

# **Buck Gully Reserve Resource and Recreation Management Plan**

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## **4.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

### **4.1 Fuel Modification Management**

Local governments within the Central-Coastal subregion NCCP/HCP including the City of Newport Beach are expected to adopt fuel modification ordinances and standards consistent with the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP fuel modification policies that will be applicable to areas within and bordering the Reserve System and within Special Linkage Areas (County of Orange 1996).

Upper Buck Gully is designated as FMU 3.05 in the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP Wildland Fire Management Plan (NROC 2002). This area is recommended as an FMU in need of fuel treatment to protect life and property. Currently, fuel treatment associated with this FMU is restricted to hand cutting and chipping along the periphery in areas where residential development abuts the Reserve. Some hand-cutting encroachment onto NROC land is anticipated (NROC 2002). While the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP Wildland Fire Management Plan (NROC 2002) recommends hand cutting and chipping or piling, mechanical (crushing), prescribed fire, or a combination of all three treatments as options for fuel reduction efforts, prescribed fire is not recommended in Buck Gully.

The City of Newport Beach identifies lower Buck Gully as among the wildland-urban interface areas at greatest risk of fires. Fire management policies specified by the LCP include:

- Application of hazard reduction and other methods in urban-wildland interface areas
- Use of fire-resistant native plants from the City-approved plant list in fuel modification zones adjacent to sensitive habitat
- Prohibition of invasive ornamental plant species in fuel modification zones adjacent to sensitive habitat (City of Newport Beach 2004).

### **4.2 Wildlife Habitat Management**

A variety of wildlife species utilize the BGR for its resources; therefore, maintaining and preserving these resources are a key component of the RRMP. Additionally, the BGR is within a designated habitat linkage of the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP Reserve system and provides an important linkage for various wildlife species to utilize. As a result, it is highly important to preserve corridor usage, primarily along urban/wildlife interfaces. The Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP has set forth active management and monitoring programs within the Reserve; however, there are currently no general wildlife management objectives or measures recommended to be implemented within the BGR.

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### **4.3 Water Quality Management**

Buck Gully Creek and its tributaries provide critical resources for wildlife and maintaining the integrity of these aquatic resources is a key component of the RRMP. The following goals have been established to address the water quality issues within the BGR.

- Actively participate in the Central Orange County IRWCMP and other watershed planning efforts. Activities should be evaluated for potential impacts to natural resources within BGR
- Incorporate water quality education and BMPs into public education programs
- Collaborate on water quality monitoring efforts to track point- and non-point source pollutants
- Recognize efforts of on-going regulatory programs to address water quality in Buck Gully and the Newport Coast
- Ensure that BGR management activities do not detrimentally affect existing water quality conditions.

One of the priority projects identified within the Central Orange County IRWCMP is the Buck Gully Habitat Restoration and Fire Prevention (CCA #70, ASBA #32) project (A13). This multi-faceted project is intended to address habitat fragmentation and degradation through non-native species removal and native plantings, fire prevention through appropriate management, and improve water quality through erosion control resulting from increased runoff. Specifically, the project includes the following integrated components:

- Fuel modification program in Reach 2 of Buck Gully and Morning Canyon
- Residential incentive program for using drought-resistant native plants
- Pilot landscaping project to encourage use of native plants
- Outreach to garden centers to encourage use of native plantings
- Removal of invasive plants in canyon areas and public land
- Use of drought-tolerant plants in public landscaping
- Restoration of native coastal scrub habitat through selective plantings.

The City is the implementing agency with project partners/supporters including the CCC, CDFG, National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, RWQCB, Harbor Commission, ACOE, Department

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of Water Resources, IRWD, TIC, the Surfrider Foundation, and the California Coastkeepers. Funding sources for the project include Proposition 50 and 84, and local matching funds.

Additional priority projects proposed within the Central Orange County IRCWM Plan proposed outside the BGR to reduce non-point source releases and improve water quality include the following listed by priority code:

- A01A/B Newport Coast Runoff Reduction Project (ASBS #32 and ASBS #33)
- A03 Restoration of ASBS #32 and Ecosystem Impact Metric
- A04 Low Impact Design BMP projects: Reducing Sediment, Metals and Bacteria Load – Treatment Train with Solids Removal, Fine Sediment Removal and Bio-retention
- A06 Buck Gully and Morning Canyon: Canyon and Creek Bank Erosion Control BMPs and Riparian and Freshwater Wetland Restoration Project (ASBS #32)
- A09 Pharmaceutical Disposal Program/ "No Drugs Down the Drain" Pharmaceutical Education Outreach Tool Box (CCA #69, ASBS #32, ASBS #33)
- A10 Newport Bay/San Diego Creek Watershed Natural Treatment Systems (CCA#69, ASBS #32, ASBS #33)
- A11 Public Impact Reduction Program for CCA #69, ASBS #32
- A12/A15 Nitrogen and Selenium Management Pilot Program (CCA #69, ASBS #32, ASBS #33).

Because portions of Buck Gully Creek and its tributaries occur outside the BGR, a critical element of addressing water quality is education. Neighborhood educational programs can help to diminish problems associated with potential contaminated urban runoff entering the wildlife habitat of BGR. The IRC's contribution to these watershed-wide planning efforts will include participation in, and providing support to, the Newport Bay Watershed Management Committee and Newport Bay Watershed Stakeholders Group.

### **4.4 Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Mitigation**

Habitat restoration and enhancement opportunities within the Central and Coastal subarea reserve include several non-wildland areas and a number of degraded areas, including the BGR. The restoration and enhancement component of the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP builds on concepts that are presented within TIC Open Space Reserve Habitat Enhancement and

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Restoration Plan that was prepared by The Nature Conservancy in 1993 and a restoration prioritization plan developed by the IRC.

In order to make the greatest positive contributions to long-term function habitat values within the Reserve System, restoration and enhancement priorities are listed below in order of importance as stated in Section 5.6.2 within the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP:

- Invasive species control and management (high priority)
- Creation of new CSS habitat will focus on agricultural and disturbed (non-wildland) areas
- Restore and enhance degraded wildland areas, especially coastal scrub
- Other restoration activities in other habitat types (low priority).

In order to maintain a functioning CSS community in the Central and Coastal Reserve System, restoration and enhancement are essential and can add to the overall habitat values, biodiversity, and long-term productivity of the Reserve.

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## **5.0 MONITORING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT**

The Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP Implementing Agreement identifies the NCCP Non-Profit Corporation, NROC, as being responsible for the creation, coordination, and oversight of the entire Reserve. Additionally, NROC is responsible for implementation of the adaptive management research and monitoring activities. However, individual reserve owners and managers are charged with the actual management of reserve lands and are required to prepare and submit a management plan to the resource agencies for review and approval.

The IRC, acting as the reserve manager, is responsible for the following activities as stipulated in the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP Implementing Agreement:

- Coordinate management activities with NROC and ensure activities are consistent with the annually-approved Work Plan.
- Prepare the work program component for its ownership for the following year activities.
- Provide an annual progress report for NROC on the current year work program for inclusion in the NROC overall Annual Report submitted to CDFG and USFWS.
- Accept ownership and management responsibility of the BGR upon transfer by private owners.
- Conduct specific Adaptive Management measures within the BGR as required under the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP and the current work program including restoration, enhancement, habitat management, public access/recreational management, Reserve System and public access facility maintenance, grazing management, cooperation in fire management including prescribed burns, cooperation in invasive plant and animal species control, and Pacific pocket mouse research and recovery. IRC may allow NROC or other appropriate public agency or non-profit the ability to carry out the adaptive measures.

Two critical components of the habitat management program are monitoring and adaptive management.

### **5.1 Coordination with NROC Plans**

The Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP AMP is intended to facilitate long-term, no net loss of habitat value within the Reserve. Adaptive management is defined as a flexible, iterative approach to the long-term management of biotic resources directed overtime by the results of ongoing monitoring activities and other information (County of Orange 1996). IRC's management techniques and objectives would be modified over time based on monitoring results to ensure the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP overall management goals are achieved. IRC would

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implement the adaptive management program in coordination with the NROC to successfully conserve CSS habitat values for native plant and wildlife species.

### **5.2 Annual Progress Report**

As a responsible land manager within the Reserve, the land manager must ensure that an annual report is submitted to the NROC Executive Director for inclusion into the Annual Report submitted to the USFWS and CDFG. In order to comply with NROC's annual reporting requirements, the land manager's reports shall include at a minimum the following information within an annual progress report:

- The results of recreational use monitoring (trail conditions, adverse habitat impacts, etc)
- Specific recommendations involving modifications to existing management practices to minimize adverse impacts on biologic resources resulting from recreation use
- Recommendations to initiate new management programs in response to changing circumstances or conditions (educational programs, trail patrols, etc).

In addition, the land manager will provide relevant information and data that may contribute to the following requirements of NROC for the Annual Report submitted to the CDFG and USFWS:

1. Recommendations for modifications to management policies and program consistent with AMP
2. Management program/budgets for the following year and funding recommendations and priorities
3. Updates to the previous year budget
4. Summaries of activities implemented by Reserve managers
5. Locations and quantities of species "take" and habitat loss that occurred in the Reserve during the previous year
6. Restoration and enhancement actions
7. Locations and quantities of species "take" and habitat loss that occurred outside the Reserve during the previous year, including accounting for any applicable mitigation fees
8. Summary of all other funds received and dispersed to participating agencies for management and acquisition activities related to the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP
9. Summary of land added to the Reserve System.

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The land manager shall submit an annual report to NROC no later than November 1 of each year. Information and data provided by the land manager will be incorporated within the Reserve's Annual Report, which shall be submitted by NROC to CDFG and USFWS no later than December 1 of each year. CDFG and USFWS shall review and comment on the submitted annual report by February 1, or within 60 days of submittal if the report is not submitted by December 1. The CDFG and USFWS are responsible for reviewing and commenting on annual reports, and monitoring landowner and local government compliance with the provisions of the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP. According to the Central-Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP Implementing Agreement, the CDFG and USFWS may provide funding and staffing support, as appropriated when funds are available.

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# APPENDIX A

*Covered and Conditionally Covered Species under  
the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP*

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Covered and Conditionally Covered Species**  
**under the Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP**

**Table A-1**  
**Species Authorized for Take by the NCCP/HCP**  
**and United States Fish and Wildlife Service 10(A)(1)(B)**  
**Permits (Identified ["Covered"] Species)**

Amphibians
Western spadefoot toad ( <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i> ) (in Coastal Subregion Only)
Arboreal salamander ( <i>Aneides lugubris</i> )
Black-bellied slender salamander ( <i>Batrachoseps nigriventris</i> )
Reptiles
Coastal rosy boa ( <i>Charina [Lichanura] trivirgata roseofusca</i> )
Coastal western whiptail ( <i>Aspidoscelis [Cnemidophorus] tigris stejnegeri</i> )
Coronado skink ( <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i> )
Orange-throated whiptail ( <i>Aspidoscelis [Cnemidophorus] hyperythra beldingi</i> )
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake ( <i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i> )
San Bernardino ringneck snake ( <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> )
San Diego horned lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> , the "blainvillei" population)
Avifauna
Coastal California gnatcatcher ( <i>Poliopitila californica californica</i> )
Coastal cactus wren ( <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i> )
Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> )
Northern harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> )
Red-shouldered hawk ( <i>Buteo lineatus</i> )
Rough-legged hawk ( <i>Buteo lagopus</i> )
Sharp-shinned hawk ( <i>Accipiter striatus</i> )
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow ( <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> )
Mammals
Coyote ( <i>Canis latrans</i> )
Gray fox ( <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> )
San Diego desert woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )
Plants
Catalina mariposa lily ( <i>Calochortus catalinae</i> )
Coulter's matilija poppy ( <i>Romneya coulteri</i> )
Heart-leaved pitcher sage ( <i>Lephechinia cardiophylla</i> )
Laguna Beach dudleya ( <i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> )
Nuttall's scrub oak ( <i>Quercus dumosa</i> )
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya ( <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> )
Small-flowered mountain mahogany ( <i>Cercocarpus minutifolia</i> )
Tecate cypress ( <i>Cupressus forbesii</i> )

## APPENDIX A (Continued)

**Table A-2**  
**Species Authorized for Take by the NCCP/HCP**  
**and United States Fish and Wildlife Service 10(A)(1)(B) Permits**  
**(Identified ["Conditionally Covered"] Species)**

<b>Amphibians</b>
Arroyo toad ( <i>Bufo californicus</i> )
<b>Invertebrates</b>
Quino checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> )
San Diego fairy shrimp ( <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> )
Riverside fairy shrimp ( <i>Streptocephalus wooltoni</i> )
<b>Avifauna</b>
Golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )
Prairie falcon ( <i>Falco mexicanus</i> )
Southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )
Least Bell's vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )
<b>Mammals</b>
Pacific pocket mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> )
<b>Plants</b>
Foothill (intermediate) mariposa lily ( <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> )

APPENDIX B  
*Plant Species within the BGR*

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## APPENDIX B

### Plant Species within the BGR

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#### CONIFERAE

##### **PINACEAE – PINE FAMILY**

- \* *Pinus* sp. – pine

#### ANGIOSPERMAE (DICOTYLEDONES)

##### **AIZOACEAE – FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY**

- \* *Aptenia cordifolia* – baby sun rose
- \* *Carpobrotus chilensis* – sea fig
- \* *Carpobrotus edulis* – hottentot-fig
- \* *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* – crystalline iceplant

##### **ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY**

- Malosma laurina* – laurel sumac
- Rhus integrifolia* – lemonadeberry
- \* *Schinus molle* – Peruvian pepper tree
- \* *Schinus terebinthifolius* – Brazilian pepper tree
- Toxicodendron diversilobum* – poison-oak

##### **APIACEAE – CARROT FAMILY**

- Apiastrum angustifolium* – wild celery
- \* *Foeniculum vulgare* – fennel
- Sanicula arguta* – sharp-toothed sanicle

##### **APOCYNACEAE – DOGBANE FAMILY**

- \* *Nerium oleander* – oleander

##### **ARALIACEAE – GINSENG FAMILY**

- \* *Hedera helix* – English ivy

##### **ASCLEPIADACEAE – MILKWEED FAMILY**

- Asclepias fascicularis* – narrow-leaf milkweed

##### **ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY**

- Achillea millefolium* – yarrow
- Ambrosia psilostachya* – western ragweed
- Artemisia californica* – coastal sagebrush
- Artemisia douglasiana* – California mugwort
- Baccharis pilularis* – coyote brush

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- Baccharis salicifolia* – mulefat
- \* *Carduus pycnocephalus* – Italian thistle
- \* *Centaurea melitensis* – tocalote
- Centromadia* ssp. – tarplant
- \* *Chamomilla suaveolens* – pineapple weed, rayless chamomile
- \* *Chrysanthemum coronarium* – garland chrysanthemum
- \* *Cotula australis* – Australian brass-buttons
- \* *Cynara cardunculus* – cardoon, artichoke thistle
- Deinandra fasciculata* – slender tarweed
- Dimorphotheca sinuata* – African daisy
- Encelia californica* – California bush sunflower
- Ericameria* sp. – goldenbush
- \* *Gazania linearis* – gazania
- Gnaphalium canescens* var. *beneolens* – white everlasting
- Gnaphalium luteo-album* – white cudweed
- Grindella camporum* – gumplant
- Isocoma menziesii* – goldenbush
- Jaumea carnosa* – salty Susan, fleshy jaumea
- \* *Lactuca serriola* – prickly lettuce
- \* *Matricaria matricarioides* – pineapple weed
- Picris echioides* – bristly ox-tongue
- \* *Sonchus oleraceus* – common sow-thistle
- Uropappus lindleyi* [*Microseris lindleyi*] – silver puffs
- Xanthium spinosum* – spiny cocklebur

### BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY

- Amsinckia menziesii* var. *menziesii* – yellow fiddleneck
- Echium candicans* – pride of Madeira
- Heliotropium curassavicum* – wild heliotrope

### BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

- \* *Brassica nigra* – black mustard
- \* *Raphanus sativus* – wild radish
- \* *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* – water cress

### CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY

- Opuntia littoralis* – coastal prickly-pear

### CAPPARACEAE – CAPER FAMILY

- Isomeris arborea* – bladderpod

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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### **CAPRIFOLIACEAE – HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY**

- Sambucus mexicana* – Mexican elderberry
- Symphoricarpos* sp. – snowberry

### **CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**

- Atriplex* sp. – saltbush
- \* *Cynara cardunculus* – artichoke thistle
- Salicornia virginica* – common woody pickleweed
- \* *Salsola tragus* – Russian-thistle

### **CONVOLVULACEAE – MORNING-GLORY FAMILY**

- Calystegia macrostegia* ssp. *cyclostegia* – morning-glory
- \* *Convolvulus arvensis* – bindweed

### **CRASSULACEAE – STONECROP FAMILY**

- Crassula argentea* – jade plant
- Dudleya pulverulenta* sp. *Pulverulenta* – chalk dudleya

### **CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY**

- Cucurbita foetidissima* – coyote-melon, calabazilla
- Marah macrocarpus* – wild cucumber

### **CUSCUTACEAE – DODDER FAMILY**

- Cuscuta* sp. – dodder

### **EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY**

- Chamaesyce albomarginata* – rattlesnake spurge
- Eremocarpus setigerus* – doveweed
- Euphorbia lathyris* – caper spurge
- \* *Ricinus communis* – castor-bean

### **FABACEAE – PEA FAMILY**

- \* *Acacia longifolia* – Sydney golden wattle
- Astragalus* sp. – vetch
- Lathyrus* sp. – pea
- Lotus scoparius* var. *scoparius* – deerweed
- Lotus strigosus* – strigose deerweed
- Lupinus bicolor* – Lindley's annual lupine
- Lupinus* sp. – lupine

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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*Lupinus succulentis* – arroyo lupine

*Lupinus truncatus* – collar lupine

\* *Medicago polymorpha* – California burclover

\* *Melilotus alba* – white sweet-clover

\* *Melilotus indica* – yellow sweet-clover

### FAGACEAE – BEECH FAMILY

*Quercus agrifolia* – coast live oak

*Quercus berberidifolia* – scrub oak

*Quercus dumosa* – Nuttall's scrub oak

### FRANKENIACEA – FRANKENIA FAMILY

*Frankenia salina* – alkali heath

### GERANIACEAE – GERANIUM FAMILY

\* *Erodium cicutarium* – red-stemmed filaree

\* *Erodium macrophyllum* – round-leaved filaree

### GROSSULARIACEAE – CURRANT FAMILY

*Ribes californicum* – hillside gooseberry

### HYDROPHYLLACEAE – WATERLEAF FAMILY

*Phacelia distans* – blue fiddleneck

*Phacelia parryi* – Parry's phacelia

### LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY

\* *Marrubium vulgare* – horehound

*Salvia leucophylla* – purple sage

*Salvia mellifera* – black sage

### MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY

*Malacothamnus fremontii* – bush mallow

### MYOPORACEAE – MYOPOPURUM FAMILY

\* *Myoporum laetum* – Ngaio tree

### NYCTAGINACEAE – FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY

*Mirabilis laevis* var. *crassifolia* [*M. californica*] – California wishbone-bush

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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### ONAGRACEAE – EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

- \* *Camissonia cheiranthifolia* – beach evening primrose

### OXALIDACEAE – WOOD-SORREL FAMILY

- \* *Oxalis pes-caprae* – Bermuda buttercup

### PLUMBAGINACEAE – LEADWORT FAMILY

- \* *Limonium sinuatum* – notch-leaf marsh-rosemary

### POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

- Chorizanthe staticoides* – Turkish rugging
- Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *foliolosum* – California buckwheat
- Eriogonum thurberi* – Thurber's buckwheat
- Rumex crispus* – curly dock

### PORTULACACEAE – PURSLANE FAMILY

- Claytonia perfoliata* – miner's lettuce

### PRIMULACEAE – PRIMROSE FAMILY

- \* *Anagallis arvensis* – poor man's weatherglass, scarlet pimpernel

### RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY

- Rhamnus californica* – California coffeeberry

### ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY

- Heteromeles arbutifolia* – toyon

### RUBIACEAE – MADDER FAMILY

- Galium angustifolium* – narrow-leaved bedstraw
- Galium nuttallii* ssp. *nuttallii* – San Diego bedstraw
- Galium* sp. – bedstraw

### SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY

- Salix lasiolepis* – arroyo willow

### SCROPHULARIACEAE – FIGWORT FAMILY

- Castilleja affinis* – Indian paintbrush
- Collinsia heterophylla* – purple Chinese houses
- Mimulus aurantiacus* – bush monkeyflower

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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### **SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**

- \* *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco
- Solanum douglasii* – Douglas' nightshade
- Solanum parishii* – nightshade
- Solanum* sp. – nightshade
- Solanum xanti* – chaparral nightshade

### **TROPAEOLACEAE – NASTURTIUM FAMILY**

- Tropaeolum majus* – garden nasturtium

### **VERBENACEAE – VERVAIN FAMILY**

- Verbena lasiostachys* var. *lasiostachys* – western verbena

## ANGIOSPERMAE (MONOCOTYLEDONES)

### **ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY**

- \* *Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican fan palm

### **CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY**

- \* *Cyperus* sp. – nutsedge
- Eleocharis macrostachya* – pale spike-sedge

### **IRIDACEAE – IRIS FAMILY**

- Sisyrinchium bellum* – blue-eyed-grass

### **JUNCACEAE – RUSH FAMILY**

- Juncus xiphioides* – iris-leaved rush

### **LILIACEAE – LILY FAMILY**

- Bloomeria crocea* – common goldenstar
- Calochortus catalinae* – Catalina mariposa lily
- Calochortus splendens* – splendid mariposa lily
- Calochortus* sp. – mariposa lily
- Dichelostemma capitatum* – blue dicks

### **POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY**

- \* *Arundo donax* – giant reed
- \* *Avena barbata* – slender oat
- \* *Avena* sp. – wild oat
- \* *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut grass

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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- \* *Bromus hordeaceus* – soft chess
- \* *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens* – foxtail chess
- \* *Cortaderia jubata* – pampas grass
- \* *Cynodon dactylon* – Bermuda grass
- Distichlis spicata* – salt grass
- Hordeum vulgare* – barley
- Leymus condensatus* – giant ryegrass
- Melica imperfecta* – California melic
- Nassella pulchra* – purple needlegrass
- \* *Polypogon monspeliensis* – rabbit's-foot grass
- Schismus barbatus* – abumash
- \* *Vulpia myuros* var. *myuros* – rattail fescue

### TYPHACEAE – CATTAIL FAMILY

*Typha angustifolia* – narrow-leaved cattail

- \* signifies introduced (non-native) species
- ? signifies potential to occur

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

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