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May 28, 2009

Mr. Sean Hitchcock  
2651 Walnut Avenue  
Signal Hill, CA 90755

**RE: Biological Resources Evaluation and Jurisdictional Waters Delineation for APN 7237017006**

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

This letter reports the findings of the biological resources evaluation and wetlands and jurisdictional waters delineation conducted by SWCA Environmental Consultants in April of 2009.

## **Introduction**

This letter reports on the biological conditions and jurisdictional waters determination found on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 7237017006 located west of the intersection of Studebaker Road and Loynes Drive in Long Beach, California (Figure 1). Per your statement, the property was recently subject to weed abatement activities conducted with a bulldozer. This activity resulted in complaints from local residents, resulting in your request that SWCA Environmental Consultants investigate two subject areas: the general biological conditions of the site, including the potential for the site to support sensitive biological resources; and a wetland and jurisdictional waters delineation. To adequately characterize the site, SWCA also investigated the land use history of the site. This letter describes the investigative methodology, results, context, and conclusions.

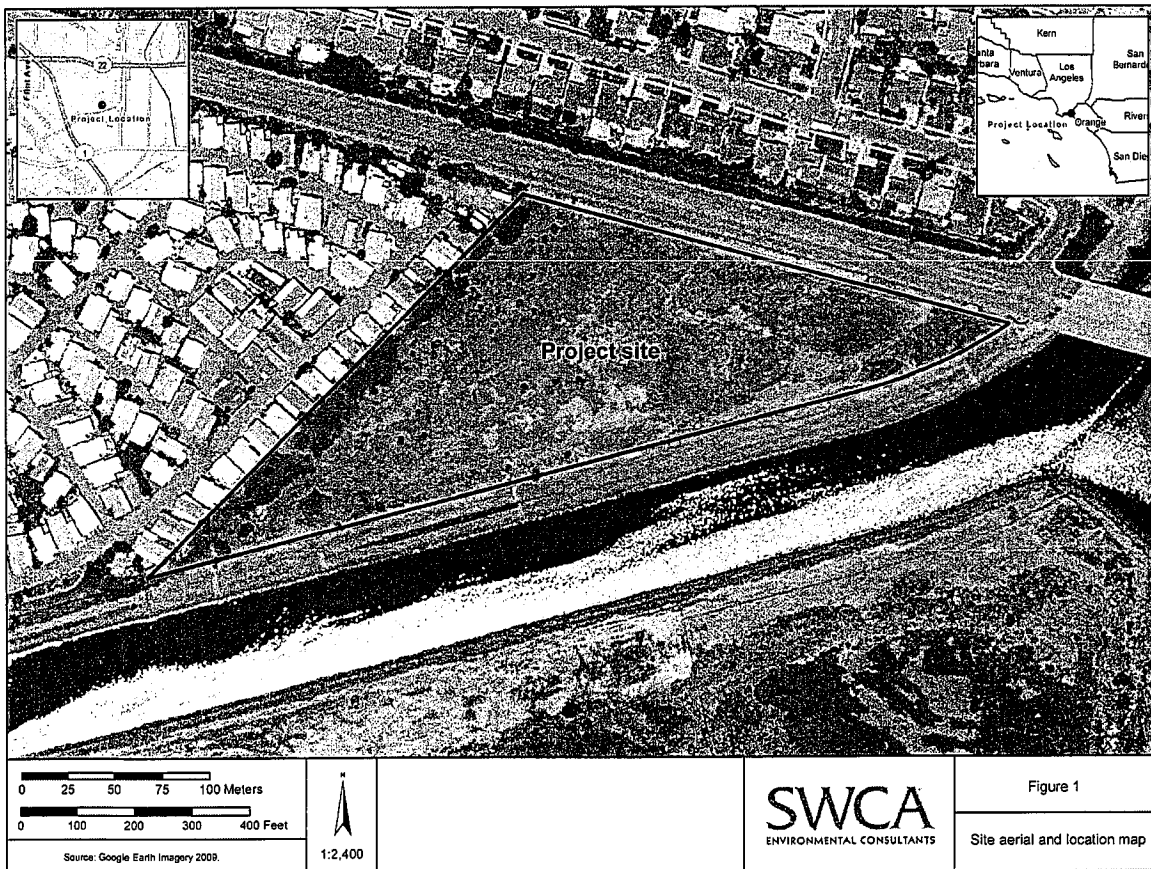
## **Survey Methodology**

Pedestrian surveys were conducted on the site on April 13 and 20, 2009, by SWCA senior biologist Ty Garrison. On April 13, Mr. Garrison met with property owner Sean Hitchcock and City of Long Beach representative Russel Laker prior to conducting the site survey. Heavy equipment consisting of a bulldozer, water truck, and several dump trucks was working near the center of the site, depositing and compacting new fill earth over the exposed portion of the sanitary landfill. Mr. Garrison surveyed the entire site on foot, concentrating on the periphery of the site where vegetation remained, taking notes on the species observed and photographing the on-site conditions. The center portion of the site, where the vegetation had been removed and where the equipment was still working, was cursorily surveyed.

At the conclusion of the survey, Mr. Garrison noted that Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Laker were meeting with Mr. Ken Wong and Ms. Melanie Stadler of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and joined the conversation. In that conversation, Mr. Wong noted that USACE would need to make a jurisdictional determination regarding the potential presence of wetlands or jurisdictional waters of the U.S. on the site. To make that determination, USACE would require a wetland and jurisdictional waters of the U.S. delineation. USACE would determine if any violation

of the Clean Water Act had occurred based on the result of the jurisdictional determination and the extent of the activities that had occurred on the site. Mr. Garrison returned to the site on April 20, 2009, to conduct the wetland delineation. For that survey, he concentrated on determining if there were any water courses or drainages areas on the site, or whether any water entered the site from off-site locations. He also continued to search for any wetland indicator plant species.

Because the site has a history of varied uses, and because the site is clearly not at its original elevation, a brief historical review of the site was conducted by SWCA historian Shannon Carmack. Ms. Carmack searched newspaper records at the Long Beach Public Library and located historic aerial photographs and topographic maps from commercial sources. In addition, her personal library contained copies of some historic planning documents from the City of Long Beach. The historic record presented in this report was developed from these sources.

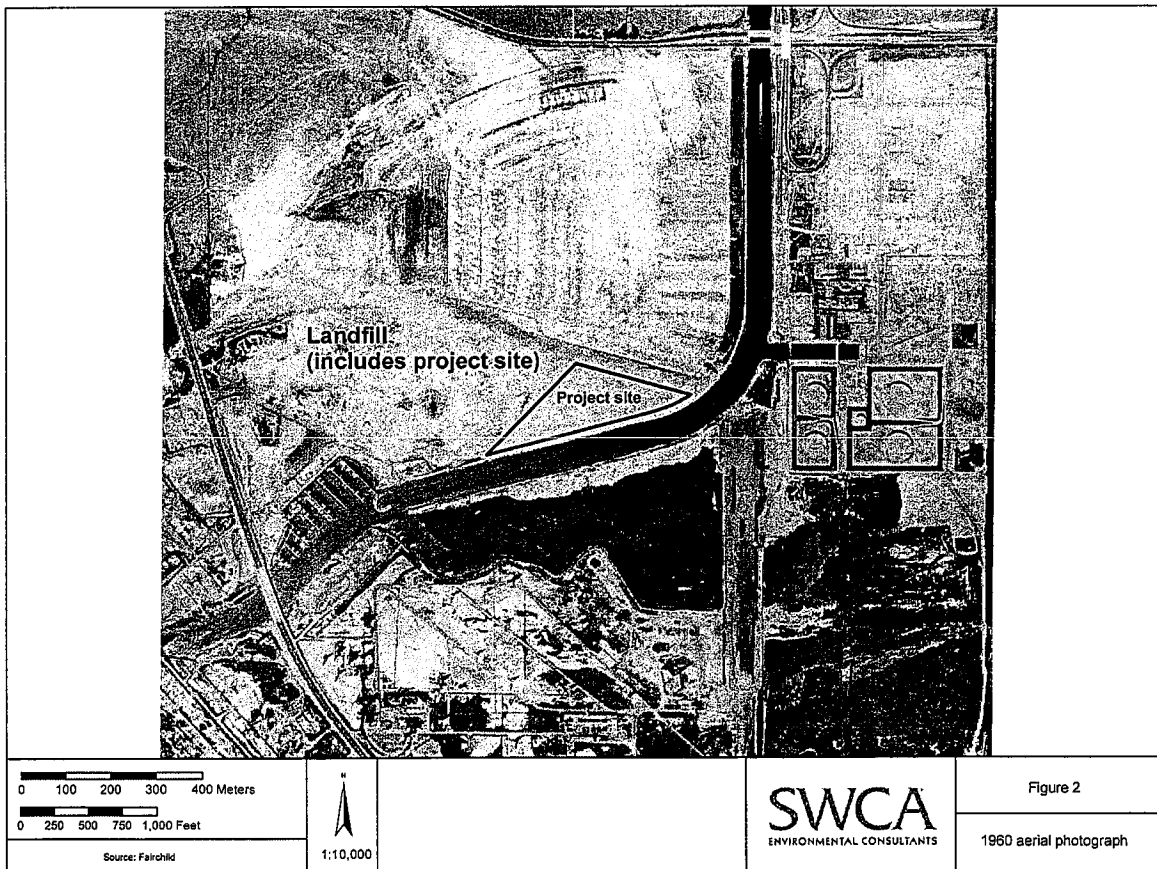


## Historical Context

The history of the site is important because the site is clearly not in a natural state. The site was originally part of the Los Alamitos–Los Cerritos tidal estuary system. The elevation of the site at that time would have been between sea level and about 4 feet above mean sea level (msl).

- 1899 and 1902— U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) “Downey” topographic maps do not ascribe an elevation to the project area, but illustrate the site as coastal marshland.
- 1925— USGS “Long Beach” topographic map illustrates the construction of the Naples neighborhood and the marine stadium, which undoubtedly altered the natural flow characteristics of the site somewhat. However, the site is still shown as marsh land.
- 1947—Aerial photographs show the Los Cerritos channel has been constructed, causing freshwater to bypass the on-site marsh and flow directly into Alamitos Bay. Based on aerial photographs, it appears that the site still supports a tidally influenced marsh habitat. Oil extraction operations are also encroaching onto adjacent properties to the west.
- 1948—Long Beach Press Telegram (8/18) article notes the beginning of landfill operation on an area that includes the project site. At this time, the landfill is actually located to the west of the project site. The site is described as “tideland...of soft mud into which heavy objects sink.... Most of the area is covered with ocean water that rises and falls with the tide, but the owners have the material on hand for a dam to seal off the tide.” The article also states that the operator has a 10-year contract to cut and cover 62 acres with 4 feet of earth. The article later states that that it takes “an average of 20 feet of rubbish packed down by machine to create the fill.”
- 1949— USGS topographic map, Los Alamitos quad, shows the construction of the Cerritos Channel but still shows the project site as marshland.
- 1953—Aerial photographs show the sanitary landfill in operation to the west of the project site, east of Pacific Coast Highway; oil operations are also getting closer to the site. A berm has been built along the western boundary of the site, which is also the City/Grant Line/County boundary. This berm effectively removes the site from tidal connection and begins drying the site.
- 1955—Los Angeles Times 2-24-55 reports that off-shore disposal of rubbish may be required because the dump is too close to the Veteran’s Administration (VA) Hospital, Long Beach State College, high-class residential, and the new marina. The article also states that City Councilman Patrick Ahern considered the site “an eyesore and a menace to health, declaring it a breeding place for flies and mosquitoes.”
- 1955—Los Angeles Times? 2-26-55. George Weeks reports that the City health officer inspected the site and concluded that it is not a threat to health. The article states that

“pollution of subsurface water is not a problem, since the site is in a salt-water marginal area.” [Of course, at the time pollution to drinking water was the only concern.] The article goes on to state that “An average of two feet of topsoil is being placed over fill as rapidly as compaction will allow. An average of 1,100 loads of dirt is deposited at the site monthly, to be used a sealing topsoil cover.” The article concludes that the site is located “in a swamp area which is being rapidly converted to a useful purpose.”



- 1960—Aerial photographs show the entire site encompassed by the landfill. The neighborhood to the north is under construction, as is Loynes Drive.
- 1964—Present—USGS topographic map, Los Alamitos quad, shows the ground surface of the site as being approximately 20 feet above msl. The neighborhood to the north and trailer park to the west have both been developed.

- **1976**—The Southeast Area Development Plan (SEADIP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Department of City Planning, Long Beach:
  - illustrates the site as an upland area and specifically does not identify the site as low-lying or seasonal freshwater marsh
  - illustrates the site as Sanitary Landfill
  - illustrates the site as proposed RV Storage
  - illustrates the site as open field, described as consisting [sic] “principally of annuals, perennials, forbs, grasses and limited herbaceous materials Vegetation has been subjected to periodic disruption due to grading operation...”
  - illustrates the site as zoned R-1 Residential
  - notes that the site was zoned low density residential in the 1961 General Plan
  - Dproposes a generalized land use as industrial
- **1980**—The Local Coastal Plan (LCP) is produced.
  - The SEADIP Plan is incorporated by reference into the Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
  - LCP illustrates the site as a future park dedication area
  - LCP illustrates the site as proposed Active/Passive Park. Map and key in LCP excerpted from adopted SEADIP Plan
- **1997**—Long Beach General Plan revised and reprinted. The site is zoned PD (Planned Development).
- **Unknown Date**—Long Beach Green Vision Map denotes the site as part of the Los Cerritos Wetlands. The map states: “This map has been developed as a general planning tool through on-going collaboration between the City of Long Beach, Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine, conservation organizations and agencies, and community groups.” The map is not a scientific evaluation of the site.
- **2006**—Long Beach Wetlands Study Group includes the site in their vision for the Los Cerritos wetlands.
- **2008**—Southeast Area Development Plan Update:
  - illustrates the site as PD-1, Planned Development
  - identified the site as Subarea 23. The plan states: “The two wetland concepts generally outlined shall include a 8.3 acre brackish pond on Area 23 provided that the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission determines (i) in addition to the setback for buffer, the elevation and setbacks between development and wetland edge shall be sufficient to ensure stability during liquefaction events caused by the maximum credible earthquake; (ii) that the location and operation of the proposed wetland are acceptable to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Department of Health and to the Local Mosquito Abatement District.”

## Biological Characteristics

Due to the recent weed clearing by scraping activity, the on-site biological resources are limited. Most of the center of the site is now unvegetated ground. This is partly due to the removal of vegetation as part of the weed-clearing operation and partly because additional fill material was imported to cap the exposed portion of the landfill that underlies most, or all, of the site.

### Floral Components

Nonnative ruderal species dominate the entire site, comprising 94% of the plants noted there. These are species that are able to quickly recruit and become established in areas of ground disturbance and then out-compete many native species. Based on the interpretation of recent aerial photographs and extrapolation of existing floral characteristics of the site, it is assumed that the recently cleared portions of the site were dominated by nonnative vegetation similar to that currently present there. It is likely that the center portions of the site were more heavily populated by halophytes than the periphery of the site, where the remaining vegetation is dominated by less salt-tolerant ruderal species. However, these areas still support a substantial halophyte component. The two dominant species on the site are nonnative iceplants—hotentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and small-flowered iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*). Small-flowered iceplant is highly salt tolerant and has a very similar appearance to pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.). The small-flowered iceplant is likely the species that dominated the center portions of the site where aerial photos indicate areas of very light soil that may be interpreted as salt encrusted. The western edge of the site, near the mobile home park, is dominated by hotentot fig and a variety of landscape species that are either escapees from the residences or were intentionally planted. These landscape species include Japanese black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), avocado (*Persea americana*), and numerous South American cactus species, among others. Garland chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*) is also quite abundant on the site and is dominant along the northern boundary. A complete floral list is attached at the end of this report.

### Faunal Components

There is very little wildlife on the site, and with the exception of the western fence lizard, all of the wildlife species noted on the site are common urban residents or locally common coastal birds. A southern alligator lizard noted near the western edge of the site was the only other reptile species observed. Native bird species noted on the site at the time of the surveys were the mourning dove, white crowned sparrow, house finch, and northern mockingbird. Nonnative species on the site were the rock dove (pigeon) and house sparrow. A brown pelican, great blue heron, and mallard flew over the site during the surveys. California ground squirrels and brush rabbits were the only mammals noted, though several small rodent species are expected to occur on-site. The lack of wildlife present on the site could be attributed to the removal of habitat and equipment working on the site at the time of the initial survey, and to the relative lack of vegetation onsite during the next site survey.

Although no extensive directed survey was conducted for breeding birds on the site, there was some indication that locally common bird species, including the northern mockingbird and house finch, might be nesting on the site. Adults of these two species were exhibiting furtive behavior typical of adults with a nest in the vicinity. These birds were located near the western edge of the site and could be nesting on the property or in the adjacent mobile home park.

## **Regulatory Environment**

For the purposes of this report the regulatory environment consists of the regulations over wetlands, waters of the U.S, and state waters, and the agencies having jurisdiction over them. These are the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), USACE, and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).

## **Jurisdictional Overview**

Under provisions of the Clean Water Act, the USACE administers the day-to-day activities required by Section 404. These include the individual permit decisions, jurisdictional determinations, developing policy and guidance, and enforcing provisions of Section 404. The USACE has jurisdiction over the waters of the U.S., which is defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 328 as including all waters whose alteration could or does influence interstate or international commerce, including migratory bird habitat. These waters include navigable waters, interstate waters, intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including ephemeral streams), mud flats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds that could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Also included are waters that are defined in Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899 as all navigable waters, which includes the territorial seas and those waters of the U.S. that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to the mean high water mark, and/or are presently used or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland.

The CDFG asserts jurisdiction over the bed and bank of a stream and associated wildlife and habitats as established in California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1616. In accordance with Section 1602 of the Code (Streambed Alteration), the CDFG regulates activities which will “substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake” and requires notification prior to such activities. In addition, Section 1603 of the Code states that “after the notification is complete, the department shall determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource,” and a Streambed Alteration Agreement may be pursued. These regulations were established to protect the wildlife resources that are associated with the riparian habitats that occur within and adjacent to ephemeral to year-round drainage systems.

The California RWQCB regulates discharge of waste in any region that could affect the waters of the State under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act or waters of the U.S. under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Under the Porter-Cologne Act, a Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted prior to discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (California Water Code Section 13260). Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or a waiver of WDRs will then be issued by the RWQCB. Waters of the State are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, that are within the boundaries of the state (California Codes: Public Resource Code Section 71200). This differs from the Clean Water Act definition of waters of the U.S. by its inclusion of groundwater and waters outside the ordinary high water mark in its jurisdiction. Whereas all waters of the U.S. also fall under the category of waters of the State, some waters of the State may be identified beyond the delineation of waters of the U.S., and the RWQCB may exert authority to regulate waste discharge into these waters even if the waters do not fall under USACE federal jurisdiction. All projects that have a federal component and may affect waters of the U.S., including those that require a Section 404 permit from the USACE, must also comply with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. If discharge into waters of the U.S. is being proposed, a 401 water quality certification from the RWQCB is required (Sections 3830 through 3869, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations) in addition to obtaining WDRs for impacts to waters of the State.

## **Determination of Wetlands**

To determine if waters of the U.S. qualify as wetlands, there must be a positive confirmation of each of the three diagnostic environmental characteristics associated with wetlands: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

### **Hydrophytic Vegetation**

Hydrophytic vegetation occurs in areas where the soil characteristics are affected by frequent or sustained inundations that lead to periods of soil saturation that influences the plant life that is present. These periodic events must occur for sufficient duration to result in anaerobic soil conditions. Species that are indicators of wetlands have been classified in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: 1996 National Summary*. Frequency of a species occurrence in wetlands has been divided into five categories:

- Obligate Wetland (OBL): Occurs almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
- Facultative Wetland (FACW): Usually occurs in wetlands (estimated probability 67%–99%), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
- Facultative (FAC): Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%–66%).

- Facultative Upland (FACU): Usually occurs in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%–99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (estimated probability 1%–33%).
- Obligate Upland (UPL): Occurs in wetlands in another region, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in the region specified.

The USACE considers species that fall into the OBL, FACW, and FAC categories as being positive indicators of wetland vegetation. The prevalent vegetation that occurs in a wetland may be associated with more than one community and is characterized by the dominant species. Determining the dominant species is done using the 50/20 Rule, which states that the dominant plant comprises 50% of the species found in the stratum of the community, along with another species that makes up 20% of the stratum. (HQ USACE, 6 Mar. 1992)

### **Hydric Soils**

Hydric soils are formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding for long enough duration during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper layers. The concept of hydric soils includes soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are included in the concept of hydric soils. Soils that were historically hydric until the hydrology that created that condition was artificially altered, resulting in the classification of the soil as non-hydric, are still considered hydric soils. Some series, designated as hydric, have phases that are not hydric depending on water table, flooding, and ponding characteristics.

There are a number of field indicators of hydric soils, including an organic composition that is greater than 50%, the presence of sulfides, gleyed soil, mottled soil, and certain soil color ranges. These will not be described in further detail because the site history makes them irrelevant.

### **Wetland Hydrology**

Wetland hydrology includes all the hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface for some duration of the growing season. Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on characteristics of hydrophytic vegetation and reduced soils. Numerous factors, such as precipitation, stratigraphy (rock layers), topography, soil permeability, and plant cover affect the moisture content of an area. Indicators of wetland hydrology may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: drainage patterns, drift lines, sediment deposition, watermarks, stream gage data, flood predictions, historic records, visual observation of saturated soils, and visual observation of inundation.

## Jurisdictional Waters Delineation

### ACOE

As explained earlier, wetland determination requires three parameters, dominant hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, and hydric soils. The project site has none of these indicators.

### Hydrophytic Vegetation

As described above and indicated in the attached floral compendium, only two of the species found on the site, rabbits-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*) and broad-leaved peppergrass (*Lepidium latifolium*), are wetland indicators. Each of these species is listed as facultative wetland and is uncommon on the site. The vast majority of the species on the site, more than 96%, are upland species. Upland species have an even greater dominance when considered by biomass or population because the two facultative wetland species on the site are uncommon.

### Hydrology

The site is relatively flat and at a higher elevation than most of the surrounding area, preventing offsite runoff from entering the site. Most of the trailer park to the west is slightly higher than the site, but there are no points or drains along this boundary that would allow concentrated water flows to enter the property. There are a few low areas along the western edge of the site that are not contiguous with any channels or drainage areas. These low areas are also covered with deep hotentot fig iceplant. The north side of the site, along Loynes Drive, is bounded by an off-site concrete drainage ditch that prevents any runoff from the street from entering the site. The southern edge of the site drops off steeply to the adjacent maintenance road along the Los Cerritos Chanel. These combined circumstances indicate that the site does not have any wetland or streamcourse hydrology.

### Hydric Soils

As noted in the site history, there is a well-documented history of the site's use as a landfill, including the importation of the fill earth required to seal the landfill daily. At present, the ground elevation of the site is approximately 16 to 20 feet above the natural marsh that was present at the location until the 1940s. Large quantities of shell fragment and sand on the surface of the site indicate that dredge materials from the adjacent Los Cerritos Channel may also have been deposited on the site. The presence of these fill materials makes the question of whether the on-site soils are hydric or not irrelevant because they did not originate there.

### Non-wetland Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

Other jurisdictional waters of the U.S in this situation would be indicated by the presence flow indicators such as a swale or stream with an ordinary high water mark. If there were an on-site stream or other indicator of flowing water, it would require a significant nexus with a "traditionally navigable water" to be considered jurisdictional. There are no indicators of flow on the property

and there is no connection to any "traditionally navigable water," the nearest of which is the adjacent Los Cerritos Channel.

### **RWQCB**

There are no indicators of water flows onto or across the site, nor does any surface water originate on the site. Site history leads to the conclusion that there would be groundwater at an undetermined depth below the site but probably near sea level.

### **CDFG**

There are no indications of a river, stream, or lake on the property. There is no riparian habitat on the project site.

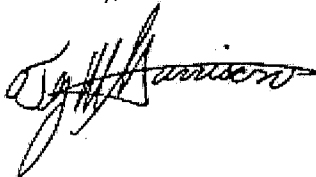
### **Conclusions**

Nesting birds are the only protected natural resource currently occupying the project site. An after-the-fact site survey cannot accurately assess whether there were any impacts to nesting birds on the project site. If any nesting birds were disturbed by the vegetation-clearing activities, it is likely that they would have been common cosmopolitan species like those noted on the site. Based on the information presented above, there are no state or federally listed or otherwise special-status species occupying the project site.

There are no wetlands or jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or waters of the state or riparian habitats under the jurisdiction of the CDFG or RWQCB on the site. If proposed activities on the site were to involve dewatering, that is, the removal of groundwater, or if they involved the addition of enough water to cause runoff from the site, the RWQCB would have jurisdiction over these activities. The recent vegetation-clearing and importation of fill material did not involve these activities; thus, there is no RWQCB jurisdiction.

I'm sure that this letter report will satisfy the requirements of the City and of the USACE. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,



Ty M. Garrison  
Senior Biologist  
SWCA Environmental Consultants  
tgarrison@swca.com

## Vascular Plants

*/@	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Wetland List
<b>PINACEAE-PINE FAMILY</b>			
*@	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese black pine	No entry
<b>AIZOACEAE-ICEPLANT FAMILY</b>			
*	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig	No entry
*	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common ice plant	FAC
*	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Small-flowered ice plant	FAC
<b>ANACARDIACEAE-SUMAC FAMILY</b>			
*@	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper-tree	NI
<b>ASTERACEAE-SUNFLOWER FAMILY</b>			
	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed	FAC
*	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote	No entry
*	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Garland chrysanthemum	No entry
*	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed	FAC
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed	No entry
*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	FAC
*	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	No entry
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow-thistle	NI*
<b>BRASSICACEAE-MUSTARD FAMILY</b>			
*	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	No entry
*	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved peppergrass	FACW
	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>	Common peppergrass	FAC
*	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish	UPL
*	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London-rocket	No entry
<b>CACTACEAE-CACTUS FAMILY</b>			
@	Multiple South American cactus species as escapees from adjacent tract		
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE-GOOSEFOOT FAMILY</b>			
*	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush	FAC
*	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Five-hooked bassia	FAC
*	<i>Beta maritima</i>	Sea beet	No entry
*	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian-thistle	FACU
<b>CRASSULACEAE-STONECROP FAMILY</b>			
*@	<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant	No entry
<b>FABACEAE-PEA FAMILY</b>			
*	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur-clover	FACU-
*	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Yellow sweet-clover	FAC
<b>GERANIACEAE-GERANIUM FAMILY</b>			
*	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red-stemmed filaree	No entry
*	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	Ornamental geranium	No entry
<b>LAURACEAE-LAUREL FAMILY</b>			
*@	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	No entry

## Vascular Plants, Continued

*/@	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Wetland List
MAGNOLIACEAE-MAGNOLIA FAMILY			
*@	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	N/A
MALVACEAE-MALLOW FAMILY			
*	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed	No entry
*	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	High mallow	No entry
MYRSINACEAE-MYRSINE FAMILY			
*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	FAC
MYRTACEAE-MYRTLE FAMILY			
*	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Gum tree	No entry
OLEACEAE-OLIVE FAMILY			
*@	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	Evergreen ash	No entry
OXALIDACEAE-WOOD-SORREL FAMILY			
*	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda-buttercup	No entry
SAPINDACEAE-SOAPBERRY FAMILY			
*@	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood tree	No entry
SOLANACEAE-NIGHTSHADE FAMILY			
	<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade	FAC
ARECACEAE-PALM FAMILY			
*@	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Date palm	No entry
*@	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	No entry
LILIACEAE-LILY FAMILY			
*@	<i>Aloe</i> sp.	Aloe	No Entry
*@	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet	N/A
POACEAE-GRASS FAMILY			
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	No entry
*	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	No entry
*	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> var. <i>rubens</i>	Red brome	No entry
*	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	FACU
*	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Hare barley	UPL
*	<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Sickle grass	OBL
*	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Annual canarygrass	FACU
*	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's-foot grass	FACW+

\* Nonnative; @ Ornamental/Landscape.