. Big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) occur in some of the more mesic areas. The shrub layer is not well developed in most areas and the understory primarily consists of leaf litter. Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis* / *Symphoricarpos albus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), wood rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), and various fern species are fairly widespread throughout the habitat type. Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and to a lesser extent, milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) are common where cattle congregate near the Annual Grassland/Coastal Oak Woodland transition zone.

Montane Riparian (MRI)

The Montane Riparian habitat type is highly variable and structurally diverse. The ephemeral streams on the properties are typically dominated by California bay-laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), with California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) as associates. Willows (*Salix lasiolepis* and *Salix exigua*), and cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) occur as well as the species mentioned above along the perennial stream located near the northern property boundary. The invasive plants, Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), and French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) are common along the perennial stream that parallels Kawana Terrace Road. The native shrub layer is diverse, with snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis* / *Symphoricarpos albus*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) occurring throughout the habitat type on the property. Species encountered that have the wetland status of FAC, FACW, or OBL are listed below. Plants with an asterisk are non-native.

COMMON NAME:

big-leaf maple
 western chain fern
 blue elderberry
 spreading rush
 green rush

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

Acer macrophyllum (FAC)
Woodwardia fimbriata (FACW)
Sambucus mexicana (FAC)
Juncus patens (FAC)
Juncus effusus (OBL)

Bolander's rush	<i>Juncus bolanderi</i> (OBL)
dense sedge	<i>Carex densa</i> (OBL)
nut-grass	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> (FACW)
ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> (FACW)
giant horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> (OBL)
hedge nettle	<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> (OBL)
mugwort	<i>Artemesia douglasiana</i> (FACW)
sandbar willow	<i>Salix exigua</i> (OBL)
arroyo willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> (FACW)
Fremont cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i> (FACW)
Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (FACW)
California bay-laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> (FAC)
rabbitfoot grass *	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (FACW)
western lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (FAC)
stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i> (FACW)
Himalayan blackberry *	<i>Rubus discolor</i> (FACW)
California blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> (FACW)
scarlet monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> (OBL)
large monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> (OBL)
beeplant	<i>Scrophularia californica</i> (FAC)

Lacustrine (LAC)

Lacustrine habitats are inland depressions, or dammed channels containing standing water. They are often classified as ponds and/or reservoirs. Vegetation consists of phytoplankton suspended in water. Lacustrine habitats are used by a variety of wildlife including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. The pond on the property is frequented by cattle, which have impacted the surrounding vegetation. Surrounding tree species include Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*).

REFERENCES

- Best, et. al. *A Sonoma County Flora*. 1996. California Native Plant Society.
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- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 1988. *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California*.
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- Resources Management Group, Inc. 1993. *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands, Region 10 - California*.

Botanical Survey of Taylor Mountain Properties

Santa Rosa, California

Survey Dates: 6/21/06, 7/12/06, 7/21/06, 7/29/06, 1/3/07, 1/8/07

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NATIVE=N INTRODUCED=I I* = Invasive	HABITAT TYPE KEY: AGS: Annual Grassland COW: Coastal Oak Woodland MRI: Montane Riparian WTM: Wet Meadow RES: Residential
Aceraceae	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big-leaf maple	N	MRI/COW
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus</i> sp.	ice plant	I	RES
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	N	COW/MRI
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	rattlesnake weed	N	AGS
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	I*	MRI/WTM
	<i>Lomatium californicum</i>	California lomatium	N	AGS
	<i>Perideridia kelloggii</i>	yampha	N	AGS/COW
	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	purple sanicle	N	COW
	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	gamble weed	N	COW
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i>	blue periwinkle	I*	RES/MRI
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaf milkweed	N	AGS
Asteraceae	<i>Achillia millefolium</i>	yarrow	N	AGS/WTM
	<i>Achyrachaena mollis</i>	blow wives	N	AGS/WTM
	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	grand mountain dandelion	N	AGS
	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>	annual mountain dandelion	N	AGS
	<i>Artemesia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	N	MRI/WTM
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote bush	N	AGS
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I*	AGS/COW
	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	I*	AGS
	<i>Centaurea solstitianus</i>	yellow starthistle	I*	AGS
	<i>Cirsium vulgura</i>	bull thistle	I*	AGS/WTM
	<i>Hemizona congesta</i>	tarweed	N	AGS
	<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	white-flowered hawkweed	N	COW
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	I	WTM
	<i>Madia</i> sp.	tarweed	N	AGS

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Asteraceae (cont)	<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox tongue	I	WTM
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	I	AGS/WTM
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	I	WTM
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle	I	WTM
	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaf mule ears	N	AGS/COW
	<i>Wyethia glabra</i>	coast mule ears	N	AGS/COW
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	hazelnut	N	MRI/COW
Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	western chain fern	N	MRI
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck	N	AGS
	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	hound's tongue	N	COW
	<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	forget-me-not	I	COW
	<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	popcorn flower	N	AGS
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard	I*	RES
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	wild radish	I*	RES
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	I	WTM
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i>	honeysuckle	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry	N	MRI
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	snowberry	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	creeping snowberry	N	COW
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene californica</i>	Indian pink	N	COW
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	windmill pink	I	AGS
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed	I	COW
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	creeping St. John's wort	I	RES/MRI

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Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed	N	AGS
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah fabaceus</i>	man-root	N	COW
Cupressaceae	<i>Calocedrus</i> sp.	cedar	I	RES
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress	I	RES
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	I	RES
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex densa</i>	dense sedge	N	WTM
	<i>Carex dudleyi</i>	Dudley's sedge	N	WTM
	<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge	?	WTM
	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	nut-grass	N	WTM
	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	pale spikerush	N	WTM/AGS
	<i>Scirpus</i> sp.	rush	?	WTM
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern	N	AGS/COW/WTM
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>cyclosorum</i>	western lady fern	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	coastal wood-fern	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Polystichum californicum</i>	California shield fern	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	western sword fern	N	COW/MRI
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	N	COW
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> ssp. <i>braunii</i>	giant horsetail	N	WTM/MRI
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setigerus</i>	turkey mullein	N	AGS
Fabaceae	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	I*	COW/MRI
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover	I	AGS/WTM

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Fabaceae (cont)	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	I*	RES
	<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i>	false-lupine	N	AGS
	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	?	AGS
	<i>Trifolium fucatum</i>	bull clover	N	AGS
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	rose clover	I	AGS
	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>	maiden clover	N	AGS
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	spring vetch	I	AGS/WTM
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	California scrub oak	N	COW
	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	N	COW/MRI
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	N	COW
	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon oak	N	COW
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	black oak	N	COW
	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	N	COW
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium muehlenbergii</i>	canchalagua	N	AGS/WTM
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i>	filaree	I	AGS
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cranesbill	I	AGS
Hippocastanaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	N	COW/MRI
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans</i> sp.	walnut	I	RES
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's rush	N	WTM
	<i>Juncus bufonis</i>	toad rush	N	WTM
	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	green rush	N	WTM/MRI/AGS
	<i>Juncus occidentalis</i>	western rush	N	WTM
	<i>Juncus patens</i>	spreading rush	N	WTM/MRI/AGS
	<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i>	brown-head rush	N	WTM

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Lamiaceae	Marrubium vulgare	horehound	I	RES/AGS/WTM
Lamiaceae	Mentha pulegium	pennyroyal	I*	WTM
	Monardella villosa var. villosa	coyote mint	N	AGS
	Stachys ajugoides	hedge nettle	N	COW/MRI
Lauraceae	Umbellularia californica	California bay-laurel	N	COW/MRI
Liliaceae	Brodiaea elegans	harvest brodiaea	N	AGS
	Calochortus luteus	yellow mariposa	N	AG
	Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. pomeridianum	soap plant	N	AGS/COW
	Dicheleostemma capitatum	blue dicks	N	AGS/COW
	Disporum hookeri	fairy bells	N	COW
	Kniphofia uvaria	red hot poker	I	RES
	Smilicina racemosa	false Solomon's seal	N	COW
	Trillium chloropetalum	giant trillium	N	COW
	Triteleia hyacinthine	white brodiaea	N	WTM/AGS
	Triteleia laxa	Ithuriel's spear	N	AGS/WTM
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus globules	blue gum	I*	RES/AGS
Oleaceae	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	N	MRI/COW
	Olea europaea	olive	I	RES
Papaveraceae	Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	N	AGS
Pinaceae	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	I	RES
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	N	COW/MRI
Plantaginaceae	Plantago lanceolata	ribgrass	I	WTM

Botanical Survey of Taylor Mountain Properties

Santa Rosa, California

Survey Dates: 6/21/06, 7/12/06, 7/21/06, 7/29/06, 1/3/07, 1/8/07

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NATIVE=N INTRODUCED=I I* = Invasive	HABITAT TYPE KEY: AGS: Annual Grassland COW: Coastal Oak Woodland MRI: Montane Riparian WTM: Wet Meadow RES: Residential
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	slender wild oat	I	AGS
	<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat	I	AGS
	<i>Briza minor</i>	little quaking grass	I	AGS
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	N	AGS/COW
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	rip-gut brome	I	AGS
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess	I	AGS
	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampass grass	I*	RES/AGS
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	I	RES/AGS
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	hedgehog dogtail	I	AGS
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass	I	AGS/WTM
	<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass	N	AGS/WTM
	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	N	AGS/WTM
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	N	AGS/COW
	<i>Festuca californica</i>	California fescue	N	COW
	<i>Hordeum bachyantherum</i>	meadow barley	N	WTM/AGS
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporium</i>	farmer's foxtail	I	AGS
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass	I	AGS/WTM
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass	I	AGS/WTM
	<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic	N	AGS
	<i>Nassella lepida</i>	foothill needlegrass	N	AGS
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	purple needlegrass	N	AGS	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass	I*	WTM/AGS	
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	rabbitfoot grass	I	WTM	
<i>Taeniatherum aput-medusae</i>	medusahead	I*	AGS	
Polemoniaceae	<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	varied-leaf collomia	N	AGS
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum arnastrum</i>	common knotweed	I	AGS/WTM
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	I	AGS
	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock	I	AGS/WTM

Botanical Survey of Taylor Mountain Properties

Santa Rosa, California

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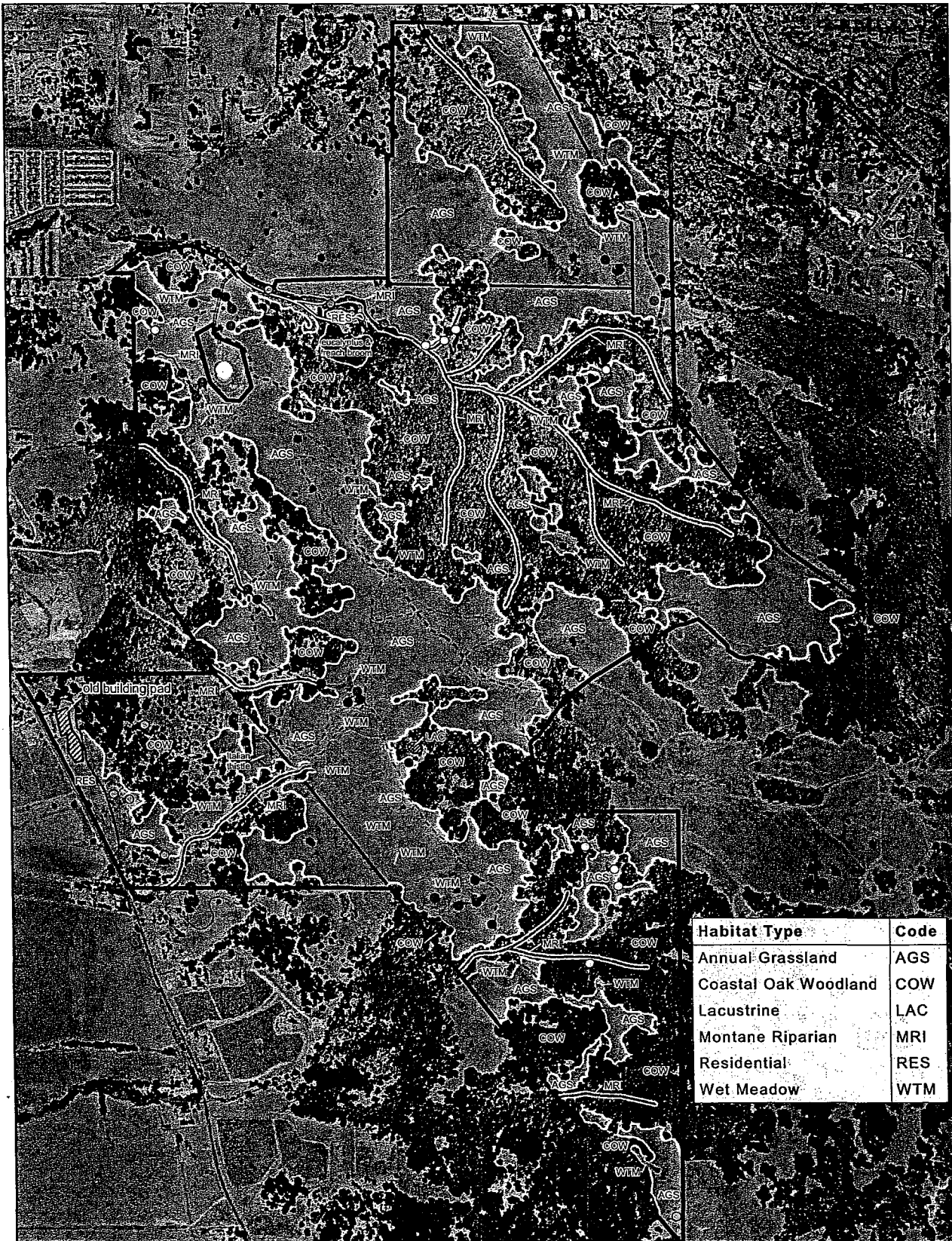
FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NATIVE=N INTRODUCED=I I* = Invasive	HABITAT TYPE KEY: AGS: Annual Grassland COW: Coastal Oak Woodland MRI: Montane Riparian WTM: Wet Meadow RES: Residential
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium calirhiza</i>	Polypody fern	N	COW
Portulacaceae	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce	N	COW
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	I	WTM
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maidenhair fern	N	COW/MRI
Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	California coffeeberry	N	MRI
Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wood strawberry	N	COW
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	N	MRI
	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	creambush	N	MRI
	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	wild plum	I	RES/MRI
	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	ninebark	N	MRI
	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	fire thorn	I	RES
	<i>Rosa californica</i>	California wild rose	N	AGS/WTM/MRI
	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	wood rose	N	COW
	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I*	RES/MRI/WTM
	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	western raspberry	N	MRI
	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	N	COW/MRI/WTM
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	goose-grass	I	COW
	<i>Galium californicum</i>	California bedstraw	N	COW
Salicaceae	<i>Salix exigua</i>	sandbar willow	N	MRI
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	N	MRI/WTM
	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	N	MRI
	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy poplar	I	RES
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	I	AGS

Botanical Survey of Taylor Mountain Properties

Santa Rosa, California

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FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NATIVE=N INTRODUCED=I I* = Invasive	HABITAT TYPE KEY: AGS: Annual Grassland COW: Coastal Oak Woodland MRI: Montane Riparian WTM: Wet Meadow RES: Residential
Scrophulariaceae (cont.)	Castilleja attenuata	valley tassels	N	AGS
	Castilleja densiflora	owl's clover	N	AGS
	Mimulus aurantiacus	northern sticky monkeyflower	N	COW
	Mimulus cardinalis	scarlet monkeyflower	N	WTM
	Mimulus guttatus	large monkeyflower	N	WTM
	Scrophularia californica	bee-plant	N	WTM
	Triphysaria pusilla	dwarf owl's clover	N	AGS
	Veronica persica	Persian speedwell	I	WTM
Taxodiaceae	Sequoia sempervirens	coast redwood	N	RES
Typhaceae	Typha latifolia	cattail	N	WTM
Urticaceae	Urtica dioica	stinging nettle	N	MRI
Viscaceae	Phoradendron villosum	oak mistletoe	N	COW



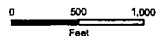
Habitat Type	Code
Annual Grassland	AGS
Coastal Oak Woodland	COW
Lacustrine	LAC
Montane Riparian	MRI
Residential	RES
Wet Meadow	WTM

Taylor Mountain Botanical Assessment Map

Map Source:

Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation & Open Space District
Resource Strategies, Inc./AirPhoto USA 2004

Note: This map is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to be a definitive property description.



Prepared By:
CIRCUIT RIDER PRODUCTIONS, INC.

Habitat Type Boundaries

- Lacustrine
- Wet Meadow
- Montane Riparian
- Residential
- Annual Grassland, Coastal Oak Woodland

Roads and Trails

- Paved
- Gravel
- Double track
- Single track
- Stream

Invasive Plants

- eucalyptus
- French broom
- Himalayan blackberry
- Italian thistle
- Italian thistle - milk thistle
- Pampas grass
- periwinkle
- purple star thistle
- tamarisk
- yellow star thistle
- eucalyptus and French broom
- Italian thistle
- District Fee Property Boundary