

**SURVEY FOR SPECIAL-STATUS
VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES**
For the Proposed
Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project
Tehama County, California

Prepared for:

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Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project
Tehama County, California
T26N, R2W of the *Los Molinos 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

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I. Executive Summary

A survey for special-status vascular plant species was conducted at the proposed Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project, on Mill Creek, northeast of the town of Los Molinos, in western Tehama County, California. The survey area (hereafter referred to as the Study Area) included all lands subject to potential project impacts, including construction sites, staging areas and access roads. No Federal or State-Listed plant species were encountered and suitable habitat for them is deemed mostly lacking (J. Dittes pers. obs.). Two special-status plant species were encountered within portions of the Study Area on the dates of survey. These are: Tehama Navarretia (*Navarretia heterandra*; CNPS 4.3), and Woolly Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *floccosa* CNPS 4.2). Subpopulations of these two annual herbs are confined to the edges of the dirt access road on the north side of Mill Creek (Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure component). Mitigation measures are proposed for complete avoidance of these two species. No rare plant species were encountered within the project construction footprints. Direct impacts to mixed riparian woodland/scrub may occur within portions of the construction footprint. Mitigation measures are provided for complete avoidance of Tehama Navarretia and Woolly Meadowfoam.

II. Introduction

At the request of Tehama Environmental Solutions LLC, a survey for special-status vascular plant species was conducted for the proposed Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project on May 16-18 and July 18, 2014 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The purpose of the botanical survey was to ascertain the potential presence of any special-status plant species, to locate populations of rare plants if present, characterize vegetation and habitats, and to provide suggestions for mitigation measures for special-status botanical resources, if found.

III. Project Description

The proposed project is designed to increase passage and decrease take of anadromous Winter and Spring-Run Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Rainbow Trout in Mill Creek. The project entails modification of three existing infrastructure components, these being:

- Mill Creek “Upper Dam” Diversion and Fish Screen Structure (see **Figures 2 & 3**),
- Ward Dam (see **Figures 2 & 4**),
- Mill Creek Siphon (see **Figures 3 & 5**).

IV. Location

The proposed Mill Creek Fish Passage Project is located at the eastern edge of the Northern Sacramento Valley, at the base of the Cascade Range foothills, just northeast of the town of Los Molinos in Tehama County, CA (T26N, R2W of the *Los Molinos 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle; see **Figure 1**).

- *Mill Creek Diversion “Upper Dam” and Fish Screen Structure*: This is the eastern (upper)-most component of the project (see **Figure 2**). The diversion structure is located approximately 3.65 air-miles east of State Hwy 99 (T26N, R2W, southern ½ Section 36 of the Los Molinos 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle). The associated fish screen structure is situated on the north bank of the creek, approximately 0.32 miles west (downstream) of the diversion. The diversion, fish screen structure, and associated staging areas are accessed on the north side of Mill Creek via 2.3 miles of dirt road that leads from a locked gate at the end of 3rd Avenue.
- *Ward Dam*: This is located approximately 1.27 air-miles east of State Hwy 99 (T25N, R2W, undesignated section of the Los Molinos 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle). The structure and associated staging area are accessed on the south side of Mill Creek via Ward Street, which is a well-maintained gravel road (see **Figure 2**).
- *Mill Creek Siphon*: This is located approximately 0.67 air-mile east of State Hwy 99 (T25N, R2W, undesignated section of the Los Molinos 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle). The structure and staging area are accessed on the south side of South Fork Mill Creek from Ward Street, which is a well-maintained gravel road. The structure is accessed from the north side of the creek via a private residence on Shasta Blvd (see **Figure 2**).

V. Methods

A preliminary investigation was performed that included a query of The California Native Plant Society’s Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2014) for Tehama County. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife Natural Diversity Database was also queried for special-status plant species from the Los Molinos and surrounding eight USGS 7.5’ Topographic Quadrangles (Tuscan Springs, Dewitt Peak, Acorn Hollow, Richardson Springs NW, Vina, Corning, Gerber, Red Bluff East; CDFG, 2014). In addition, the Consortium of California Herbaria was queried for special-status species potentially recorded from the vicinity, but not included in the CNDDDB (<http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/>). The results of these database queries were used, along with consideration of site location and habitat (including parent material/soils), to compile a list of vascular plant species with potential to occur in the Study Area. This information is summarized in **Table 1 (Appendix-A)**.

Field surveys were conducted by John Dittes on May 16-18 and July 18, 2014. The surveys were performed with aid of a map with project footprints on aerial photo-base. An intuitive-controlled survey was performed within the Study Area. All areas subject to potential disturbance were assessed, along with a minimal 30 foot buffer. This included all project construction footprints, staging areas and along access roads where potential rare-plant habitat was present. A 30-foot wide corridor was surveyed on foot on both sides of the 3.2-mile dirt access road extending to Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen. Similarly, 30-foot corridors were surveyed on segments of Ward Street that extended through suitable native plant habitat. Special-status plant species encountered were mapped using a handheld Garmin-60 GPS unit (accuracy/precision 8-10 feet).

All plant species encountered were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine legal status and scientific significance. Plants not readily identified in the field were identified later in the lab. Scientific names follow Baldwin et al. (2012); common names follow Janeway (2013).

Plant species encountered during the field surveys are listed in **Table 2 (Appendix-B)**.

VI. Results: Setting, Habitats and Plant Species Encountered

a) **Geology/Soils**: The foothills to the east of the study area are comprised of the Pliocene-Age Tuscan Volcanic Formation. The high alluvial terrace to the west of the foothills is comprised of the Pleistocene-Age Red Bluff Formation, with Holocene-Age deposits of the Modesto Formation associated with the drainage of Mill Creek. Soil parent materials are alluvium derived from volcanic and igneous rock.

- *Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure*: The concrete diversion structure is situated within the channel of Mill Creek. Soils of the Terrace surfaces on both sides of the creek are soils of the Modesto Formation, which were deposited by Mill Creek. Soils on the terrace north of the creek are mapped as Berrendos clay loam, 0-3% slope (Bg); on the south they are mapped as Molinos gravelly fine sand loam (Mzs). A small area of Keefer loam, 0-3% slope (Kf) is mapped in the vicinity of the fish screen structure. The dirt access road, extending eastward to the site from 3rd Ave, is associated with the Red Bluff high terrace formation; soils are mapped as Tuscan cobbly loam, 1-5%.
- *Ward Dam*: Ward Dam, the project staging area and access road are associated with the Modesto Formation of the Mill Creek floodplain. Soils on the north side of the creek are mapped as Keefer loam, moderately deep, 0-3% (Km); on the south they are Keefer loam, 0-3% (Kf). The active floodplane of Mill Creek here is mapped as Molinos gravelly fine sand loam (Mzs).
- *Mill Creek Siphon*: The Mill Creek Siphon site, the staging area and access road are associated with the Modesto Formation of the Mill Creek floodplain. Soils on the north side of the creek are mapped as Vina loam, 0-3% slope (VnA); on the south they are Keefer loam 0-3% (Kf). The active floodplain of Mill Creek here is mapped as Molinos gravelly fine sand loam (Mzs). The staging area is mapped as Tehama loam, 0-3% slope (TaB).

b) Topography:

- *Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure*: The concrete diversion structure is situated at an elevation of ~390 feet within the narrow, ~80-foot deep, vertical-walled “slot” canyon of Mill Creek, just west of where it exits the foothills (see **Figure 2**). There is an excavated terrace/access road on the north side of the creek; large piles of excavated rocky fill have been placed there. A concrete-lined conveyance ditch extends along the north bank to the fish ladder structure. The staging area is situated on the mostly level upper terrace on the north side of the creek. The 3.2-mile dirt road extends across the gently west-sloping old/high alluvial terrace: slopes are generally around 2% along that road. A portion of this road follows closely and crosses over a rocky seasonal swale/drainage, indicated as a blue-line on the USGS Topographic Quadrangle. There are multiple other shallow swales/drainages and subtle mound topography along segments of the

access road. Some of these support seasonal wetland vegetation. Although vernal pool species are associated with shallow swales, there are no well-developed, or “defined” vernal pool basins present. For more detailed account of waters and wetlands present, refer to draft Jurisdictional Wetland Delineation (TES, 2015).

- *Ward Dam*: The concrete structure is situated at an elevation of ~290 feet within the channel of Mill Creek (see **Figure 2**). The terrace on both sides of the creek are relatively level; the creek bed is ~15 feet below elevation of lateral terraces. The stream-grade here is approximately 1% slope.
 - *Mill Creek Siphon*: The siphon structure is situated at an elevation of ~270 feet within the channel of South Fork Mill Creek (see **Figure 2**). It extends onto the relatively level alluvial terrace on the north side. The southern bank here is steep and on an erosion side of the meander; the north is more gradual and on the depositional side. The stream-grade here is less than 1% slope.
- c) **Hydrology**: The principal hydrologic feature in the Study Area is the perennial drainage of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. Mill Creek supports quality aquatic habitat and herbaceous riparian-wetland and riparian woodland/scrub vegetation. The Mill Creek Diversion structure supplies water to a concrete-lined ditch that extends 0.35 mile westward along the immediate north bank of the creek, before passing through the fish screen and northwestward away from the immediate bank. The Ward Dam diverts water into an unlined ditch that extends westward along the immediate south bank of the creek. The Mill Creek Siphon conveys water from that ditch under Mill Creek, to supply lands to the north. Some water conveyed from the south ditch irrigates an excavated swale, supporting herbaceous wetland vegetation that extends southwestward along the south side of Ward St. The road accessing the proposed Mill Creek Siphon staging area crosses over this swale.

The dirt road accessing the Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure site passes along a seasonal drainage/swale that is indicated as a blue-line feature on the USGS topographic map. This drainage passes across the road in several areas, and in places, water ponds as it backs against the road berm/tracks. Along reaches of the road, there is subtle mound/swale topography. Although there are seasonally inundated/ponded areas supporting seasonal wetland/vernal pool plant species, there are no well-defined vernal pools (e.g., with discernable edge, slope and basin morphology).

- d) **Disturbances**: Land on the north side of Mill Creek is open livestock rangeland currently grazed by cattle. The canyon wall and terrace on the north side of the creek was historically disturbed and a terrace/access road “carved” out as part of original construction. Fill from this excavation has been placed along that terrace. Aside from disturbed road edges and cattle impacts, no evidence of recent disturbance is apparent. Similarly, except for original construction-related site disturbance, and a nearby bee-keeping area, the Ward Dam site does not exhibit evidence of recent disturbances. The Siphon site exhibited some minor disturbances related to ditch maintenance on the southern bank.

e) **Plant Communities:** Vegetation in the Study Area was characterized by species composition and habitat association (see **Figures 3, 4 and 5**). General characteristics and species composition for each of the project sites are as follows:

- *Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure:* The diversion dam abuts the nearly vertical, approximately 80-foot tall canyon walls of the creek. Riparian vegetation is limited to very narrow bands of Mixed Riparian Scrub vegetation and discontinuous patches of emergent herbaceous wetland vegetation occurring along the immediate banks. The upland terrace on the north side of the creek supports Blue Oak Savannah and Valley Annual Grassland. The access road extending from the end of 3rd Ave traverses Valley Annual Grassland, within which are areas of Seasonal Wetland and Vernal Pool Vegetation, mostly associated with shallow swales and seasonally mesic flats.
- *Ward Dam:* The Ward Dam project site encompasses Blue Oak Woodland/Savannah and Valley Annual Grassland on the upland terrace on the south side of the creek. Well-developed Mixed Riparian Woodland/Scrub and small areas of herbaceous Riparian Wetland vegetation exist within the upper banks of the creek.
- *Mill Creek Siphon:* Mixed Riparian Woodland/Scrub vegetation exists within the upper banks of the Creek on both sides of the creek. The western-most portion of the project footprint encompasses disturbed habitat associated with the residential area there. The staging area encompasses Valley Annual Grassland. A small swale-wetland, supported by irrigation water, passes along the south edge of Ward Ave near the staging area.

Annual Grassland: This plant community occurs in small openings and along edges of Chaparral and Mixed Foothill Woodland. Depending on the site it best corresponds to the *Bromus (diandrus, hordeaceus)-Brachypodium distachyon* semi-natural stand of Sawyer et al. (2009). Non-native annual grasses observed include Soft Chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), Foxtail Chess (*Bromus madritensis*), Ripgut (*B. diandrus*), Poverty Brome (*B. sterilis*), Silver European Hairgrass (*Aira caryophylla*), and Rattail Fescue (*Festuca myuros*). Native grasses observed include Few-Flowered Fescue (*Festuca microstachys*) and in a few places, One-Sided Bluegrass (*Poa secunda* ssp. *secunda*) and California Melic (*Melica californica*). Frequently observed forbs include Grasspink (*Petrorhagia dubia*), Narrow-Leaved Logfia (*Logfia gallica*). Rosinweed (*Calycadenia truncata*) was seen at scattered sites. Yellow Star Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and Tocalote (*C. melitensis*) were also observed.

Seasonal/Vernal Wetland: Seasonally mesic habitats (swales and poorly-drained depressions/flats) are associated with the annual grassland habitat traversed by the access road to the Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure project area. Although there are areas supporting native vernal pool species, well-developed vernal pools (with defined slope and basin morphology) are not present in the surveyed corridor along the road. Seasonal wetlands support hydrophytic annual grass species, including Italian Rye (*Festuca perennis*), Mediterranean Barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*) and Annual Hairgrass (*Deschampsia danthonoides*). Native forbes include Fremont's Goldfields (*Lasthenia fremontii*), Yellow-carpet (*Blennosperma nana*), Hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*), Toadrush

(*Juncus bufonius*), White-tipped Clover (*Trifolium variegatum*), Tomcat Clover (*T. wildenovii*), Cowbag Clover (*T. depauperatum*), Elongate Plantain (*Plantago elongata*), White-Head Navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala*), Marigold Navarretia (*Navarretia tagetina*), Dwarf Woolly Marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*), Oregon Woolly Marbles (*P. oregonus*), Greene's Popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys greenei*), Stipitate Popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys stipitatus* ssp. *micranthus*), Scribe's Popcorn-flower (*P. scriptus*), Sacramento Valley Pogogyne (*Pogogyne zizyphoroides*), Hyssop Loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*), Small Quaking Grass (*Briza minor*), and others.

Mixed Riparian Woodland/Scrub: This woodland type is associated with the banks and in places, the bed of Mill Creek. Composition varies by location; this type corresponds to the *Alnus rhombifolia* Woodland Alliance, and where larger trees are lacking, to the *Salix exigua* and *S. lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliances of Sawyer et al. (2009). Trees observed among the three project sites include White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), Fremont's Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) and occasional Interior Live Oak (*Q. wislizenii*). Shrubs and subshrubs include Sandbar Willow (*Salix exigua*), Arroyo Willow (*S. lasiolepis*), Dusky Willow (*Salix melanopsis*), Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), California Rose (*Rosa californica*), Western Spicebush (*Calycanthus occidentalis*), Buttonwillow (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), Hoary Coffeeberry (*Frangula californica* ssp. *tomentella*), California Brickllebush (*Brickellia californica*), Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and Skunkbrush (*Rhus aromatic*).

Vines observed include California Grape (*V. californica*), Pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*), California Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Graminoids include Torrent Sedge (*Carex nudata*), Baltic Rush (*Juncus balticus* ssp. *ater*), Pacific Rush (*Juncus effusus*), Rice Cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*), Deer Grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), Bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.), Dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halapense*) and Beardgrass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*, *P. interruptus*). Herbaceous forbs observed include Mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), Sticktight (*Bidens frondosa*), Western Goldenrod (*Euthamia occidentalis*), Spanish Lotus (*Acmispon americanus* var. *americanus*), White Sweet-Clover (*Melilotus albus*), Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), Canadian Horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*) and Smooth Scouring-Rush (*E. laevigatum*).

Emergent Wetland: Small areas of Emergent Wetland are associated with the immediate margins, and in places, the bed of Mill Creek (this was not mapped as a separate type). Depending on site, this vegetation best corresponds to the *Carex nudata* Herbland Alliance of Sawyer et al. (2009). In addition to Torrent Sedge (*C. nudata*), and some species mentioned under Mixed Riparian Woodland/Scrub, others include scattered Cattail (*Typha* spp.), Hard-Stemmed Bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis*) and Pale Spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*); Canadian Waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*) was the only submersed aquatic plant seen.

Blue Oak Woodland/Savannah: A small area of Blue Oak Savannah is associated with the upland terrace on the north side of the Mill Creek Diversion Dam site, and on the south side of the Ward Dam site; the latter has a denser canopy and so qualifies as Blue Oak Woodland. The woodland corresponds closest to the *Quercus douglasii* Woodland Alliance of Sawyer et

al. (2009). The dominant/sole tree species present is Blue Oak; shrubs are lacking and the herbaceous component is mostly non-native annual grasses (see description of Valley Annual Grassland).

VII. Results: Special-Status Plant Species:

The 2014 Online CNPS Inventory lists 129 special-status plant taxa for Tehama County (CNPS 2014). Some of these are currently listed, or are candidates for inclusion on state and federal lists. Several of these special-status species are known to occur in the general vicinity of the Project or have potentially suitable habitat present. **Table 1** summarizes the results of the CNDDDB, CNPS Inventory, and CSUC Herbarium database queries for sensitive plant species with geographic and elevation ranges that overlap with the Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project Study Area.

No special-status vascular plant species have been previously documented from within the Study Area as indicated by the database queries. Timing of the 2014 field surveys was such that all potentially occurring species included in the database queries would have been identifiable at least to the level of genus (see **Table 1**), if present. Plant species observed and documented during the 2014 field surveys are summarized in **Table 2**. During these surveys, no plant species were encountered that were not identifiable to the level necessary to make determination of significance.

The 2014 field survey revealed the presence of two Special-Status Plant species; these being Tehama Navarretia (*Navarretia heterandra*; CNPS Rank 4.3) and Woolly Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *floccosa*; CNPS Rank 4.2). No Federal or State-Listed plant species were encountered and suitable habitat for them is lacking.

Tehama Navarretia (*Navarretia heterandra*; CNPS Rank 4.3): Tehama Navarretia was encountered and mapped at $82 \pm$ discrete locations; sub-populations mapped ranged in size from a few plants to 1000+ (estimates were made for each mapped sub-population). Sub-populations of Tehama Navarretia all occur along the edges of the dirt road accessing the Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure (north side of Mill Creek; see **Figure 6**). These subpopulations are associated with heavier, more poorly-drained upland sites. This species is known from numerous extant occurrences distributed between Butte, Colusa, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Tehama, Trinity and Yuba Counties in California (17 USGS Quadrangles), and from Oregon (CNPS does not list the number of occurrences for this taxon). This species has been assigned a CNPS Rank of 4.3, meaning it is uncommon but not very endangered in California. It has been assigned a State Rank of S4, meaning it is apparently secure in California; with a Global Rank of G4, it is deemed apparently secure, considering occurrences outside of California.

Woolly Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *floccosa*; CNPS Rank 4.2): Woolly Meadowfoam was encountered and mapped at 5 discrete locations (~ 125 plants total) along the edges of the dirt road accessing the Mill Creek Diversion and Fish Screen Structure (north side of Mill Creek). These sub-populations are associated with shallow seasonal swales that are crossed/intercepted by the dirt road (see **Figure 7**). This species is known from 56 extant occurrences distributed between Butte, Lake, Lassen, Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama and

Trinity Counties in California (39 USGS Quadrangles), and from Oregon. This species has been assigned a CNPS Rank of 4.2, meaning it is uncommon and fairly endangered in California. It has been assigned a State Rank of S3, meaning it is vulnerable; with a Global Rank of G4T4, it is deemed fairly secure, considering occurrences outside of California.

VIII. Potential Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project has potential to directly or indirectly impact multiple sub-populations of Tehama Navarretia (*Navarretia heterandra*; CNPS Rank 4.3) and Woolly Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *floccosa*; CNPS Rank 4.2). Both of these which are associated with the edges of the dirt access road leading to the Mill Creek Dam and Fish Screen Structure project area (north side of Mill Creek), and so may be subject to disturbances incurred by road improvement activities, or by vehicles leaving the road-bed.

Implementation of the proposed project may result in potential impacts to small areas of Mixed Riparian Woodland/Scrub and Emergent Wetland vegetation. There is potential for disturbances to riparian/wetland vegetation at all three project sites. These sensitive habitat areas are potentially jurisdictional and under regulation of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USCOE under authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code. These potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures for riparian and wetland habitats is addressed in a separate report (Tehama Environmental Solutions, 2014).

IX. Mitigation Measures

a) **Special-Status Plant Species:** The sub-populations of Tehama Navarretia (*Navarretia heterandra*; CNPS Rank 4.3) and Woolly Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *floccosa*; CNPS Rank 4.2) can be readily protected via pre-project avoidance measures.

- 1) If road improvements are anticipated, it is recommended that all road improvement activities be conducted in such a manner that disturbances are confined to the already disturbed road prism.
- 2) It is recommended that all vehicles will be restricted to the existing disturbed road prism. Prior to project commencement, designated parking and passing areas will be established, mapped along segments of the road that are free of these two special-status plant species. These designated pull-off areas will be clearly marked on the ground with colored pin flags. All operators will be educated and made aware of the sensitive resource and avoidance measures.
- 3) Any material used for erosion-control measure, such as straw, that may be required as a result of permits, shall be certified weed-free.

b) **Sensitive Habitats:** Implementation of the Project may result in impacts to areas of potentially jurisdictional Riparian Woodland/Scrub, Emergent Wetland and permanent aquatic habitats. Direct and indirect impacts to these sensitive habitats should be avoided or minimized to the degree possible. Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed by Tehama Environmental Solutions (TES) during the permitting process and in consultation with lead agencies.

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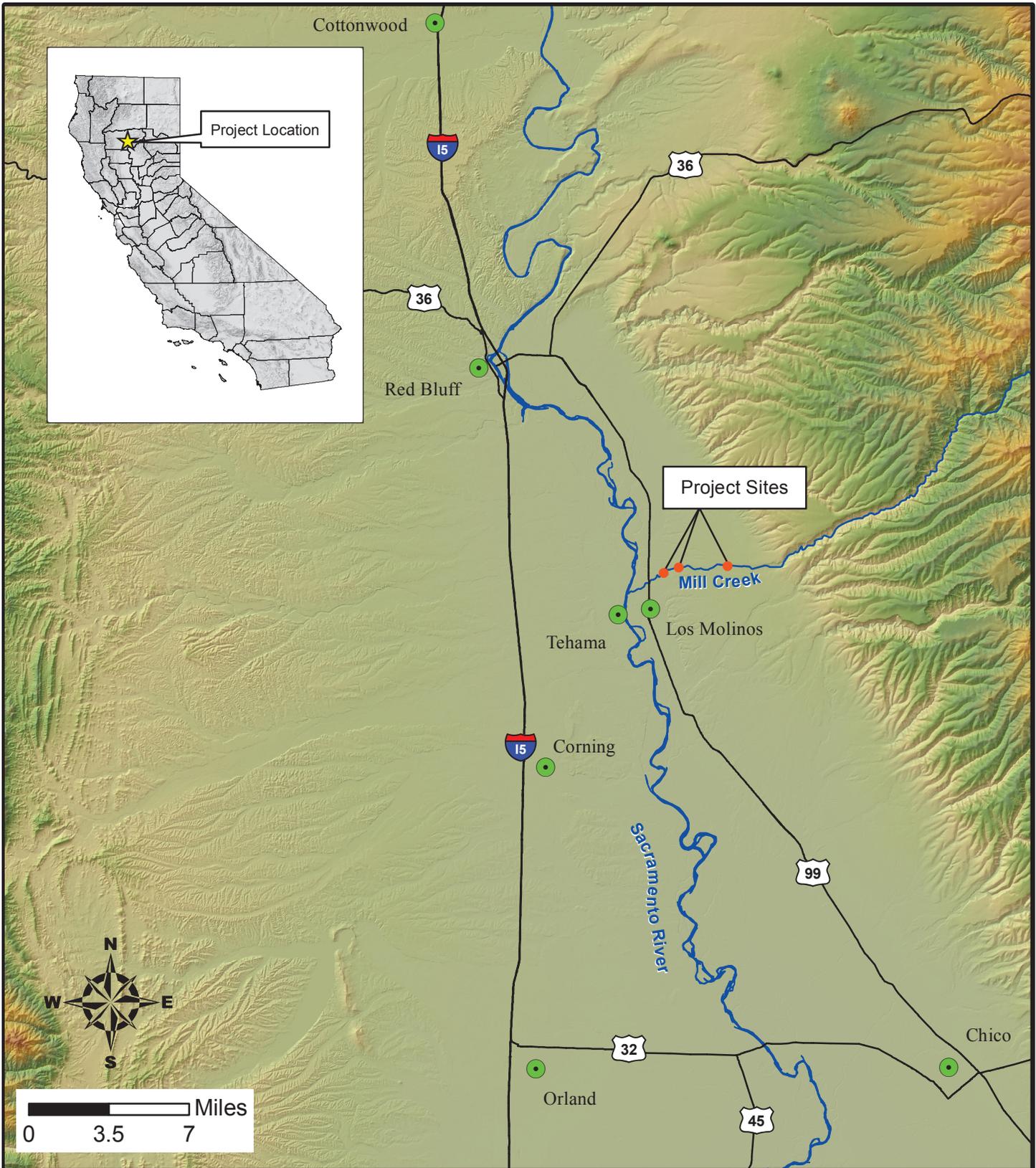
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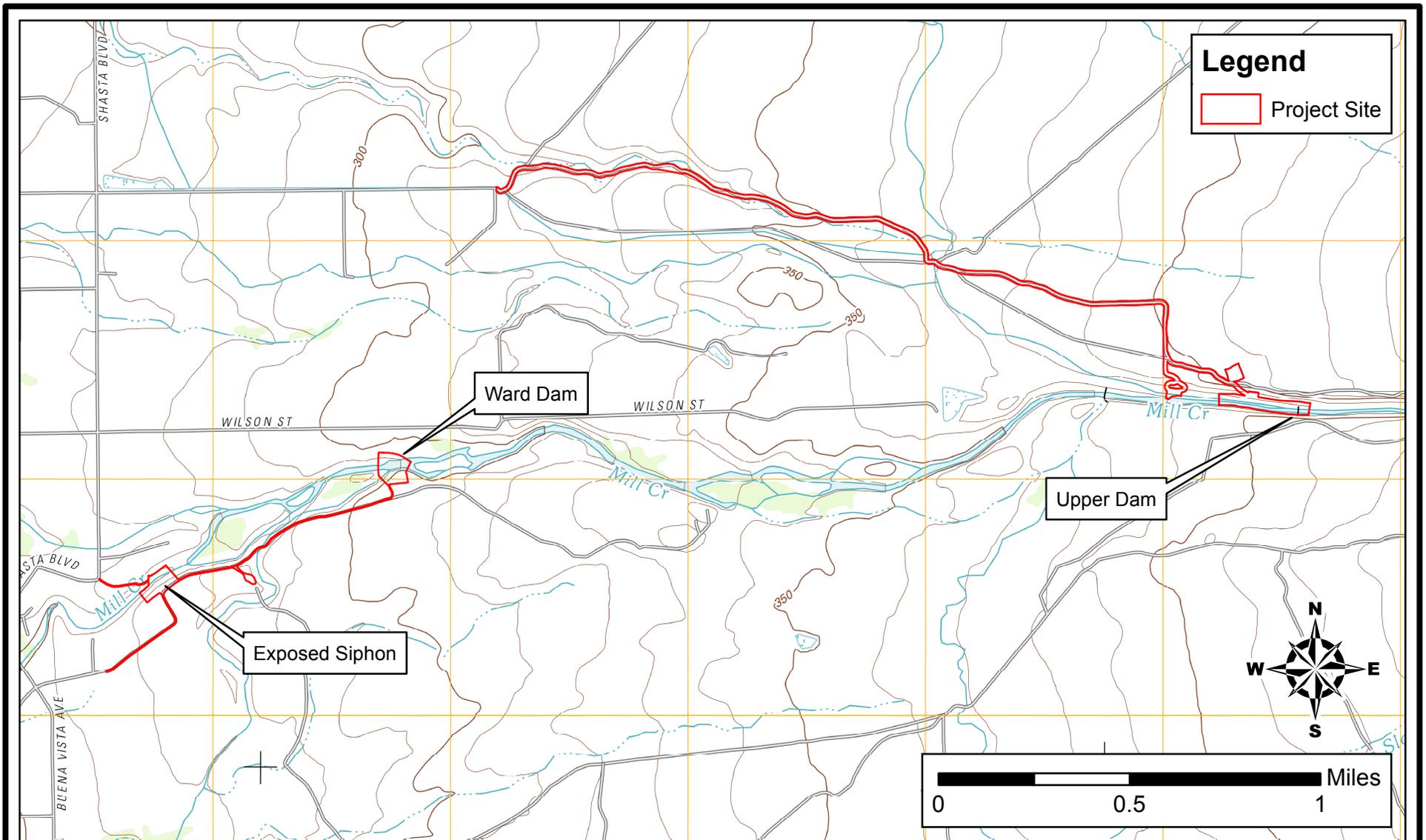


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Botany Report
Mill Creek Fish Passage
Restoration Project

Tehama County, California
 March 2015

FIGURE 1
 Site Vicinity Map



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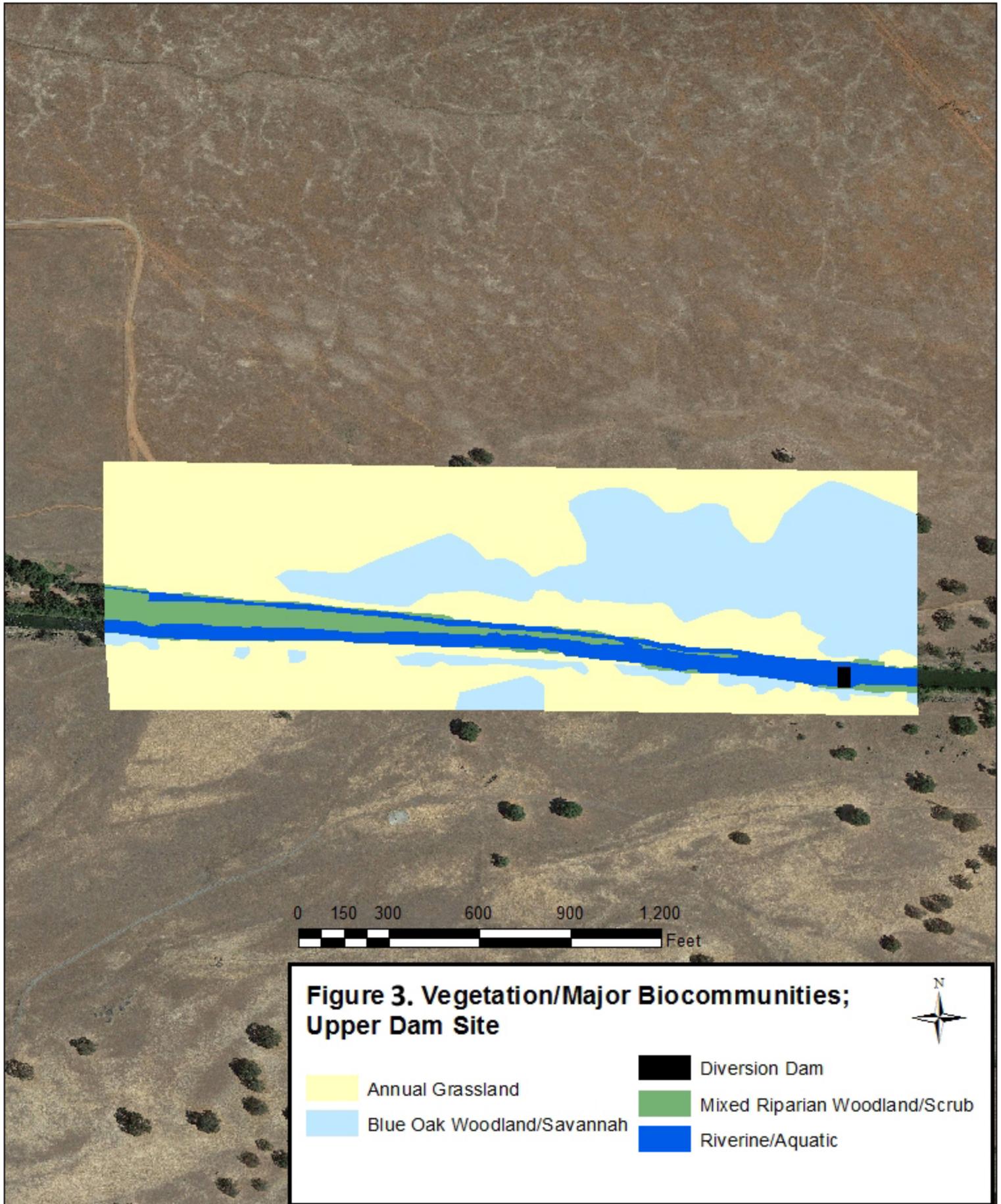
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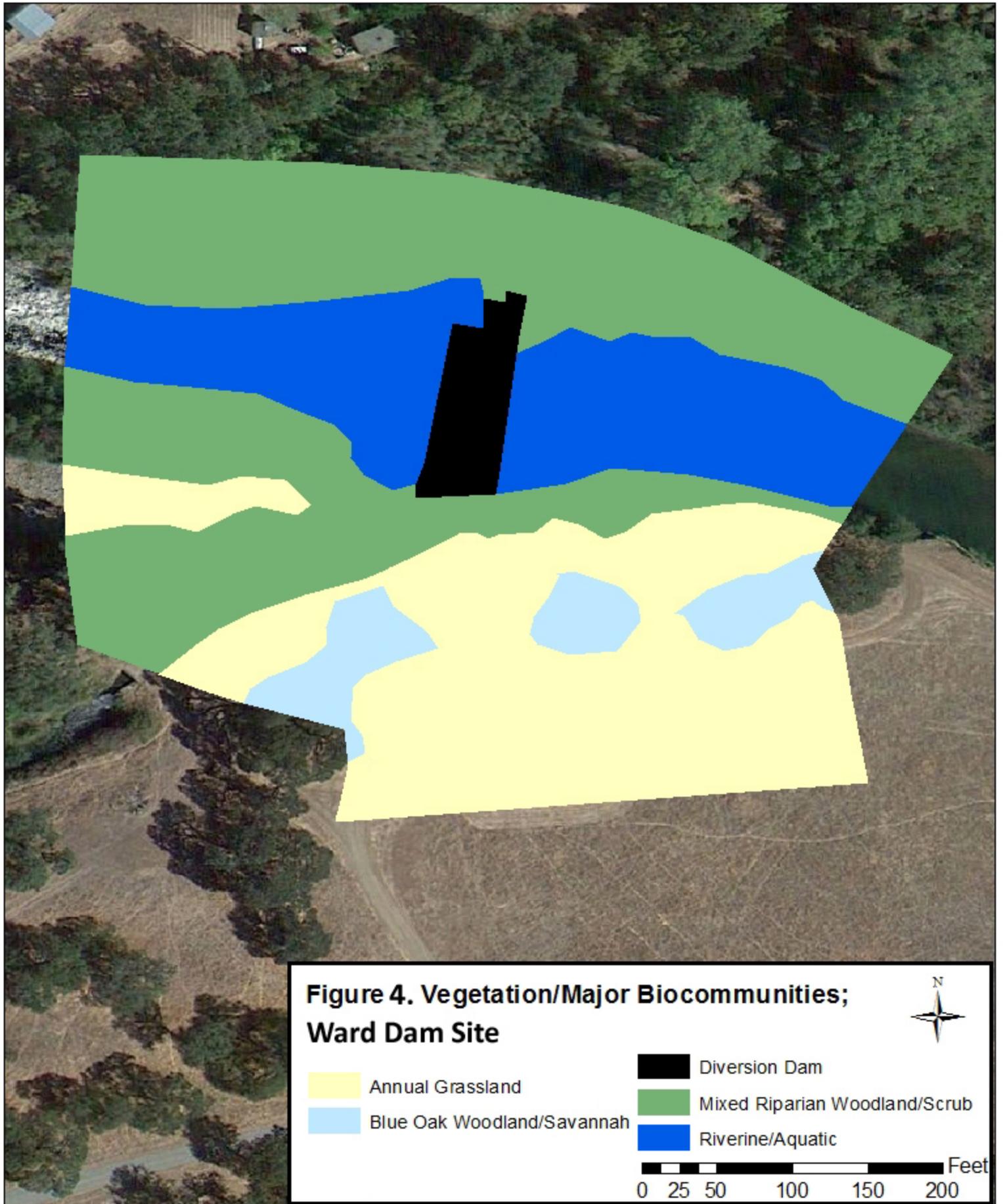
Tehama County, California
 March, 2015

FIGURE 2
 Site Location Map

Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project; Tehama County, CA



Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project; Tehama County, CA



Mill Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project; Tehama County, CA

