

APPENDIX C

Rare Plant Memo



MOSAIC ASSOCIATES^{LLC}

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September 30, 2008

Mark Seedall
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RE: Summer Rare Plant Survey, Two Gates Project Locations, Bacon Island and Holland Tract, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties

Dear Mark:

This report contains the findings of the summer rare plant survey that was conducted for the Two Gates Project Locations, Bacon Island and Holland Tract, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties (“the study area”, Figure 1). The project area on Mandeville Island was not surveyed due to access constraints. Mosaic Associates conducted a summer rare plant survey on September 23 and 29 during daylight hours. The completion of these surveys is intended to partially satisfy the Mitigation Measures set forth in the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Two Gates Project. The surveys focused on late blooming species; a second survey for early-blooming species, and surveys on Mandeville Island are still recommended. An inventory of plant species present on site is provided as Table 1.

METHODS

Amy Richey of Mosaic Associates and Tom Mahony of Coast Range Biological carried out botanical surveys timed to coincide with the blooming period for summer-blooming target species on September 23 and 29, 2008. The surveys were conducted according to California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2000) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 2000) protocols. During the surveys, a meandering transect method was employed, in which all plant species detected were identified and recorded.

Through a review of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB 2008) and California Native Plant Society’s Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2008), 18 special-status plant species were considered for their potential to occur on the study area. A complete list of these species, their habitat affinities, and blooming periods, is included as Table 2. Ten of these species were ruled out due to absence of suitable habitat.

Plants that rate a “Moderate” or higher likelihood of presence, based on an analysis of the habitats present within the study area, and upon documented occurrences of the species within the study area and within the four-quad search area surrounding the project sites, merit the conduct of rare plant surveys. The following eight special-status plant species with a moderate or higher potential to occur within the study area were identified, with the summer survey focusing on the 6 late-blooming species:

- ▶ bristly sedge *Carex comosa*: Has same habitat requirements as *Carex vulpinoidea*, which has been documented on the project site. Flowering Period: May-Sep
- ▶ brown fox sedge *Carex vulpinoidea*: has been documented on project site (in 2002). Flowering Period: May-Jun
- ▶ woolly rose-mallow *Hibiscus lasiocarpus*: This plant was observed on the levee margin of Bacon Island at Old River during the September 2008 rare plant survey. It has been documented within the islands of Old River nearby the study area, and on the levee margins just south of study area. Flowering Period: June-Sept
- ▶ Mason's lilaopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*: 68 records within the four-quad search; and 4 within the study area. Flowering Period: Apr-Nov
- ▶ Delta mudwort *Limosella subulata*: Mudflat habitats available for this species are absent in the levee areas. Absence of such mudflat habitat greatly reduces the likelihood of this species' presence, and it was not observed during the summer rare plant survey. Additionally, the nativity of this species is under scrutiny; the Jepson manual lists it as a non-native. Flowering Period: May-Sep.
- ▶ eel-grass pondweed *Potamogeton zosteriformis*: may occur in aquatic habitats on site, though none was observed during the summer rare plant survey. Flowering Period: Jun-Jul.
- ▶ marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*: Occurs in marshes and swamps, suitable habitat is present on levee margins, though none was observed during the summer rare plant survey. Flowering Period: Jun-Sep.
- ▶ side-flowering skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*: Occurs in marshes and swamps, suitable habitat is present on levee margins, though none was observed during the summer rare plant survey. Flowering Period: Jul-Sep.
- ▶ Suisun Marsh aster *Symphyotrichum lentum*: This species occurs on the levee margins of Old River, with one individual on the Bacon Island side, and several dispersed on the Holland Tract side. It has been documented near the project site in Old River islands. Flowering Period: May-Nov.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project sites are located on Holland Tract and Bacon Island and Mandeville Island in Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties. Surrounding land use is primarily agricultural. Old River flows between Holland Tract and Bacon Island to the west of Bacon Island,

while Connection Slough flows between Bacon Island and Mandeville Island to the north of Bacon Island. An additional area located toward the center of Holland Tract was also surveyed. The project areas have level topography, except on the levee sides.

The study area contains two disused two-story wood frame farm residences on Bacon Island near Old River, and a single large barn on Holland Tract near Old River.

Vegetation

Vegetation in the study area is dominated by ruderal herbaceous vegetation and agricultural cropland. Other habitat types present within the study area include ruderal scrub, Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, palustrine submergent wetland, seasonal wetland, mixed riparian woodland, and planted trees. The *ruderal herbaceous* type would correspond most closely to Holland's (1986) Pasture series (11206), or to Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf's California Non-Native Grassland series (1995). Dominant herbaceous species observed in the ruderal herbaceous areas included ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Mediterranean mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and field radish (*Raphanus sativus*), and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Our survey focused on the *Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh* vegetation type located on the river side of the levee margins. This series is dominated by cattails up to 4 meters tall, and is most extensive in the upper portion of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. It is common in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in river oxbows and other areas on the flood plain (Holland 1986). Narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and tule rush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*) are among the dominant hydrophytic vegetation along the levee margins of Connection Slough and Old River.

Palustrine Submergent Wetland. One pond feature, located adjacent to the Holland Tract Alternate Storage site, occurs within the study area. The pond was excavated to provide soil for the nearby road, and is inundated year-round. At the time of our field visit on September 23rd, it held approximately 2 to 3 feet of water at its deepest, while at its margins the water depth was closer to 6 inches. This habitat would conform most closely to Cowardin's (1979) palustrine wetland, or Holland's (1986) Permanently Flooded Lacustrine (11520) series. This submerged wetland contains greater than 5% vegetation, the majority of which is a submerged aquatic pond weed (*Potamogeton* sp.). The edges of the pond feature host some emergent plants, including tule rush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), and an unidentifiable sedge, which may be bull tule (*Scirpus robustus*). Due to the grazing and cattle pressure on the pond, this emergent vegetation does not persist. Algal matting is also present on the surface of the water.

Seasonal Wetland. Seasonal wetlands occur throughout the Study Areas in a variety of geomorphic settings including swales, shallow concave basins, and creek channels; primarily in areas with concave topography and fine textured and/or compacted soils which impede surface water infiltration, or allow groundwater infiltration to occur. The seasonal wetlands on Bacon Island near Connection Slough were located in a shallow

basin that is sparsely vegetated. Species that did occur in the basin or near the margin included Bermuda grass, umbrella sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), knotweed (*Polygonum arenastrum*), and an unidentified plant that may be dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*). On the Holland Tract, and on Bacon Island near Old River, the seasonal wetlands were dominated by Bermuda grass and water smartweed (*Polygonum amphibium*).

Mixed Riparian Woodland. Although not specifically described in Holland (1986), mixed riparian woodland consists of annual and perennial native and non-native riparian herbaceous and woody species. This vegetation type is typically found along stream and river banks, on terraces adjacent to floodplains, and along perennial or intermittent streams, gullies, springs or seeps. On site, the mixed riparian woodland would conform most closely to Holland's Great Valley Willow Scrub, described as "An open to dense, broadleafed, winter-deciduous shrubby streamside thicket dominated by any of several *Salix* species. Dense stands usually have little understory or herbaceous component. More open stands have grassy understories, usually dominated by introduced species" (Holland 1986). Mixed riparian woodland on Bacon Island occurs near the Old River and includes mostly shrubby willows (*Salix* sp.), the majority of which are not tall in stature, but do form a dense stand. Two taller trees within this habitat type, located on the Holland Tract, may provide habitat for nesting birds.

Planted Trees. In a small area around the abandoned farmhouse, on Bacon Island, Old River, several planted trees are present, including cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), apple (*Malus x domestica*), and sweet almond (*Prunus dulcis*).

RESULTS

We detected two rare plant species on the river sides of the levees on Old River; one individual of woolly rose mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus*) on Bacon Island, Old River, and several Suisun Marsh aster (*Symphyotrichum lentum*) individuals on Holland Tract and Bacon Island along Old River. No rare plants were detected on the Bacon Island side of Connection Slough. A map displaying the locations of the rare plants is provided as Figure 2. A complete inventory of all plant species detected is included as Table 1.

The following four summer-blooming species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence were **not** detected during our surveys: bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), Mason's lilaopsis (*Lilaeopsis masonii*), marsh skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*), and side-flowering skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*). In relation to delta mudwort, although there are records in the vicinity, mudflat habitats available for this species are absent in the levee areas. Absence of such mudflat habitat greatly reduces the likelihood of this species' presence, and it was not observed during the summer rare plant survey. Additionally, the nativity of this species is under scrutiny; the Jepson Manual (Hickman 1993) lists it as a non-native.

The eight summer-blooming special-status species with a very low or low potential to occur were **not** detected during our summer rare plant survey. These included: heartscale

(*Atriplex cordulata*), San Joaquin spearscale (*Atriplex joaquiniana*), big tarplant (*Blepharizonia plumosa*), soft bird's beak (*Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis*), Delta button-celery (*Eryngium racemosum*), Delta tulle pea (*Lathyrus jepsonii* var. *jepsonii*), Delta mudwort (*Limosella subulata*), and Antioch Dunes evening-primrose (*Oenothera deltoids* ssp. *howellii*).

Eel-grass pondweed (*Potamogeton zosteriformis*), though it flowers in the spring, can be distinguished from other pondweeds by its vegetative structures. The pondweed we observed was not *P. zosteriformis*. Three spring-blooming species, brown fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoides*), round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*) and caper-fruited troidocarpum (*Tropidocarpum capparideum*) were not distinguishable at the site at the time of the summer survey.

Sincerely,



Amy Richey
Mosaic Associates

Enclosures:

Literature Cited

Figure 1. Project Location Map

Figure 2. Habitat Types and Rare Plant Location Map

Table 1. List of Species Detected at the 2-Gates Study Area

Table 2. List of Potentially Occurring Special Status Plants

LITERATURE CITED

- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2008. *List of Terrestrial Natural Communities recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database*. Natural Diversity Database, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch. September.
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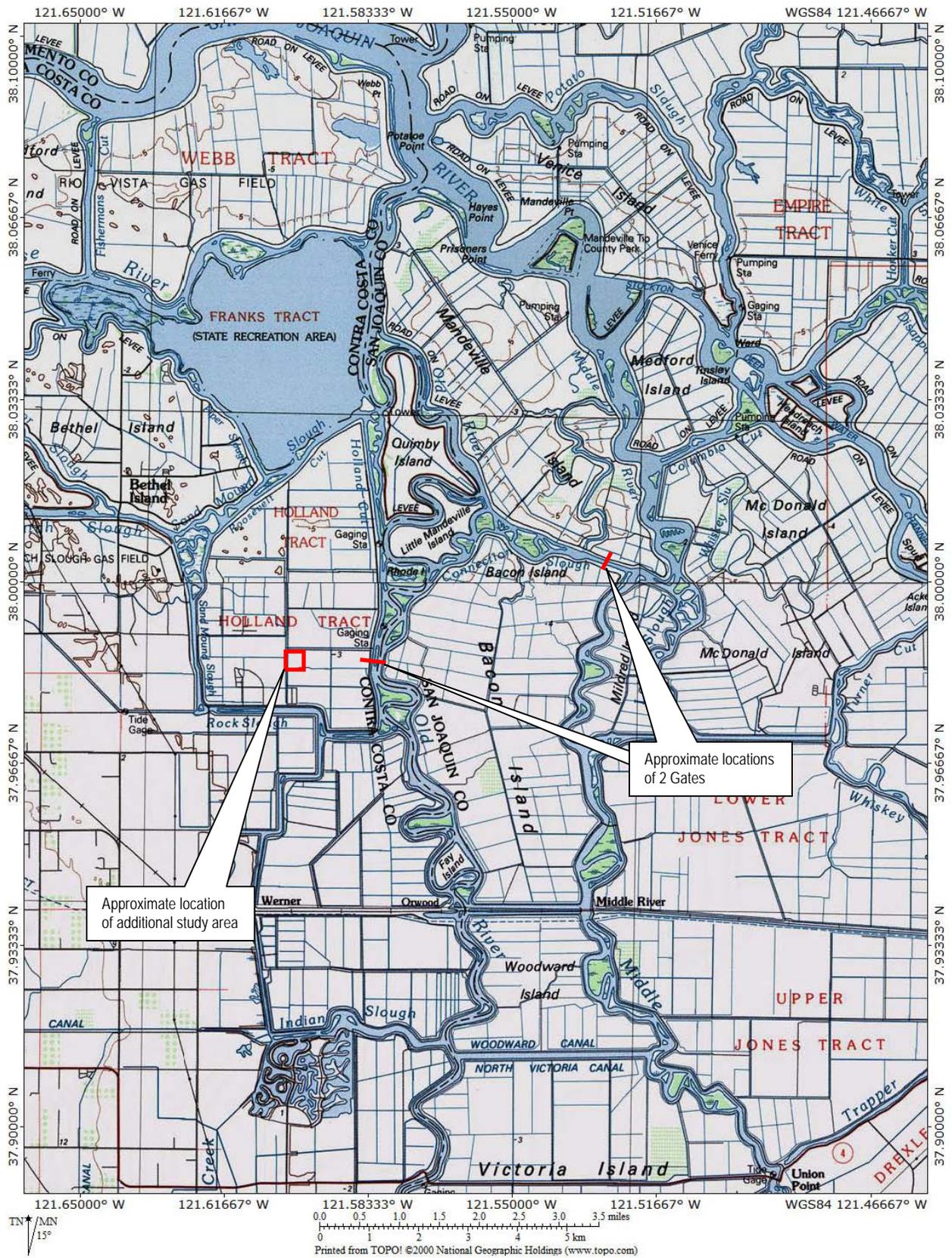


Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Study Area.

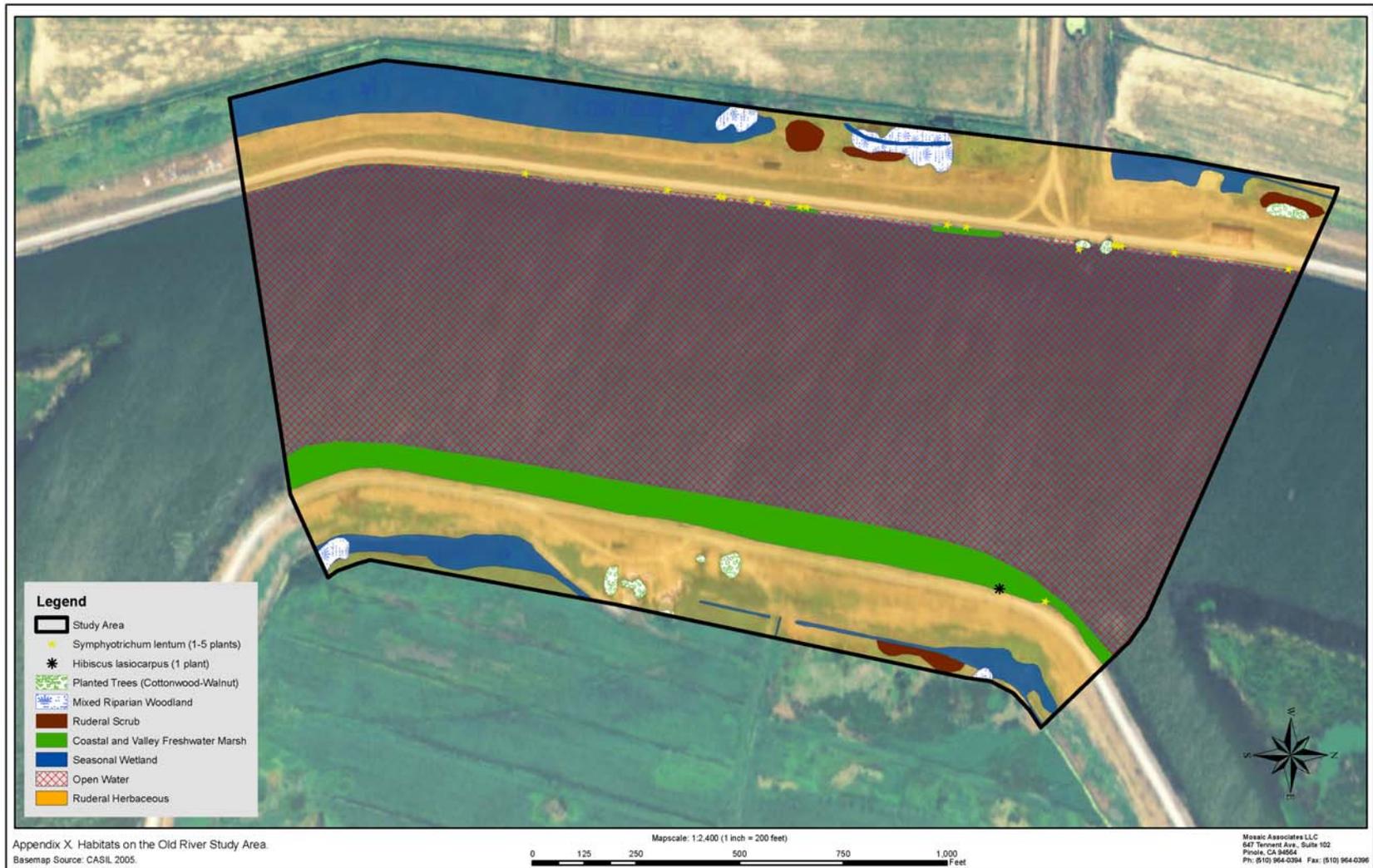


Figure 2. Habitat Types and Rare Plant Location Map

Table 1: Plant Species Detected at the Two Gates Project Site

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name
Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
Apocynaceae	<i>Apocynum cannabinum cf</i>	Indian hemp
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis douglasii</i>	marsh baccharis
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horse weed
Asteraceae	<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i>	western goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium canescens</i>	white everlasting
Asteraceae	<i>Heliantha annua</i>	cultivated sunflower
Asteraceae	<i>Heterotheca grandifolia</i>	talegraph weed
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
Asteraceae	<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue
Asteraceae	<i>Salsola kali</i>	tumbleweed
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum lentum</i>	Suisun marsh aster
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	common cocklebur
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	seaside heliotrope
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean mustard
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	cultivated radish
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig Opuntia
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	red goosefoot
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium ssp. limnophila</i>	hedge bindweed
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	umbrella sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	tule rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	California bull rush
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	common ladyfern
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	turkey mullein
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birdsfoot trefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa
Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	sweet white clover
Iridaceae	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow iris
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	common rush
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha sp. cf</i>	mint

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys albens</i>	whitestem hedgenettle
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	woolly rose mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Malva sp. cf</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome
Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pampas grass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
Poaceae	<i>Elymus sp. cf</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	mouse barley
Poaceae	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis grass
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon australis</i>	Chilean rabbitsfoot grass
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halpense</i>	Johnson grass
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	water smartweed
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	common knotweed
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	waterpepper
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock
Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>	pond weed
Rosaceae	<i>Malus x domestica</i>	cultivated apple
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	sweet almond
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis var. californicus</i>	California buttonwillow
Salicaceae	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
Salicaceae	<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow-leaved willow
Salicaceae	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
Solanaceae	<i>Petunia parviflora</i>	wild petunia
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum sp.</i>	nightshade
Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaf cattail
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle

Table 2. Potentially Occurring Special-Status Plant Species at the Two Gates Project Area, Bacon Island and Holland Tract, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties, California.

Special-Status Plant Species Identified within the Bouldin Island, Woodward Island, Jersey Island, and Brentwood 7.5 minute Quadrangles Containing the Project Sites and Vicinity						
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Habitat Affinities</i>	<i>Blooming Period</i>	Potential To Occur in Study Area	Listing Status ¹		
				Federal	State	CNPS
heartscale <i>Atriplex cordulata</i>	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland(sandy)/saline or alkaline	Apr-Oct	Very low. Some very marginal habitat present, but no alkaline soils observed.	–	–	List 1B
San Joaquin spearscale <i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline	Apr-Oct	Very low. Some very marginal habitat present, but no alkaline soils observed.	–	–	List 1B
big tarplant <i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	Valley and foothill grassland	Jul-Oct	Very low. Some very marginal habitat present, but no occurrences reported. Grasslands on site receive regular disking.	–	–	List 1B
round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i>	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/clay	Mar-May	Low. Grasslands on site receive regular disking.	–	–	List 1B
bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	Coastal prairie, Marshes and swamps(lake margins), Valley and foothill grassland	May-Sep	Moderate. Suitable habitat present in levee margins.	–	–	List 2
brown fox sedge <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Marshes and swamps(freshwater), Riparian woodland	May-Jun	Moderate to High. Documented to occur on study area (Old River). Has potential to occur on levee margins.	–	–	List 2

**Special-Status Plant Species Identified within the Bouldin Island, Woodward Island, Jersey Island, and Brentwood 7.5 minute
Quadrangles Containing the Project Sites and Vicinity**

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Habitat Affinities</i>	<i>Blooming Period</i>	Potential To Occur in Study Area	Listing Status ¹		
				Federal	State	CNPS
soft bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i>	Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)	Jul-Nov	Very Low. Other halophytes do not occur in the study areas.	FE	SR	List 1B
Delta button-celery <i>Eryngium racemosum</i>	Riparian scrub(vernally mesic clay depressions)	Jun-Sep	Low. May occur in Riparian Scrub on Mandeville, if present. Marginal habitat present.	--	SE	List 1B
woolly rose-mallow <i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	Marshes and swamps(freshwater)	Jun-Sep	High. Documented as occurring in islands of Old River in 1992. Has potential to occur on levee margins.	–	–	List 2
Delta tule pea <i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>	Marshes and swamps(freshwater and brackish)	May-Jul(Sep)	Low. Has potential to occur on levee margins.	–	–	List 1B
Mason's lilaeopsis <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	Marshes and swamps(brackish or freshwater), Riparian scrub	Apr-Nov	Moderate to High. Documented as occurring on study area (Old River); has potential to occur on levee margins.	–	SR	List 1B
Delta mudwort <i>Limosella subulata</i>	Marshes and swamps	May-Aug	Low. Documented as occurring near study area; suitable mudflat habitat not present; has potential to occur on levee margins, though mudflat habitat does not occur.	–	–	List 2

Special-Status Plant Species Identified within the Bouldin Island, Woodward Island, Jersey Island, and Brentwood 7.5 minute Quadrangles Containing the Project Sites and Vicinity

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Habitat Affinities</i>	<i>Blooming Period</i>	Potential To Occur in Study Area	Listing Status ¹		
				Federal	State	CNPS
Antioch Dunes evening-primrose <i>Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii</i>	Inland dunes	Mar-Sep	None. Dune habitats not present within the study areas.	FE	SE	List 1B
eel-grass pondweed <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Marshes and swamps (assorted freshwater)	Jun-Jul	Moderate. Suitable habitat present within aquatic habitats.	–	–	List 2
marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (mesic), Marshes and swamps	Jun-Sep	Moderate. Suitable habitat present in levee margins.	–	–	List 2
side-flowering skullcap <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Meadows and seeps (mesic), Marshes and swamps	Jul-Sep	Moderate. Suitable habitat present in levee margins.	–	–	List 2
Suisun Marsh aster <i>Symphotrichum lentum</i>	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater)	May-Nov	Moderate to High. Documented in Old River north of study area; suitable habitat present in levee margins.	–	–	List 1B
caper-fruited tropidocarpum <i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills)	Mar-Apr	Very low. No alkaline soils observed.	–	–	List 1B

¹ FE = federally listed as endangered; SE = state listed as endangered; SR = state listed as rare; List 1B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Source: CNDDDB 2008. Data compiled by Mosaic Associates in 2008.