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MEMORANDUM

To:	Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC
From:	Michael Cady, Senior Biologist, Tracy Park, Biologist
Subject:	2026 Focused Rare Plant Survey Report, Prairie Song Reliability Project
Date:	May 28, 2026
cc:	Erin Philips, Dudek
Attachment:	A. Figures; B. Potential To Occur Assessment; C. Plant Compendium

This memorandum was prepared in response to Supplemental Data Request Set 1 (SDR1), Data Request BIO-4 (TN 269397) from California Energy Commission (CEC) Staff. This memorandum documents the results of the 2026 focused rare plant surveys conducted by Dudek for the Prairie Song Reliability Project (Project) in unincorporated Los Angeles County, California, as shown on Figure 1, Project Location (all figures are found in Attachment A to this memorandum). Target species of these surveys included Raven's blazing-star (*Mentzelia ravenii*) and Douglas' fiddleneck (*Amsinckia douglasiana*). For the purposes of the focused surveys, the Study Area (approximately 531 acres) encompasses the Project site parcels and a 100-foot buffer (where accessible), as shown in Figure 2, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover.

Site Conditions

The Study Area is in the western San Gabriel Mountains, in the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geological Survey 2002). The Transverse Ranges are an east-west trending series of steep mountains and valleys (California Geological Survey 2002). The Study Area is located at the conjunction of Soledad Canyon and Kentucky Springs Canyon (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 2022), and at the boundary of the Western Transverse Ranges ecological subregion and Mojave Desert ecological region (Jepson Flora Project 2025). Elevations in the Study Area range from approximately 2,700 feet above mean sea level along the southwestern side to 3,500 feet above mean sea level along the northern hillsides (Google 2025).

The Study Area has an arid climate with the site being located on the northern side of the San Gabriel Mountains and bordering the Antelope Valley. August is the average warmest month with an average high of 93 degrees Fahrenheit (˚F) and December is the coolest month on average with a low of 36˚F. Rainfall occurs primarily between November and April, with the maximum average precipitation occurring in February. The mean annual rainfall for the area is approximately 9 inches of rain per year (Los Angeles County Public Works [LACPW] 2025).

Native Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities and land covers mapped in the Study Area are shown Figure 2. Vegetation communities/land cover alliances are defined by Manual of California Vegetation (CNPS 2026a, Sawyer et al 2009).

Big Sagebrush

Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Alliance) has big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with Acton's encelia (*Encelia actoni*), mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Shrub canopy is open to continuous and emergent trees may be present at low cover. The herbaceous layer is usually sparse to intermittent and grassy. Habitat where big sagebrush occurs includes plains, alluvial fans, bajadas, pediments, lowers slopes, valley bottoms, seasonal and perennial stream channels, and dry washes. Soils are well drained and consist of loam or sand. Three associations of the alliance were mapped within the Study Area: *Artemisia tridentata* Association, *Artemisia tridentata-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association, and *Artemisia tridentata-Ericameria nauseosa* Association. These associations were found in the battery energy storage system (BESS) and southern Gen-tie portions of the Study Area.

Fiddleneck–Phacelia Fields

Fiddleneck–phacelia fields (*Amsinckia* [*menziesii*, *tessellata*]–*Phacelia* spp. Herbaceous Alliance) has Menzies' fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), bristly fiddleneck (*Amsinckia tessellata*) and/or *Phacelia* spp. or other *Amsinckia* sp. as seasonally co-dominant in the herbaceous layer. Additional local species present include California saltbush (*Atriplex californica*), oats (*Avena* spp.), great brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), purple owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*), and stork's-bills (*Erodium* spp.). Emergent shrubs may be present at low cover. Fiddleneck–Phacelia fields can be found along upland slopes, broad valleys, ocean bluffs, grazed or recently burned hills, fallow fields. Soils are well drained and loamy, and they are often subject to high levels of disturbance. One association of the alliance, *Amsinckia menziesii–Erodium* spp., was mapped in the BESS portion of the Study Area.

Fourwing Saltbush Scrub

Fourwing saltbush scrub (*Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance) has fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*), cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), spiny saltbush (*Atriplex confertifolia*), cattle spinach (*Atriplex polycarpa*), mormon tea, hop sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*). Emergent trees may be present at low cover. This alliance can be found along playas, old beach and shores, lake deposits, dissected alluvial fans, rolling hills or channel beds. Soils are carbonate rich, alkaline, sandy, or sandy clay loams. One association, *Atriplex canescens*, was mapped in the gen-tie portion of the Study Area.

Mormon Tea Scrub

Mormon tea scrub (*Ephedra viridis* Shrubland Alliance) has mormon tea as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with big sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*). Emergent trees may be present at low cover, including California juniper (*Juniperus californica*). This alliance can be found along ridges, hills, mountains, and channel beds. Soils are shallow derived from alluvium, granitic substrate, bedrock, colluvium. One association, *Ephedra viridis*, was mapped primarily in the BESS portion of the Study Area.

Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub

Rubber rabbitbrush scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance) has rubber rabbitbrush as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with big sagebrush, *Ephedra* spp., and California buckwheat. Emergent trees may be

present at low cover, including California juniper Rubber rabbitbrush can be found along all topographic settings, especially in disturbed settings. Soils are well-drained sands and gravels. Two associations *Ericameria nauseosa* and *Ericameria nauseosa-Juniperus californica/*herb, were mapped within the BESS and gen-tie portions of the Study Area.

California Juniper Woodland

California juniper woodland has California juniper as dominant or co-dominant in the small tree canopy with single-leaf pinyon (*Pinus monophyla*) and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*). Local shrubs may include big sagebrush, *Ephedra* spp., chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*). This alliance can be found along ridges, slopes, valleys, alluvial fans, and valley bottoms. Soils are porous, rocky, coarse, sandy, or silty, and are often very shallow. Three associations, *Juniperus californica*, *Juniperus californica-Adenostoma fasciculatum-Eriogonum fasciculatum*, and *Juniperus californica-Ericameria linearifolia/*annual-perennial herb, were mapped within the BESS and gen-tie portions of the Study Area.

Wild oats and Annual Brome Grasslands

Wild oats and annual brome grasslands (*Avena* spp.-*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance) have slender oat (*Avena barbata*), common wild oat (*Avena fatua*), stiff brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*), greater quaking-grass (*Briza maxima*), great brome, soft brome, and/or wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*) as dominant or co-dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer. Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. Wild oats and annual brome grasslands can be found along all topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. One association, *Bromus hordeaceus-Amsinckia menziesii-Hordeum murinum*, was mapped adjacent to the Vincent Substation in the Study Area.

Non-Natural Land Covers

Urban/Developed

This mapping unit describes areas supporting human-made structures, including homes, yards, sidewalks, and other highly modified lands supporting structures associated with dwellings or other permanent structures. Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is typically associated with ornamental landscaping that has been included in the development footprint. Most of the developed lands in the Study Area included the large, paved substation and roads.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat is described as areas generally lacking vegetation due to high levels of existing or historical human disturbance and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association. Areas mapped as disturbed habitat may include unpaved roads, trails, and graded areas. Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is usually sparse and dominated by non-native weedy herbaceous species (Oberbauer et. al. 2008). Areas mapped as disturbed habitat were found throughout the Study Area and were usually associated with developments or infrastructure.

Soils

As shown on Figure 3, Soils, historically mapped soils within the Survey Area include Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes; Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Terrace escarpments; and Vista coarse sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (USDA 2026a). These soils consist of well-drained, sandy to coarse sandy loams formed in granitic alluvium and residuum, with varying depths and slopes. The Greenfield and Hanford series represent moderately deep to deep soils with medium to rapid permeability and low to moderate runoff potential, typically found on alluvial fans and terraces. The Terrace Escarpments unit comprises steep, eroded landforms with shallow soils and exposed subsoil material, often limiting vegetative cover and water retention. The Vista series occurs on steep upland slopes and consists of coarse sandy loam derived from decomposed granite, characterized by low water-holding capacity and supporting drought-tolerant vegetation (USDA 1999, 2012, 2019).

Methods

As described in the Applicant's SDR 1 BIO-4 Response (TN 269734), the Applicant completed additional rare plant surveys for all disturbance areas and the proposed conservation lands using the floristic survey methodology described in TN 268650 (pdf pages 139–140). Surveys were conducted at the appropriate times of year when plants were both evident and identifiable, including during flowering or fruiting, to capture floristic diversity and determine whether special status plants are present, consistent with CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. In conducting these surveys and subsequent reports, the Applicant incorporated the guidance set forth in items 3a, 3b, 3e, and 3f of the CDFW NOP Comment Letter (TN 268941), as requested by CEC Staff.

Database Review

Dudek conducted a literature search and database review to evaluate the biological resources documented or potentially occurring within the Survey Area. The database review included the most recent versions of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CDFW 2026a; CNPS 2026b). These databases were reviewed to identify sensitive biological resources present or potentially present for the within the 14 USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Lancaster West, Lancaster East, Sleepy Valley, Ritter Ridge, Palmdale, Littlerock, Agua Dulce, Acton, Pacifico Mountain, Juniper Hills, Sunland, Condor Peak, Chilao Flat, and Waterman Mt.) that the Study Area is in and the quadrangles that the 10-mile buffer intersects. In addition, species returned in the query of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation website tool for the project boundary were included in the review (USFWS 2026). Other literature reviewed included the on-line database Calflora: Information about California Plants for Education, Research and Conservation (Calflora 2026) and the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2026).

Dudek biologists evaluated the regional special-status plant and wildlife species against observed conditions in the Study Area to determine the potential for each species to occur. Habitat requirements, occurrence determinations, and rationale for occurrence determination are included in Attachment B. The potential for each special-status species to occur was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), and species would have been identifiable on-site if present (e.g., oak trees). Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Low.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitats on or adjacent to the site are unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High.** All the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found onsite.
- **Present.** Species was observed on site or within the Study Area.

Of the 82 special-status plant species, the following 14 species were initially determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur due to suitable habitat being present and having recent records in the vicinity or region: Douglas' fiddleneck, California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*), club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Peirson's morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), golden linanthus (*Leptosiphon aureus*), Raven's blazing-star, green monardella (*Monardella viridis*), California spineflower (*Mucronea californica*), Robbins' nemacladus (*Nemacladus secundiflorus* var. *robbinsii*), and Lemmon's syntrichopappus (*Syntrichopappus lemmonii*). None of these species are listed under FESA or CESA.

Field Surveys

Qualified Dudek biologists conducted spring rare plant surveys between April 16, 2026, and May 7, 2026. Table 1 below provides the survey dates, hours, weather conditions, and personnel for each survey conducted.

Table 1. Survey Dates, Times, Conditions, and Personnel

Date	Hours	Biologists	Conditions
4/16/2026	8:00 AM–3:45 PM	TP, AV, SZ	54–70°F; 80-10% cloud cover; 0–8 mph wind
4/17/2026	8:31 AM–3:00 PM	AV, SZ	51–64°F; 0% cloud cover; 15–20 mph wind
4/20/2026	8:45 AM–3:51 PM	AV, JE, LB, ZP	58–71°F; 10% cloud cover; 5–21 mph wind
4/22/2026	8:42 AM–1:50 PM	ZP, LB, HM	49–60°F; 10% cloud cover; 5–19 mph wind
4/29/2026	8:15 AM–1:37 PM	HM, PZ	56-74°F; 0% cloud cover; 2–8 mph wind
*4/30/2026	12:15 PM–1:15 PM	ES, AV, JE	76-78°F; 0% cloud cover; 0–3 mph wind
*5/7/2026	10:15 AM–2:05 PM	JE, AV	78-85°F; 0% cloud cover; 5–11 mph wind

Notes:
Biologists: TP = Tracy Park; AV=Aleen Vartivarian; SZ=Sharon Zarate; JE=Josh Elson; LB=Luz Badillo; ZP=Zarina Pringle; HM=Heather Monteleone; PZ=Puyao Zhang; ES=Eilleen Salas
Conditions: °F = degrees Fahrenheit; mph = miles per hour; cc = cloud cover.
*Denotes date reference checks were conducted at nearby known populations of *Mentzelia ravenii* and *Amsinckia douglasiana*

The target species for the survey included Raven's blazing-star and Douglas' fiddleneck. Reference checks at known populations of these species in the area confirmed that both target species were in bloom during the survey period.

The rare plant surveys were guided by the CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines (CNPS 2001) and CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2018). The biologists walked transects in suitable habitat, spaced approximately 5 to 10 meters apart based on the density of vegetative cover, throughout the Survey Area. The Survey Area is shown in Figure 4, Sensitive or Special-Status Species Survey Results – Plants. Digital mobile maps and 200-scale topographic plots of vegetation polygons were utilized to navigate the survey area. Plant species encountered during the field surveys were identified to subspecies or variety, if applicable, to determine sensitivity status, and recorded for inclusion in Attachment C, Plant Compendium. When rare plants were encountered, field personnel recorded data points using a GPS with sub-meter accuracy. Latin and common names for plant species with a CRPR follow the CNPS' online inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2026b). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson eFlora Index to Accepted Names and Synonyms (Jepson Flora Project 2025) and common names follow the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) PLANTS Database (USDA 2026b).

Results

Previous rare plant surveys conducted by Dudek between 2023 and 2025 identified golden linanthus (*Leptosiphon aureus*) along the Project gen-tie alignment. However, the taxonomic identification of the previously recorded *Leptosiphon aureus* has since been updated to *Leptosiphon chrysanthus ssp. chrysanthus* reflecting a revised classification within the genus (Patterson 2021)[1]. Since *Leptosiphon aureus* is a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4.2 species (plants of limited distribution) primarily occurring in the northern California Coast Ranges and the San Francisco Bay Area, with more limited occurrences elsewhere in California, and *Leptosiphon chrysanthus ssp. chrysanthus* is not assigned a CRPR and is not considered a special-status species, the golden linanthus previously reported in the rare plant survey conducted between 2023 and 2025 has been removed from the 2026 rare plant results.

Two rare plant species, Raven's blazing star and short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada)*, were observed during the focused special-status plant surveys in 2026.

Raven's blazing-star has a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.3, which is defined as a plant that is rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, but is currently subject to a low level of threat. Two individuals were mapped in the proposed gen-tie route portion of the Survey Area, outside of the Project footprint, in the slopes southeast of the railroad tracks during the 2026 focused rare plant surveys.

Short-joint beavertail has a CRPR of 1B.2, which is defined as a plant that is rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, with 20-80% of occurrences threatened. Four individuals were mapped in the proposed gen-tie route portion of the Survey Area, outside of the Project footprint, in the slopes southwest of the substation parcels during the 2023 focused rare plant surveys.

[1] While the revised classification was made in 2021, the keys used to identify plants (Jepson Flora Project 2025) were not updated until recently.

Douglas' fiddleneck was not observed. A compendium of the plant species observed during the surveys is included in Attachment C, Plant Compendium. Locations of the rare plant species observed are shown in Figure 4, Sensitive or Special-Status Species Survey Results - Plants.

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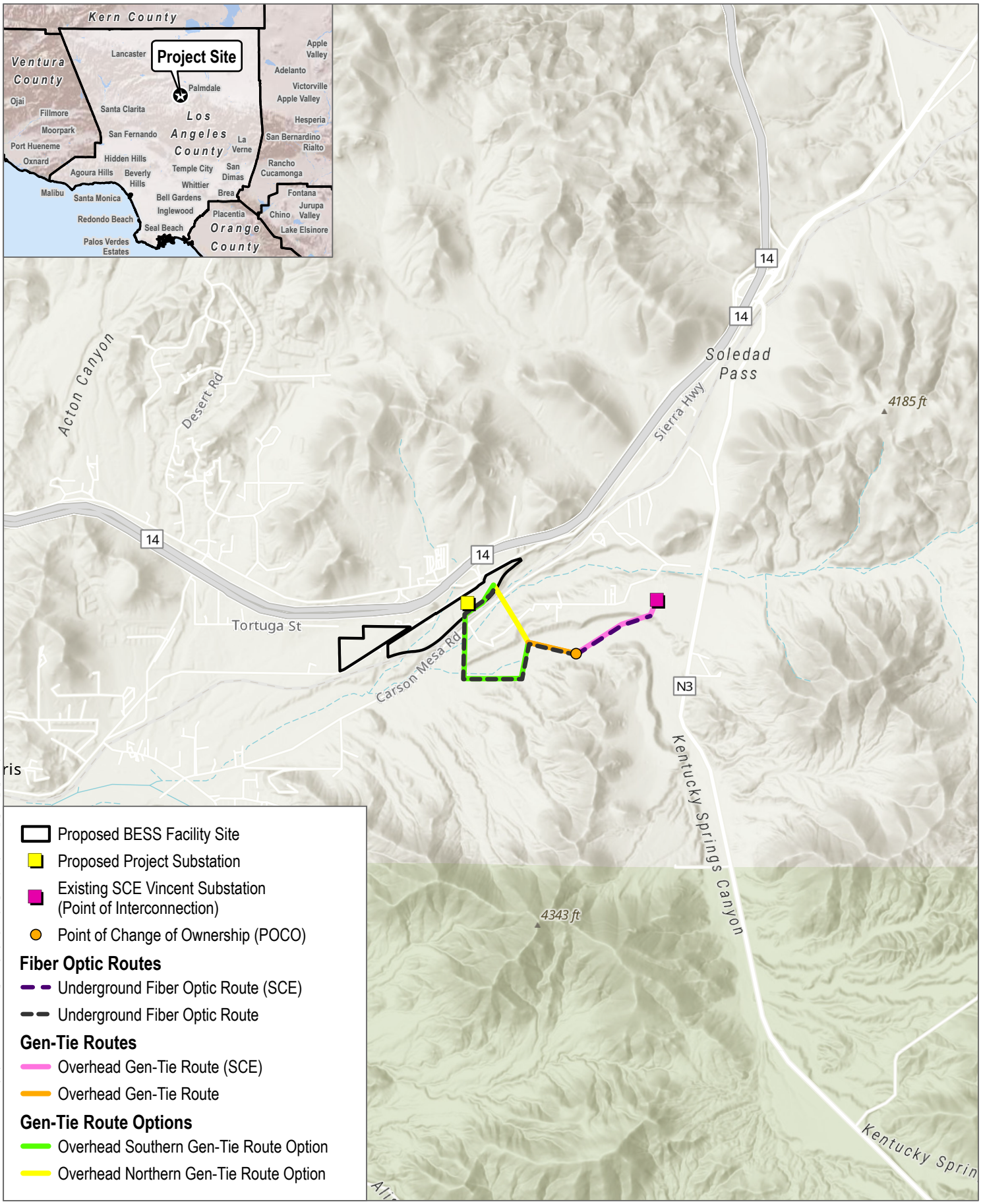
Attachment A

Figures



SOURCE: World Topographic

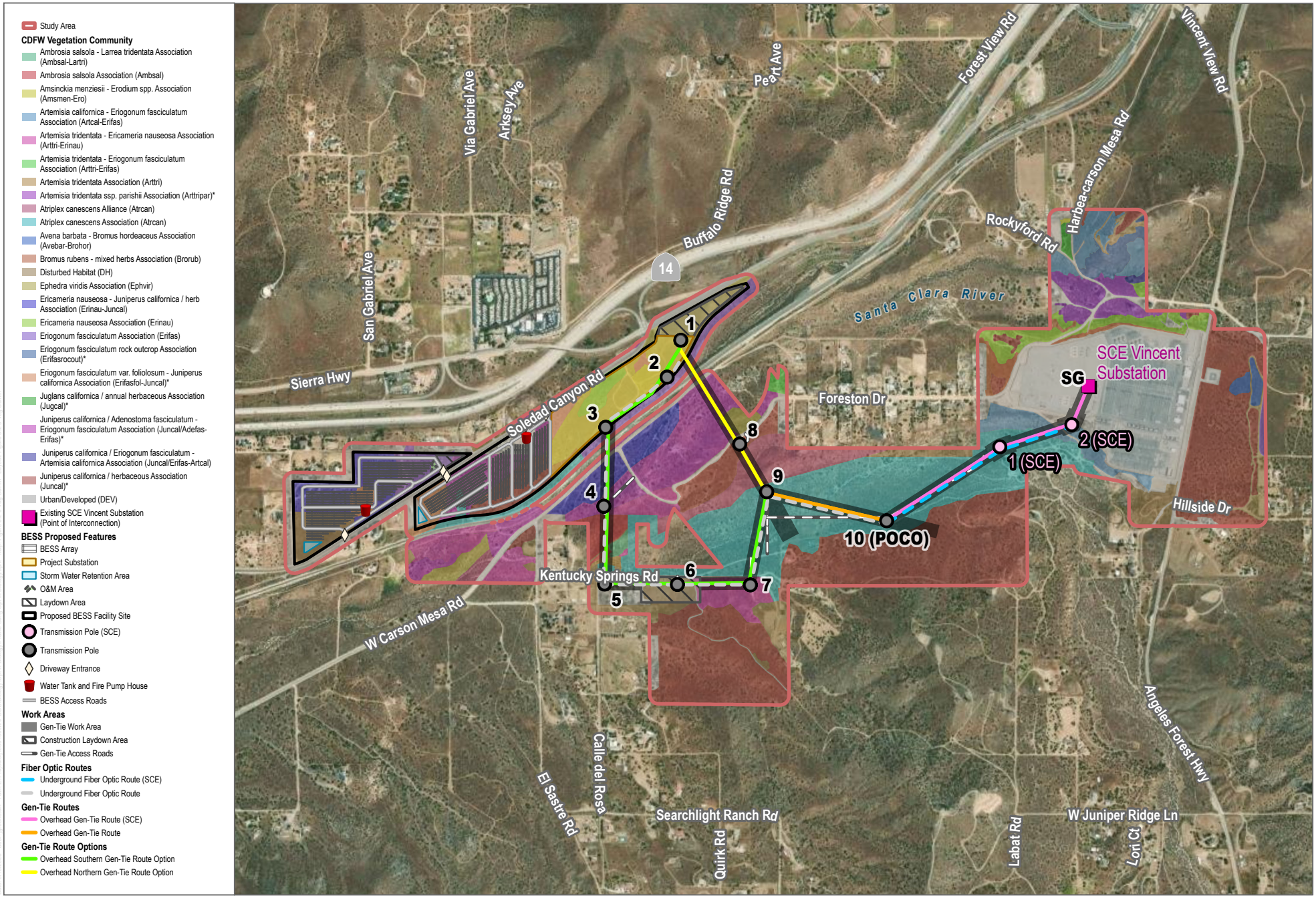
DUDEK

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Prairie Song Reliability Project



SOURCE: World Imagery

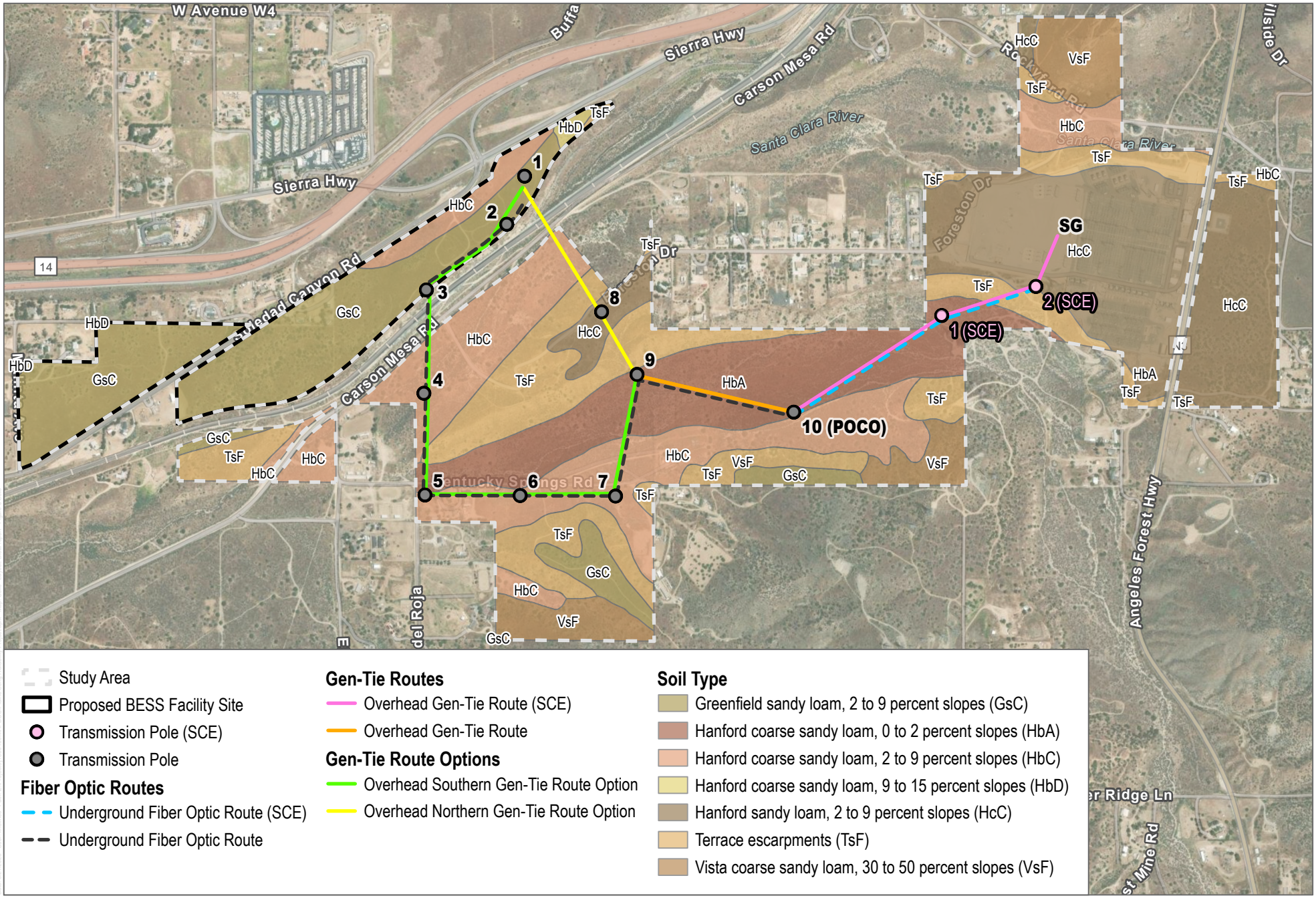
DUDEK

0 700 1,400 Feet

FIGURE 2

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover

Prairie Song Reliability Project



SOURCE: World Imagery; USDA

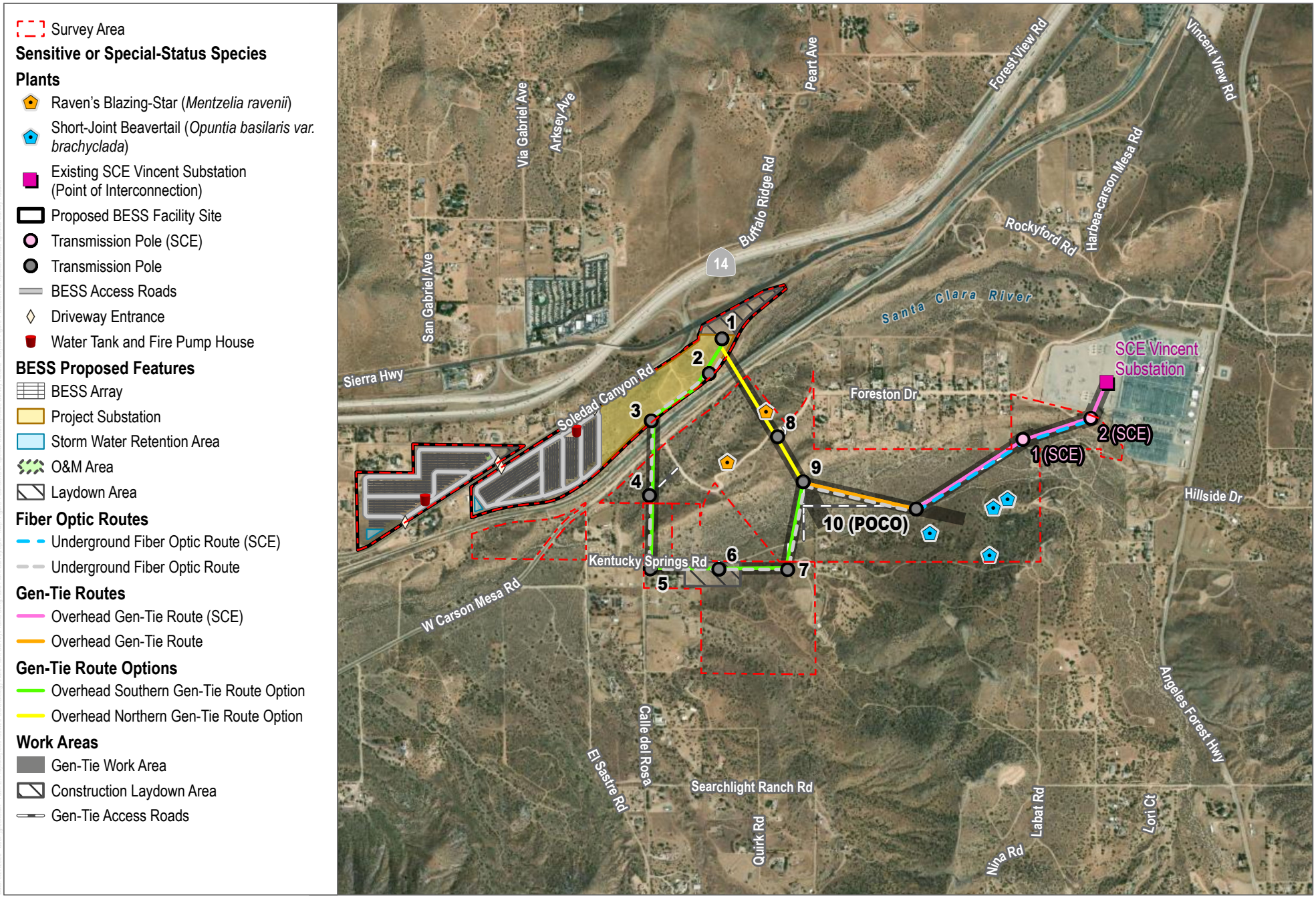
DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 3

Soils

Prairie Song Reliability Project



SOURCE: World Imagery

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 4

Sensitive or Special-Status Species Survey Results - Plants

Prairie Song Reliability Project

Attachment B

Potential to Occur Assessment

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. abramsii	Abrams' oxytheca	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral/annual herb/June–Aug/ 3,750–6,745	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is outside this species current range.
Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas' fiddleneck	None/None/4.2	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Dry/annual herb/Mar–May/0–6,400	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Androsace elongata ssp. acuta	California androsace	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/ Mar– June/490–4,280	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss	None/None/4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; Roadsides (usually)/moss/N.A./330–3,280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Aphyllon validum ssp. validum	Rock Creek broomrape	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic/perennial herb (parasitic)/May–Sep/3,380–6,560	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitat (granitic) for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/ Mar/1,950–4,920	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Arctostaphylos parryana ssp. tumescens	interior manzanita	None/None/4.3	Chaparral (montane), Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/ Feb–Apr/6,890–7,580	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/Feb–June/ 590–3,280	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is present in the Study Area, but records for the species are from the southern and eastern San Gabriel Mountains.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Playas; Alkaline, Lake Margins/annual herb/May–Oct/ 195–2,785	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ (Feb)Mar–June/230–2,705	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	club-haired mariposa lily	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Rocky, Serpentine (usually)/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Mar)May–June/100–4,265	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa- lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June (Nov)/1,045–3,280	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic/ perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–July/ 2,325–7,840	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/330–5,580	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Calochortus striatus	alkali mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub; Alkaline, Mesic/perennial bulbiferous	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			herb/Apr–June/230–5,230	
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning- glory	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–June/ 100–4,920	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having high potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area and recent local records (Calflora 2025); however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Canbya candida	white pygmy-poppy	None/None/4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic, Gravelly, Sandy/ annual herb/Mar–June/1,970–4,790	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	None/SR/1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic/perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/ May–June (Sep)/3,805–7,115	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is present in the Study Area but the Study Area is outside the range of the species.
Castilleja plagiotoma	Mojave paintbrush	None/None/4.3	Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland/ perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/ Apr–June/985–8,205	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1,570	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	None/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Apr–July/ 490–4,000	Not expected to occur. Marginal habitat is present in the Study Area; however, no recent records along the SR-14.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Chorizanthe spinosa	Mojave spineflower	None/None/4.2	Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; Alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Mar–July/20–4,265	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Claytonia peirsonii ssp. peirsonii	Peirson's spring beauty	None/None/1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Metamorphic, Scree, Talus/perennial herb/(Mar) May–June/4,955–9,005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; Mesic, Streambanks/perennial herb/June–Oct/1,000–5,905	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitats (mesic and streambanks) for the species are not present in the Study Area.
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (disturbed areas, gravelly, roadsides, rocky, scree)/annual herb/May–Aug/ 3,200–9,580	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Flood deposited terraces and washes/annual herb/Apr–June/ 655–2,490	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitats (Flood deposited terraces and washes) for the species are not present in the Study Area.
Erigeron breweri var. jacinteus	San Jacinto Mountains daisy	None/None/4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky/ perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/ 8,860–9,515	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. minus	alpine sulfur-flowered buckwheat	None/None/4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly/ perennial herb/June–Sep/ 5,905–10,065	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–June/ 4,005–6,005	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Frasera neglecta	pine green-gentian	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/May–July/4,595–8,205	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/ Apr–Aug/3,935–8,695	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	None/None/4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub; Granitic, Rocky/perennial herb/ Apr–June (July)/425–5,085	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Aug/5,055–8,205	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland/perennial herb/ June–July/4,005–7,545	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Goodmania luteola	golden goodmania	None/None/4.2	Meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Aug/ 65–7,220	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Heuchera abramsii	Abrams' alumroot	None/None/4.3	Upper montane coniferous forest (rocky)/perennial rhizomatous herb/ July–Aug/9,185–11,485	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	None/None/4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Aug/3,790–8,695	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/ perennial herb/Feb–July (Sep)/ 230–2,660	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Hulsea vestita ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky/perennial herb/May–July/ 4,920–8,205	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Hulsea vestita ssp. parryi	Parry's sunflower	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest; Carbonate (sometimes), Granitic (sometimes), Openings, Rocky/perennial herb/ Apr–Aug/4,495–9,500	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None/None/2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/Sep–May/0–3,985	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/ perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/ 165–2,955	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Juncus duranii	Duran's rush	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Aug/ 5,800–9,200	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	None/None/4.2	Chaparral/perennial shrub/Mar–Oct/ 65–4,300	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/ Jan–July/5–2,905	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Openings/perennial bulbiferous herb/ Mar–July (Aug)/100–5,905	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None/None/1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/ July–Aug/4,000–9,005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Openings, Rocky/annual herb/ Apr–July/4,985–9,185	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Loeflingia squarrosa var. artemisiarum	sagebrush loeflingia	None/None/2B.2	Desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Apr–May/2,295–5,295	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Lupinus albifrons var. johnstonii	interior bush lupine	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Decomposed granitic/perennial shrub/May–July/4,920–8,205	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Lupinus elatus	silky lupine	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/ perennial herb/June–Aug/ 4,920–9,845	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Lupinus peirsonii	Peirson's lupine	None/None/1B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly, Rocky/ perennial herb/Apr–June/3,280–8,205	moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	None/None/4.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes/perennial shrub/(Jan–Feb)Mar–June (Sep–Nov)/-165–4,005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush- mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/ perennial deciduous shrub/June–Jan/ 605–3,740	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Mentzelia ravenii	Raven's blazing-star	None/None/1B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Decomposed granitic, Flats, Gravelly, Roadsides, Sandy, Slopes, Washes/annual herb/Mar–May/2,625–3,610	Present. Two individuals were mapped in the gen-tie portion of the Study Area during the 2026 focused rare plant surveys.
Monardella australis ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel Mountains monardella	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Openings/shrub/July–Sep/ 5,245–7,215	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Monardella australis ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel Mountains monardella	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral (montane), Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Openings/shrub/July–Sep/5,250–7,220	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is below the elevation range of the species.
Monardella exilis	Mojave monardella	None/None/4.2	Chenopod scrub, Desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Sandy/annual herb/ Apr–Sep/1,970–6,725	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Monardella viridis	green monardella	None/None/4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			330–3,315	presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Sandy/annual herb/Mar–July (Aug)/0–4,595	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic, Seeps, Streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/330–6,560	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitats (mesic, seeps, and streambanks) for the species are not present in the Study Area.
Muilla coronata	crowned muilla	None/None/4.2	Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–Apr (May)/ 2,200–6,430	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/ 100–2,150	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Nemacladus secundiflorus var. robbinsii	Robbins' nemacladus	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings/annual herb/Apr–June/ 1,150–5,580	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having high potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area and recent local records (Calflora 2025); however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada	short-joint beavertail	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial stem/ Apr–June (Aug)/1,390–5,905	Present. Four individuals were identified in the gen-tie portion of the Study Area during the 2023 focused rare plant surveys.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/ 50–2,165	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	None/None/1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly (sometimes), Talus (sometimes)/ perennial herb/Mar–Sep/ 5,300–11,485	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Packera ionophylla	Tehachapi ragwort	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky/perennial herb/ June–July/4,920–8,860	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Perideridia pringlei	adobe yampah	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Clay (often), Serpentine/ perennial herb/Apr–June (July)/ 985–5,905	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitats (clay and serpentine soils) for the species are not present in the Study Area.
Phacelia mohavensis	Mojave phacelia	None/None/4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/ annual herb/Apr–Aug/4,595–8,205	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, Sandy/perennial herb/ (July) Aug–Nov (Dec)/0–6,885	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having moderate potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area; however, the species was not observed during focused rare plant surveys.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Quercus durata var. gabrielensis	San Gabriel oak	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–May/ 1,475–3,280	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/ Mar–June/165–4,265	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.
Selaginella asprella	bluish spike-moss	None/None/4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/July/5,250–8,860	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Rocky, Slopes/perennial herb/May–July/ 1,310–4,920	Not expected to occur. The Study Area is outside the range of the species.
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (sandy)/annual herb/July–Sep (Oct)/3,655–8,530	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Stylocline masonii	Mason's neststraw	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Sandy/annual herb/ Mar–May/330–3,935	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None/None/1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/ June–Oct/985–6,590	Not expected to occur. Suitable micro-habitat (mesic conditions) for the species is not present in the Study Area.
Syntrichopappus lemmonii	Lemmon's syntrichopappus	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/ annual herb/Apr–May (June)/ 1,640–6,005	Low potential to occur. The species was initially assessed as having high potential due to the presence of suitable in the Study Area and recent local records (Calflora 2025); however, the species was not observed during

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				focused rare plant surveys.
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	None/None/1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland; Dry, Rocky, Slopes/annual herb/Feb–May/ 1,965–7,215	Not expected to occur. Herbarium records for the species are only from San Diego and Riverside counties.
Yucca brevifolia	western Joshua tree	None/SC/CBR	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial leaf succulent/Apr–May/1,310–6,560	Not expected to occur. This conspicuous species was not observed in the Study Area.

Status Legend
Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
SC: State candidate for listing
SE: State listed as endangered
SR: State designated as rare
CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
4: Plants of limited distribution
CBR: Considered by Rejected for a CRPR
Threat Rank
0.1– Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2– Moderately threatened in California (20% - 80% of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3– Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat)

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Attachment C

Plant Compendium

Plant Species

EUDICOTS

AMARANTHACEAE—AMARANTH FAMILY

Amaranthus albus—prostrate pigweed*

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

Lomatium mohavense—Mojave Desert parsley

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Ambrosia psilostachya—western ragweed
Ambrosia salsola—cheesebush
Artemisia tridentata—big sagebrush
Chaenactis fremontii—pincushion flower
Chaenactis glabriuscula—yellow pincushion
Corethrogyne filaginifolia—sand-aster
Encelia actoni—Acton's brittle brush
Encelia californica—California brittle bush
Ericameria cooperi var. cooperi—Cooper's goldenbush
Ericameria linearifolia—narrowleaf goldenbush
Ericameria nauseosa var. hololeuca—rubber rabbitbrush
Ericameria pinifolia—pinebush
Eriophyllum pringlei—Pringle's woolly sunflower
Lasthenia gracilis—needle goldfields
Layia glandulosa—white daisy tidy tips
Layia platyglossa—coastal tidy tips
Lepidospartum squamatum—scale broom
Lessingia glandulifera—valley lessingia
Malacothrix californica—California desert dandelion
Malacothrix glabrata—smooth desert dandelion
Matricaria discoidea—disc mayweed
Oncosiphon pilulifer—stink net*
Senecio flaccidus—threadleaf ragwort
Stephanomeria exigua—small wire lettuce
Stylocline gnaphaloides—mountain neststraw
Tetradymia axillaris—longspine horsebrush
Tetradymia stenolepis—Mojave cottonthorn
Uropappus lindleyi—Lindley's silverpuffs

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

Amsinckia tessellata var. tessellata—bristly fiddleneck
Cryptantha intermedia var. intermedia—Clearwater cryptantha
Greeneocharis circumscissa—cushion cryptantha
Pectocarya penicillata—sleeping combseed
Plagiobothrys nothofulvus—popcorn flower

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

Hirschfeldia incana—shortpod mustard*
Sisymbrium altissimum—tall tumblemustard*

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Cylindropuntia echinocarpa—silver cholla
Opuntia basilaris var. basilaris—beavertail pricklypear
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada–*short-joint beavertail*

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

Atriplex canescens—fourwing saltbush
Chenopodium californicum—California goosefoot
Krascheninnikovia lanata—winterfatland

CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Cuscuta californica—chaparral dodder

CRASSULACEAE—STONECROP FAMILY

Dudleya lanceolata—lanceleaf liveforever

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

Euphorbia albomarginata—whitemargin sandmat

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon glaber—deerweed
Acmispon strigosus—strigose bird's-foot trefoil
Acmispon wrangelianus—Chilean bird's-foot trefoil
Lupinus bicolor—miniature lupine

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

Erodium cicutarium—redstem stork's bill*

HYDROPHYLLACEAE—WATERLEAF FAMILY

Nemophila menziesii—baby blue eyes
Phacelia distans—distant phacelia

Phacelia douglasii—Douglas' phacelia
Phacelia minor—wild Canterbury bells
Phacelia parryi—Parry's phacelia

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

Salvia carduacea—thistle sage
Salvia columbariae—chia
Salvia dorrii—purple sage
Scutellaria mexicana—Mexican bladdersage

LOASACEAE—LOASA FAMILY

Mentzelia congesta—united blazingstar
Mentzelia ravenii—Raven's blazingstar
Mentzelia veatchiana—Veatch's blazingstar

MONTIACEAE—MONTIA FAMILY

Calyptridium monandrum—common pussypaws
Claytonia perfoliata—miner's lettuce

NAMACEAE—NAMA FAMILY

Eriodictyon crassifolium—thick leaf yerba santa

NYCTAGINACEAE—FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY

Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia—California four o'clock
Mirabilis laevis var. villosa—wishbone-bush

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Camissonia campestris—Mojave suncup
Camissoniopsis pallida ssp. pallida—paleyellow suncup
Eulobus californicus—California *suncup*

PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY

Eschscholzia californica—California poppy
Eschscholzia minutiflora—pygmy poppy
Platystemon californicus—creamcups

POLEMONIACEAE—PHLOX FAMILY

Eriastrum densifolium—giant *woollystar*
Eriastrum signatum—marked woollystar
Gilia aliquanta ssp. breviloba—puffcalyx gilia
Leptosiphon chrysanthus ssp. chrysanthus—golden linanthus
Linanthus parryae—sandblossoms

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Chorizanthe brevicornu—brittle spineflower
Chorizanthe staticoides—Turkish rugging
Chorizanthe watsonii—fivetooth spineflower
Eriogonum angulosum—anglestem buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. polifolium—California buckwheat
Eriogonum gracillimum—rose and white buckwheat
Eriogonum nudum—naked buckwheat
Pterostegia drymarioides—woodland pterostegia
Rumex hymenosepalus—canaigre dock

RANUNCULACEAE—BUTTERCUP FAMILY

Delphinium parishii—desert larkspur

SOLANACEAE—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Lycium cooperi—peach thorn

VIBURNACEAE—MUSKROOT FAMILY

Sambucus mexicana—blue elderberry

VISCACEAE—MISTLETOE FAMILY

Phoradendron juniperinum—juniper mistletoe

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—CALTROP FAMILY

Larrea tridentata—creosote bush

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

CUPRESSACEAE—CYPRESS FAMILY

Juniperus californica—California juniper

EPHEDRACEAE—EPHEDRA FAMILY

Ephedra nevadensis—Nevada joint fir
Ephedra viridis—Mormon tea

MONOCOTS

AGAVACEAE—AGAVE FAMILY

Hesperoyucca whipplei—chaparral yucca

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

Avena barbata—slender oat*

Bromus rubens—red brome*
Bromus tectorum—cheatgrass*
Hordeum murinum—mouse barley*
Melica imperfecta—smallflower melicgrass
Poa secunda—one-sided bluegrass
Schismus barbatus—common Mediterranean grass*
Stipa speciosa—desert needlegrass

THEMIDACEAE—BRODIAEA FAMILY

Dipterostemon capitatus—blue dicks

*Denotes non-native/invasive species.