

Powerline Crossing Weir Planting Plan



June 2007



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Las Vegas Wash
Coordination
Committee



**Powerline Crossing Weir
Planting Plan**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY
Las Vegas Wash Project Coordination Team**

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1.0 PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE PLANTING PLAN

A variety of erosion control activities are currently being implemented along the Las Vegas Wash (Wash) as part of a comprehensive stabilization and ecological restoration strategy. These activities include the construction of weirs and bank stabilization structures. Because these structures are constructed within the boundaries of jurisdictional waters of the U.S., they are subject to regulatory compliance as outlined by the Clean Water Act. Erosion control structures that are constructed along the Wash are typically permitted under the nationwide permit program. Nationwide permits (NWP) are a type of general permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and are designed to regulate with little, if any, delay or paperwork certain activities having minimal impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. Current stabilization activities in the Wash are permitted under NWP 27 (stream and wetland restoration activities) and NWP 3 (maintenance). Although stabilization activities are permitted under the NWP program, post-construction mitigation is required; and mitigation activities typically consist of planting native vegetation on areas adjoining the erosion control structure. This plan was developed to meet Corps requirements for erosion control activities engaged by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) along the Wash.

The purpose of this plan is to describe the revegetation strategies to be implemented at the recently completed Powerline Crossing Weir. Not only do these revegetation activities help us meet our regulatory requirements, but they also provide for additional erosion control and habitat for the diverse fauna found in the Wash ecosystem. The general goals for this and other revegetation activities along the Wash are to develop ecologically functioning wetland, riparian, and upland areas that are self-sustaining in the long-term. Revegetation activities are coordinated by staff from the SNWA's Las Vegas Wash Project Coordination Team (Project Team) as part of wetland mitigation requirements specified by the Corps.

Specific activities required to successfully revegetate areas along the Wash are described herein. Typically these activities include removal of non-native invasive species, investigation of soil condition, identification of the subsurface hydrologic condition, and planting native vegetation. Also included in this document are brief descriptions of monitoring strategies for revegetation sites, water quality and an array of biological resources found along the Wash. Revegetation site monitoring provides us with an indication of site success while monitoring additional biological resources provide us with an indication of proper ecosystem functioning.

2.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

2.1 Site Location

The Powerline Crossing Weir (Figure 1 and Figure 2) is located along the lower Wash, approximately 0.5 miles upstream of the channel intake structure for the Lake Las Vegas Resort development (see Appendix A). The most southern polygon displayed in Figure 2 was not included in the revegetation plan as it is being used as a rip-rap stockpile site for future weir construction.

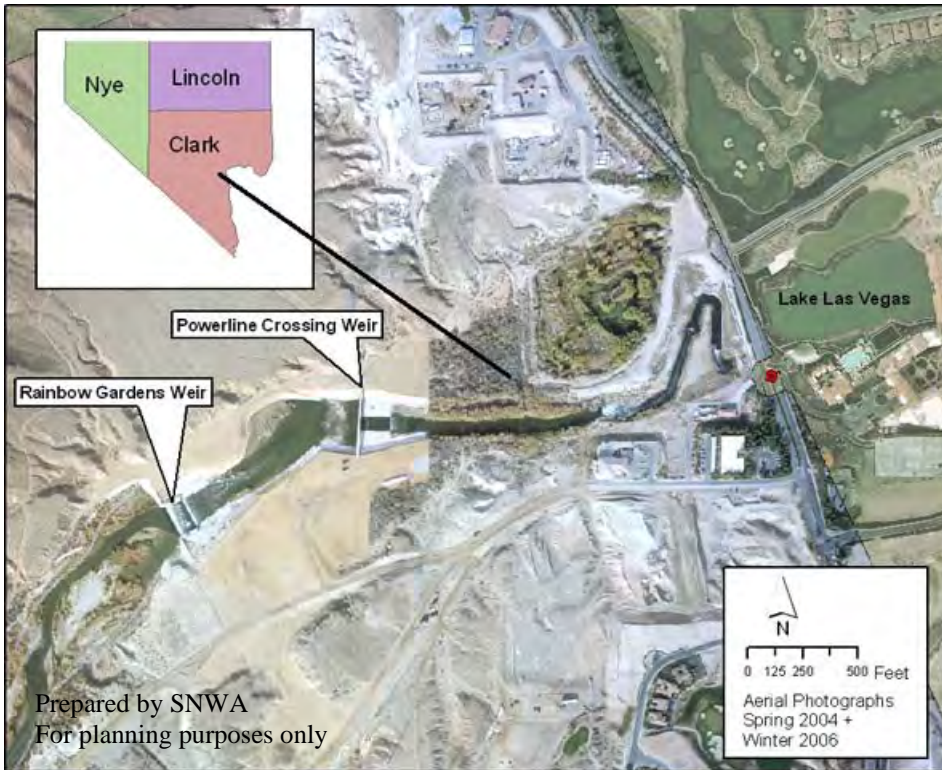


Figure 1: Powerline Crossing Weir location.



Figure 2: Powerline Crossing Weir potential revegetation sites.

2.2 Site Conditions

2.2.1 Vegetation

Prior to construction, the Powerline Crossing Weir site was fully bordered on the north and south by linear strips of riparian and wetland vegetation. Riparian plant species that were found near the site include salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and quailbush (*Atriplex lentiformis*) while wetland species include common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and southern cattail (*Typha domingensis*). On the historical floodplain, creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) and salt cedar dominate. Other plants, however, have been observed in the vicinity of the site (Appendix B).

2.2.2 Soils

Soils data is important to investigate prior to developing site revegetation strategies. Soil composition and profile are important indicators for determining the potential success of a revegetation project as it can detail the subsurface conditions that plants will be exposed to. Soil texture (i.e., the amount of sands, silts, and clays) and below ground moisture gradients can often be the limiting factors for plant survival and growth. Along the Wash, soil descriptions and analyses can be helpful to determine their suitability, limitations, and management for specific uses. Soil texture for most of the planting site is a sandy loam to silty loam. These textures offer good drainage conditions for revegetation activities. Soil hydrology differs substantially across the planting areas with greater than 10 feet depth to water on the upland areas and less than five feet depth to water on the lower planting areas. For this reason, plants to be used in these areas will need to vary.

2.2.3 Wildlife

Studies by Bradley and Niles in the early 1970's identified the presence of 2 fish, 6 amphibians, 29 reptiles (1 tortoise, 13 lizards, and 15 snakes), 39 mammals (1 shrew, 10 bats, 16 rodents, 2 rabbits, 9 carnivores, and 1 ungulate), and 161 birds along the Wash corridor (Appendix C). These data were compiled from a variety of sources including biological inventory studies, personal records and notes, and published literature. Quantitative information collected from this historical account may prove useful for comparative purposes. As a result of increasing water flows, habitat that is available to animals has changed dramatically since this time. Wetland habitat, consisting primarily of emergent vegetation (i.e., cattails, bulrush, etc.), has been reduced more significantly than transitional vegetative communities such as saltbush scrub and mixed shrub-woodlands.

Current systematic biological inventory studies have shown that wildlife communities along the Wash have been altered, however, many of the species that were found in the 1970's are still found along the Wash today. Further, some taxa that have been observed recently were previously not recorded along the Wash. Of the 231 species that were reported by Bradley and Niles, 67% of them have been observed during current inventory studies. So far, recent studies indicate that there are 7 fish, 2 amphibians, 15 reptiles (13 lizards and 2 snakes), 26 mammals (1 shrew, 10 bats, 9 rodents, 2 rabbits, 4 carnivores), and 128 birds along the Wash corridor.

3.0 REVEGETATION DESIGN

The Wash plays an important role in the ecological integrity of the region. Prior to modern settlement of the Las Vegas Valley, the Wash was a typical ephemeral desert wash. Vegetation was characteristic of a desert drainage. As the population of Las Vegas grew, the discharge of reclaimed water into the Wash increased. With the addition of this new and seemingly replenishable supply of water in the Wash, the once ephemeral desert wash underwent dramatic changes. Hydrologic changes resulted in permanent surface water flows and elevated groundwater levels, which caused a transition from xeric and mesic plant communities to more hydric plant communities. The Wash slowly started to transform from a desert wash to a desert riparian ecosystem. During this change, pioneering plants, many of which are non-native, came to dominate. Revegetation activities along the Wash do not attempt to restore the pre-settlement desert vegetation nor the post-settlement non-native vegetation; rather, these activities attempt to create similar native vegetative conditions found along many of the riparian drainages of the lower Colorado River basin.

Typical native vegetation found in the lower Colorado River basin includes Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willows (*Salix* spp.), mesquites (*Prosopis* spp.), arrowweed (*Pluchea sericea*), wolfberry (*Lycium* spp.), seepwillow (*Baccharis salicifolia*), saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.), cattails (*Typha* spp.), and bulrush (*Schoenoplectus* spp.). These species are found in areas where hydrologic and edaphic conditions permit. Revegetation sites along the Wash provide suitable environmental conditions for these species as well as for other more desert adapted species like creosote bush and white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*). Revegetation sites are generally designed to maximize native vegetative coverage, while also providing for physiognomic features that mimic native riparian conditions.

Hydrologic and edaphic conditions near the Powerline Crossing Weir are suitable to plant much of the native vegetative features that are typical of a southwestern riparian area. Three distinct planting conditions in order of decreasing water availability, wetland, riparian, and upland, are found adjacent to the Powerline Crossing Weir (Figure 3). Wetland areas are located within and adjacent to the channel where saturated soils or standing water is present. Plants that can be planted here include spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), Torrey spikerush (*E. rostellata*), alkali bulrush (*Schoenoplectus maritimus*), Olney's threesquare (*S. americanus*), California bulrush (*S. californicus*), hardstem bulrush (*S. acutus*), common threesquare (*S. pungens*), baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), and Cooper's rush (*J. cooperi*). Riparian areas are those areas leading from the waters edge towards the upland. The width of the riparian zone can change depending on the availability of water. Plants that are planted in this area include Fremont cottonwood, Gooding willow (*Salix gooddingii*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), screwbean mesquite (*Prosopis pubescens*), honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*), arrowweed, seepwillow, salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), yerba mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), salt heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), wolfberry and quailbush. Where groundwater depths have become too deep for riparian plants to use, xeric upland plants start to dominate. Plants that are used to revegetate these areas include creosote bush, white bursage, catclaw acacia (*Acacia greggii*), desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex*

canescens), shadscale (*A. confertifolia*), and desert saltbush (*A. polycarpa*). To meet mitigation requirements, wetland followed by riparian and upland acreage will be planted.

3.1 Phase 1 Revegetation

The first phase of revegetation at the Powerline Crossing Weir was accomplished during a “Green-Up” volunteer planting day. This revegetation effort focused on the desert upland matrices on the north and south sides of the Wash. The desert upland area is approximately 14 acres in size. The site was planted on March 10, 2007. The desert upland matrices for the north and south side described above were utilized for this revegetation effort and included, creosote bush, white bursage, four-wing saltbush, and a mix of honey mesquite, and catclaw acacia.

3.2 Phase 2 Revegetation

The second phase of revegetation at the Powerline Crossing Weir included the planting of riparian and wetland areas (Figure 3). Riparian areas were planted in April-May 2007 and included Goodding’s and sandbar willows, Fremont cottonwood, saltgrass, yerba mansa, and Emory waterweed (*Baccharis emoryi*) among others. Wetland areas were also planted in April-May 2007 with a variety of bulrush species. These wetland areas include approximately 1.85 acres.

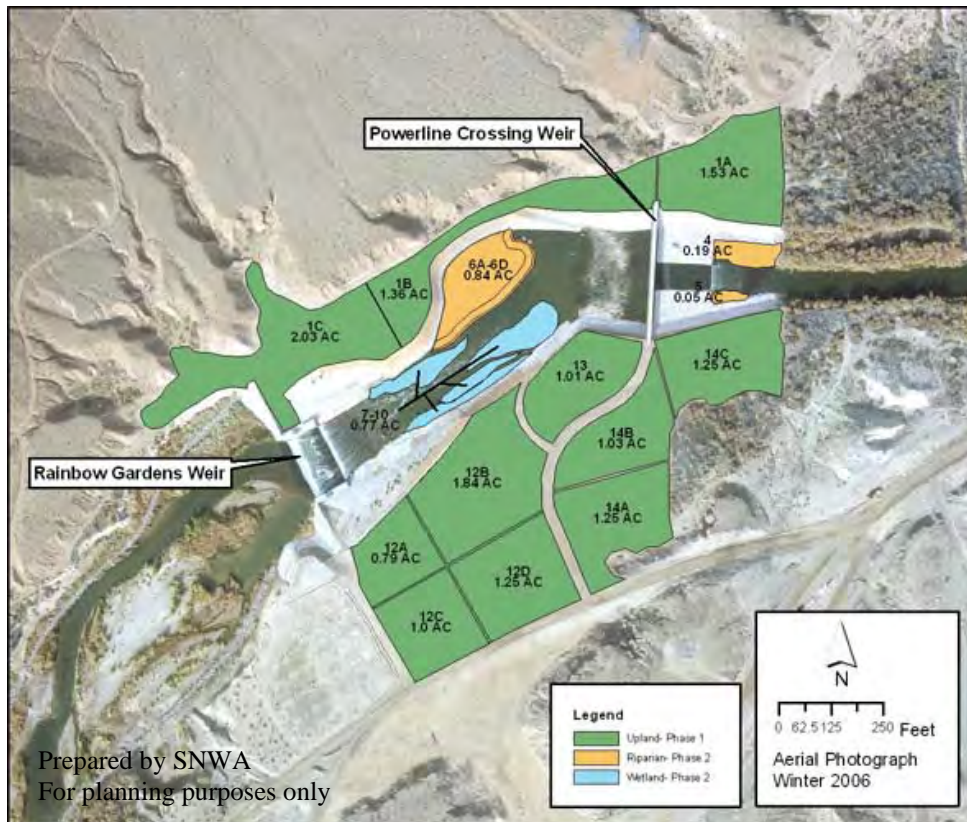


Figure 3: Powerline Crossing Weir revegetation sites.

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Planting Methods and Materials

Data gathered from past and present monitoring activities have helped us refine our planting methods and materials. This includes determining the best period of the year to plant and a list of plants that perform well in our area (see species lists under Revegetation Design). Through these efforts, we have identified that October-November and February-April are the best planting periods of the year. Vegetation planted during these periods is helped by above average precipitation that generally falls during the summer and winter months in Las Vegas. Powerline Crossing Weir planting events have been conducted during these peak periods of success.

Riparian and upland plants that have been used to revegetate the Powerline Crossing Weir were primarily containerized stock, pole cuttings, and plugs. One-gallon stock is typically used for shrub species and poles are often used for the cottonwood and willow species. Since, wetland plants typically grow as multiple stems saltgrass, threesquare and California bulrush are be planted as plugs from flats of various sizes. There are two local nurseries where we normally purchase plant material from for our planting projects, the Nevada Division of Forestry nursery at Floyd Lamb State Park and the National Park Service nursery at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. If desirable species are not available from either nursery, local commercial native plant nurseries are used. Prior to planting, sites were tilled with a soil ripper. This is done because areas within construction easements are often very compacted and they are sprayed with dust suppressant after weir completion. These conditions harden the surface of the soil and do not beneficially contribute to native plant recruitment.

After the soil surface was prepared and an irrigation strategy was designed (see discussion below), holes were pre-dug using shovels and a Bobcat[®] skid-steer loader with an attached auger. Depressions were created around shrubs and trees so that moisture is retained close to the plant. Trees were interspersed within a planting zone and were spaced approximately 5-15 feet apart (depending on type). Shrubs and other low vegetation were planted at closer distances in tree interspaces. Planting densities at our revegetation sites range from 100-700 plants/acre, depending on site configuration. The greatest success that we have observed is from sites that have been planted densely and with a diverse species palette. Therefore our strategy for the Powerline Crossing Weir was to plant densities around 300-700 plants/acre with as many species as possible. Although high-density plantings may be most successful in the short-term, long-term competition between species will likely reduce total plant survivability. This is to be expected; but by crafting revegetation strategies for high diversity and density, the most well adapted species will ultimately dominate. This “shot gun” approach has proven effective at our mitigation sites, since underlying, obscured site conditions are not always determined prior to implementation.

The Powerline Crossing Weir revegetation sites are located on both the north and south sides of the Wash. For ease of planting, the site was broken down into 6 matrices based on the hydrologic and edaphic conditions determined at the site. A detailed revegetation design is located in Appendix D.

Desert Upland Matrix-North Side (Polygons 1A, 1B, 1C)

This area is characterized by deep groundwater depths which will support xeric upland plants. Therefore, the desert upland matrix consists of a diversity of native drought tolerant species, including: creosote bush, white bursage, fourwing saltbush, and honey mesquite. Honey mesquite planting was focused around the mouths of the desert washes. Five gallon containers of honey mesquite were planted at a random spacing for a total density of 12 trees/acre. Among the mesquite, five gallon containers of creosote bush were planted in random groupings 15 feet on center (O.C.) at densities of 142 shrubs/acre. One gallon containers of both white bursage and fourwing saltbush were planted in random groupings 10 feet O.C. at densities of 154 shrubs/acre and 42 shrubs/acre, respectively. Broom baccharis were planted along the edge of each polygon closest to the Wash.

Desert Upland Matrix-South Side (Polygons 12A, B, C, D; 13; 14A, B, C)

The south side desert upland matrix consisted of the same species as the north side desert matrix with the exception of the absence of honey mesquite. Spacing and densities of all the plants were the same as described above.

Riparian Sandbar Willow Matrix (Polygons 6B, 4, 5)

This riparian area leads from the waters edge towards the upland, where the groundwater depths are relatively shallow. Sandbar willow is commonly found along the water's edge in southwest desert riparian areas. Therefore, this area was planted primarily with one gallon containers of sandbar willows.

Riparian Goodding's Willow Matrix (Polygons 6A)

Goodding's willow five gallon containers were planted linearly along the base of the slope between the sandbar willow and the desert upland matrix in Polygon 6. Fremont cottonwoods were also used in this area.

Riparian/Wetland Saltgrass Matrix (Polygon 6C)

Saltgrass is naturally found in southwestern riparian/wetland ecosystems and it can withstand relatively high soil salinities. A band of saltgrass plugs were planted on the periphery of the sandbar willow poles (Polygon 6) 5 feet O.C. along the Wash for a total of 238 plugs. Yerba mansa and alkali sacaton was also planted in this areas.

Wetland Olney Threesquare Matrix (Polygon 6D)

Wetland areas are located within and adjacent to the channel where saturated soils or standing water is present. Olney threesquare requires saturated soils and shallow shoreline habitat. Adjacent to the band of saltgrass and along the shoreline, a band of Olney threesquare were planted 5 feet O.C. for a total of 84 plugs within Polygon 6.

Wetland California Bulrush Matrix (Polygons 7, 8, 9, 10)

California bulrush and hardstem bulrush require deeper water levels to grow and proliferate, therefore these species were planted in the Wash where a perennial source of water is present. California bulrush material was planted from container stock, whereas, hardstem bulrush material was planted from salvaged material from the Pahrnat National Wildlife Refuge.

4.2 Invasive Species Management

The federal government defines an "invasive species" as 1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and 2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Once vegetation has been provided general survival requirements (i.e., water, sunlight, air, minerals, and space), competition with other plants for these resources may be the only impediment towards achieving a successful planting site. Typically, invasive species out-compete native species for resources and therefore displace native species to marginal habitats. This often results in the decline of native taxa. At revegetation sites along the Wash, invasive species are controlled by a variety of methods. These activities allow the optimal conditions for native plants to succeed. The Nevada Noxious Weed List outlines particularly harmful species in our state and it serves as the list of species that we manage at our planting sites. Some of these species have been reported along the Wash and management strategies for their control are discussed herein.

4.2.1 Salt Cedar

Salt cedar is a highly invasive non-native species that has been present in the Wash for over 30 years. It is currently the most dominant tree taxa found along the Wash and estimates of its infestation exceed 1,500 acres. The primary goal for managing salt cedar is to prevent the invasion of this taxa into newly revegetated areas. Since salt cedar is typically cleared around erosion control structure facilities, we are able to control its re-infestation by implementing a variety of suppression techniques. A summary of the techniques used to control salt cedar along the Wash during pre- and post-construction of erosion control structures is as follows.

Chemical application techniques have proven to be effective in controlling salt cedar. Garlon[®] 4 (triclopyr; Dow AgroSciences, Indianapolis, IN) herbicide can be applied basally to the cut stumps of salt cedar trees. This method involves cutting the tree at ground level with a chain saw, and then immediately spraying the remaining stump with the herbicide. The material can then be moved to a stockpile location to await permanent disposal (i.e., by controlled burn). For extensive infestations, mechanical clearing can be an effective control technique. Mechanical clearing is achieved by removing the plants root crown from the soil using a root plow. This method can be followed up by herbicide applications if required. Another form of mechanical clearing is achieved by simply hand-pulling re-sprouting plants. This technique is labor intensive, however, under the right circumstances it can be quite effective. These methods may be used to control salt cedar at the Powerline Crossing Weir planting sites.

4.2.2 Tall Whitetop and Giant Reed

Tall whitetop (*Lepidum latifolium*) and giant reed (*Arundo donax*), non-native invasive weeds found in many western riparian drainages, have only recently been found in the Wash. Tall whitetop infests considerably more acreage than giant reed but because their distributions in the Wash are still somewhat limited, there is an aggressive campaign to remove them before they further spread. Herbicide application to the foliage is the method of choice for controlling these species. Rodeo[®] (glyphosate; Dow AgroSciences, Indianapolis, IN) and Escort[®] (metsulfuron methyl; DuPont, Wilmington, DE) is applied as needed to reduce the infestation. If tall whitetop or giant reed is found on Powerline Crossing Weir planting sites, they will be controlled by these methods.

4.3 Irrigation

Supplemental irrigation is important for plant establishment since precipitation near the Wash is generally less than five inches a year. Wetland plants, however, do not require supplemental irrigation as long as they are in saturated or standing water conditions. Wetland plants will not be planted away from these areas, and therefore supplemental irrigation is not required. Instead, our irrigation strategies primarily concentrate on riparian and upland plants. Riparian plants quickly develop extensive root systems that exploit groundwater sources, which allows them to depend less on supplemental irrigation. Upland plants, however, require extensive irrigation to become established.

The site will be irrigated with a system typically used in large-scale agriculture that can be re-used and moved to other revegetation locations at the end of the project. The water for irrigation will be pumped out of the Wash using a John Deere® motor with a six cylinder Cornell Pump (172 HP at 1886 RPM) mounted on an axle tank trailer with a 10 inch diameter suction and eight inch diameter discharge. The pump pad and ramp will be located five feet above the wash which will be a sufficient distance for the suction hose. Six inch diameter mainline CERTA-LOK piping will transport the water from the pump to multiple three inch diameter above ground CERTA-LOK lateral lines spaced approximately 45 feet apart. The pipe diameter reduces to four inches as it crosses the Wash over the weir bridge to the north side, however once on the north side the pipe diameter returns to six inches. The lateral lines will transport the water to Nelson R2000 WF Rotator heads with a three inch take off assembly on a 30 by 40 foot grid. The rotator heads will be connected to flexible hose heads and movable posts in order to reposition the heads as needed during plant growth. The spray radius of each head is 25 feet, therefore spraying overlaps to ensure that the entire site receives complete coverage.

Each lateral line will have a shutoff valve located on the mainline in order to control the amount of water available to each section. There will also be a mainline isolation valve which controls the delivery of water to an entire section of lateral lines. These shut-off and isolation valves will be useful to isolate areas that require more or less irrigation without having to reassemble the entire system. Also, they will be useful in the case of a water leak or irrigation malfunction, by terminating water flow to a section under repair prevents an unnecessary waste of water. The irrigation design is located in Appendix E.

5.0 PROJECT MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING

5.1 Maintenance

5.1.1 Replanting and Contingency

Although this planting plan aims to create functioning wetland, riparian, and upland areas that are self-sustaining in the long-term, it is possible that environmental (e.g. flood events) and/or anthropogenic (e.g. vegetation destruction by off highway vehicle users) disturbances reduce the success of planted vegetation. Further, although every effort is made to pair plants with locations that appear to provide edaphic and hydrologic conditions favorable for their survival, it is possible that other, more obscured site conditions do not permit plant success. For this reason additional vegetation may need to be planted during future periods.

If permit requirements of 80% survival of native species planted with less than 20% encroachment of invasive species is not reached within the two year monitoring period, further mitigation activities will be developed and implemented at the site to ensure the objective of developing long-term, self-sustaining wetlands that are not dependent on further human intervention after the establishment period is reached.

5.2 Monitoring

5.2.1 Vegetation

In order to determine the effectiveness of revegetation activities, a variety of general vegetation parameters could be measured. Parameters that will be monitored for Wash revegetation projects, and have been approved by the Corps, include species composition, percent cover, survival rates, and encroachment of non-native weeds.

In order to determine species composition, field personnel walk random transects within the boundaries of the revegetation site until the n th species is found. This method allows for a complete inventory of all plants on a revegetation site.

Percent cover is an important characteristic to monitor in a stand of vegetation because it can serve as a criterion for relative dominance within the community. Cover is expressed as a percentage value and in a multi-layered community it can often exceed 100%. In a multi-layered community it may be important to separate cover estimates into different strata. In order to determine percent cover for revegetation sites, line-intercept and/or aerial photographic interpretation methods are used. In the line-intercept method, a tape is stretched between two stakes, and the canopy of a species that vertically projects over the tape is measured along its length. The total length of tape that is intercepted by the vertical projections of a species by the total length of tape is the percent cover. Line-intercepts are of sufficient length to reflect the community and allow for an accurate estimate of percent cover by species. Line-intercept data also provides an estimate of cover for both native (i.e., planted and passive) and non-native weed encroachment. As community physiognomy changes, the line-intercept method may prove too difficult to implement and other methods may have to be used (e.g., cover estimates from aerial photographs, Braun-Blanquet cover class, etc.). Methodologies to determine percent cover are dictated by site conditions.

Revegetation sites are often deemed a success by the number of plants that survive after plantings have stopped and a period of time has passed since intensive management. This is a general indicator that plants will continue to survive in the environment after revegetation activities have been completed. An appropriate method of measuring survival for a revegetation project is to simply count the number of planted plants that remain viable during the growing season. Using this method, survival can be expressed as a percentage where the number of plants that are viable is divided by the total number of plants on a site and then multiplied by 100. This survivability measure can be compared from growing season to growing season and ultimately expressed as a rate of survival.

The procedures for which survivability and survival rates are estimated is as follow. In order to determine post-planting survivability and survival rates, estimations are made using strip-transect

methods and/or random point sampling. Strip-transects are of sufficient length and width to accurately estimate survivability measures and random sample points are identified with the aid of geographic information system software. As community physiognomy changes, the strip-transect and/or random point sampling method may prove too difficult to implement and other methods may have to be used (e.g., infra-red aerial photographic interpretation, plot sampling, etc.). Methodologies to determine survivability and survival rate are dictated by site conditions.

5.2.2 Water Quality

Wash water quality is an important feature to monitor since we use this water to irrigate our revegetation sites. Water in the Wash comes from a variety of sources in the Las Vegas Valley, including stormwater, urban runoff, shallow groundwater, and reclaimed water. Each water source has a unique chemical signature. For example, shallow groundwater is typically high in salt content while reclaimed water is not. In an effort to monitor water quality for this program and other watershed management initiatives, SNWA engages in a comprehensive monitoring program. Water quality monitoring includes real-time mainstream, monthly mainstream, and quarterly tributary monitoring. A variety of water quality parameters are evaluated including, nutrients, metals, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity. Monitoring data provides us with valuable information to facilitate successful irrigation strategies at our revegetation sites.

5.2.3 Additional Biological Resources

Revegetation activities may potentially benefit many of the biological resources found along the Wash (Appendix C). In order to document these benefits, multiple fish and wildlife monitoring studies have been implemented. Species that are currently being monitored include birds and bats, however, other monitoring activities that have been completed include studies for amphibians, small mammals, reptiles, and fish.

Birds are the most probable taxa to quickly benefit from the construction of erosion control structures and subsequent revegetation activities. Habitat values for water dependent species will increase in the ponded areas behind the erosion control structures while riparian and wetland revegetation activities adjacent to the channel will improve habitat for other taxa. This is important since 80% of the breeding bird population in North America and 50% of the protected migratory bird population rely on riparian zones. In the southwestern U.S., most riparian areas are in decline as a result of anthropogenic disturbances or water resource management. Unique ecosystem enhancement projects like that found along the Wash aim to reverse these trends.

Appendix A
Photographs of Powerline Crossing Weir Restoration Process



Dozer and water truck tilling an upland site prior to revegetation.



Typical upland planting matrix after tilling and before planting.



Irrigation system installed on an upland planting matrix.



Volunteer planting event held on March 10, 2007.



Volunteer planting event held on March 10, 2007.



Wetland and riparian planting area.



View of the Powerline Crossing Weir with riparian and upland planting sites viewable in the background.



Hardstem bulrush (brown material in the foreground) planted along bank protection.



Hardstem bulrush material planted on the Powerline Crossing Weir.

Appendix B
Plants Observed Along the Las Vegas Wash

List of species detected by Bradley and Niles (1973) and Shanahan and Silverman (2006). Species presence is indicated by a 1. Family and species names follow the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (www.itis.usda.gov). Species names reported by Bradley and Niles (1973) have been updated here to reflect taxonomic changes.

Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)
Amaranthaceae		Amaranth Family	Amaranthus albus	Tumbleweed		1
			Amaranthus blitoides	Prostrate amaranth		1
			Amaranthus powellii	Amaranth		1
Asteraceae		Aster Family	Tidestromia oblongifolia	Honey sweet	1	1
			Acroptilon repens	Russian knapweed		1
			Ambrosia dumosa	Burro bush	1	1
			Amphipappus fremontii	Chaff bush		1
			Aster subulatus var. ligulatus	Alkali aster		1
			Atrichoseris platyphylla	Gravel ghost		1
			Baccharis emoryi	Emory waterweed		1
			Baccharis salicifolia	Seep willow		1
			Baccharis sarothroides	Broom baccharis		1
			Baccharis sergiloides	Squaw waterweed	1	
			Baileya multiradiata	Desert marigold	1	1
			Brickellia atractyloides	Brickellia		1
			Calycoseris wrightii	White tackstem		1
			Chaenactis carphoclinia	Pebble pincushion		1
			Chaenactis fremontii	Fremont pincushion	1	1
			Chaenactis macrantha	Pincushion	1	1
			Chaenactis stevioides	Pincushion	1	
			Chrysothamnus paniculatus	Black band rabbitbrush	1	1
			Conyza canadensis	Horseweed		1
			Conyza coulteri	Horseweed		1
			Eclipta prostrata	False daisy		1
			Encelia farinosa	Brittle bush	1	1
			Encelia virginensis	Brittle bush		1
			Enceliopsis argophylla	Silver-leaf daisy		1
			Erigeron divergens	Fleabane		1
			Eriophyllum lanatum	Woolly sunflower		1
			Eriophyllum wallacei	Woolly daisy		1
			Filago arizonica	Filago		1
			Geraea canescens	Desert sunflower		1
			Gnaphalium luteo-album	Cudweed		1
			Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snake weed	1	
			Helianthus annuus	Sunflower	1	1
			Hymenoclea salsola var. fasciculata	Cheesebush		1
Hymenoclea salsola var. salsola	Cheesebush	1	1			
Isocoma acradenia var. eremophila	Goldenbush	1	1			
Lactuca cf. biennis	Prickly lettuce		1			
Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce		1			
Machaeranthera pinnatifida ssp. gooddingii	Goodding aster		1			
Malacothrix glabrata	Desert dandelion		1			
Perityle emoryi	Rock daisy		1			
Peucephyllum schottii	Pygmy cedar		1			

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)
Asteraceae		Aster Family	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Salt marsh fleabane		1
			<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	Arrow weed	1	1
			<i>Prenanthes exiguus</i>	Bright white		1
			<i>Psathyrotes ramosissima</i>	Velvet turtleback	1	1
			<i>Psilostrophe cooperi</i>	Paper flower		1
			<i>Rafinesquia neomexicana</i>	Desert chicory/New Mexico Plumeseed		1
			<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>monoensis</i>	Mono ragwort	1	
			<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny sow thistle		1
			<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle		1
			<i>Stephanomeria cinerea</i>	Wirelettuce	1	
			<i>Stephanomeria pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Wire lettuce	1	1
			<i>Stylocline micropoides</i>	Desert nest straw		1
			<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur	1	1
			<i>Xylorhiza tortifolia</i>	Mojave woodyaster	1	1
			Azollaceae		Mosquito Fern Family	<i>Azolla</i> sp.
Bignoniaceae		Bignonia Family	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> ssp. <i>arcuata</i>	Desert willow	1	1
Boraginaceae		Borage Family	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	Rancher's fireweed		1
			<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> var. <i>tessellata</i>	Devil's lettuce		1
			<i>Cryptantha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved cryptantha	1	1
			<i>Cryptantha barbigerus</i>	Bearded cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha dumetorum</i>	Cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha holoptera</i>	Winged cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha inaequata</i>	Cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha maritima</i>	Cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha micrantha</i>	Purple-rooted cryptantha	1	
			<i>Cryptantha nevadensis</i>	Cryptantha	1	1
			<i>Cryptantha pterocarya</i> var. <i>cycloptera</i>	Wing-nut cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha pterocarya</i> var. <i>pterocarya</i>	Wing-nut cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha recurvata</i>	Cryptantha		1
			<i>Cryptantha utahensis</i>	Scented cryptantha		1
			<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope		1
			<i>Pectocarya heterocarpa</i>	Comb-bur		1
			<i>Pectocarya linearis</i>	Comb-bur		1
			<i>Pectocarya platycarpa</i>	Comb-bur		1
			<i>Plagiobothrys jonesii</i>	Jones popcornflower		1
			Brassicaceae		Mustard Family	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>glabra</i>	Tansy mustard	1				1
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed					1
<i>Dithyrea californica</i>	Spectacle pod	1				
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	Draba					1
<i>Guillenia lasiophylla</i>	California mustard					1
<i>Lepidium flavum</i>	Pepperweed	1				
<i>Lepidium fremontii</i> var. <i>fremontii</i>	Desert alyssum	1				1
<i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i>	Shaggyfruit pepperweed		1			

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)			
Brassicaceae		Mustard Family	Lepidium latifolium	Broad-leaved pepperweed		1			
			Lesquerella tenella	Bladder pod		1			
			Malcolmia africana	African mustard		1			
			Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Water Cress		1			
			Sisymbrium irio	London rocket		1			
			Stanleya pinnata	Prince's plume	1				
			Streptanthella longirostris	Streptanthella	1	1			
			Cactaceae		Cactus Family	Cylindropuntia echinocarpa	Golden cholla	1	1
						Cylindropuntia ramosissima	Diamond cholla		1
						Echinocactus polycephalus	Cottontop cactus	1	1
Mammillaria tetrancistra	Fish-hook cactus					1			
Opuntia basilaris var. basilaris	Beavertail	1				1			
Sclerocactus johnsonii (=Echinomastus johnsonii)	Pineapple cactus					1			
Nemacladus glanduliferus var. orientalis	Thread plant					1			
Campanulaceae		Bellflower Family							1
Chenopodiaceae		Goosefoot Family				Allenrolfea occidentalis	Iodine bush	1	1
			Atriplex canescens ssp. canescens	Fourwing saltbush	1	1			
			Atriplex confertifolia	Shadscale	1	1			
			Atriplex elegans var. fasciculata	Wheelscale		1			
			Atriplex hymenelytra	Desert holly		1			
			Atriplex lentiformis var. lentiformis	Quail bush	1	1			
			Atriplex polycarpa	Allscale	1	1			
			Bassia hyssopifolia	Bassia	1	1			
			Chenopodium album	Lamb's quarters		1			
			Chenopodium ambrosioides	Mexican tea		1			
			Chenopodium berlandieri	Lamb's quarters		1			
			Chenopodium glaucum	Lamb's quarters		1			
			Krascheninnikovia lanata	Winterfat	1				
			Salsola paulsenii	Russian thistle		1			
			Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	1	1			
			Suaeda moquinii	Bush seepweed	1	1			
			Convolvulaceae		Morning Glory Family	Convolvulus arvensis	Bind weed		1
			Cyperaceae		Sedge Family	Carex sp.	Sedge	1	
						Cyperus erythrorhizos	Nut-sedge		1
						Eleocharis cf. montevidensis	Spike-rush		1
						Eleocharis sp.	Spike-rush		1
						Schoenoplectus acutus var. occidentalis	Tule		1
Schoenoplectus americanus	Olney three-square					1			
Schoenoplectus californicus	California tule					1			
Schoenoplectus maritimus	Bulrush					1			
Schoenoplectus pungens	Common three-square					1			
Schoenoplectus sp.	Bulrush	1							
Ephedraceae		Joint-Fir Family				Ephedra funerea	Death Valley joint-fir	1	
						Ephedra nevadensis	Death Valley joint-fir	1	
						Ephedra torreyana	Torrey joint-fir		1

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)
Euphorbiaceae		Spurge Family	Euphorbia albomarginata	Rattlesnake weed	1	
			Euphorbia micromeria	Sonoran sand-mat		1
			Euphorbia prostrata	Spurge		1
Fabaceae		Legume Family	Acacia greggii	Catclaw	1	1
			Dalea mollissima	Dalea		1
			Lotus rigidus	Rock pea	1	
			Lupinus sp.	Lupine	1	
			Medicago sativa	Alfalfa		1
			Melilotus alba	White sweet-clover		1
			Melilotus indica	Yellow sweet-clover	1	1
			Prosopis alba	White mesquite		1
			Prosopis glandulosa var. glandulosa	Honey mesquite		1
			Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana	Honey mesquite	1	1
			Prosopis pubescens	Screw-bean mesquite	1	1
			Psoralea argemone var. fremontii	Indigo bush	1	1
			Senna armata	Desert senna		1
Geraniaceae		Geranium Family	Erodium cicutarium	Red-leaf filaree	1	1
			Erodium texanum	Texas filaree		1
Hydrophyllaceae		Waterleaf Family	Eucrypta micrantha	Eucrypta		1
			Nama pusillum	Nama		1
			Phacelia coerulea	Phacelia	1	
			Phacelia crenulata var. ambigua	Purple phacelia		1
			Phacelia curvipes	Phacelia	1	
			Phacelia fremontii	Fremont phacelia	1	
			Phacelia ivesiana	Phacelia		1
			Phacelia neglecta	Phacelia		1
			Phacelia palmeri	Palmers phacelia		1
			Phacelia petrosa	Talus phacelia		1
			Phacelia rotundifolia	Round-leaf phacelia		1
			Phacelia pulchella var. gooddingii	Goodding phacelia		1
Juncaceae		Rush Family	Juncus balticus	Wire rush		1
			Juncus cooperi	Cooper rush		1
Krameriaceae		Krameria Family	Krameria erecta	Range rhatany	1	1
Lamiaceae		Mint Family	Marrubium vulgare	Horehound	1	
Lemnaceae		Duckweed Family	Lemna sp. (ca. minor)	Duckweed		1
Liliaceae		Lily Family	Androstaphium breviflorum	Lily		1
			Yucca schidigera	Mojave yucca	1	
Loasaceae		Loasa Family	Mentzelia involucrata var. involucrata	Stick-leaf		1
			Mentzelia nitens	Stick-leaf	1	
			Mentzelia obscura	Stick-leaf		1
			Mentzelia pterosperma	Stick-leaf		1
			Mentzelia tricuspis	Stick-leaf		1
			Mentzelia. albicaulis	Stick-leaf		1
			Petalonyx nitidus	Shining sandpaper plant		1

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)
Malvaceae		Mallow Family	<i>Eremalche rotundifolia</i>	Desert five-spot		1
			<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed		1
			<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>	Desert mallow	1	1
			<i>Sphaeralcea emoryi</i>	Emory mallow		1
Moraceae		Mulberry Family	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry		1
Nyctaginaceae		Four O'Clock Family	<i>Allionia incarnata</i>	Pink windmills		1
			<i>Mirabilis bigelovii</i> var. <i>bigelovii</i>	Four o'clock		1
Oleaceae		Olive Family	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash		1
			<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet ash		1
			<i>Menodora spinescens</i>	Menodora	1	
Onagraceae		Evening Primrose Family	<i>Camissonia boothii</i> ssp. <i>condensata</i>	Woody bottle washer		1
			<i>Camissonia brevipes</i> ssp. <i>brevipes</i>	Sun cup	1	1
			<i>Camissonia brevipes</i> ssp. <i>pallidula</i>	Sun cup		1
			<i>Camissonia chamaenerioides</i>	Brown-eyed primrose		1
			<i>Camissonia claviformis</i> var. <i>aurantiaca</i>	Brown-eyed primrose		1
			<i>Camissonia multijuga</i>	Froststem suncup	1	
			<i>Camissonia refracta</i>	Evening primrose		1
			<i>Camissonia walkeri</i> ssp. <i>tortilis</i>	Evening primrose		1
			<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	Evening primrose		1
Papaveraceae		Poppy Family	<i>Arctomecon californica</i>	Las Vegas bearpoppy		1
			<i>Argemone polyanthemus</i>	Crested prickly poppy	1	
			<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy		1
			<i>Eschscholzia glyptosperma</i>	Desert poppy		1
			<i>Eschscholzia minutiflora</i> ssp.	Miniature poppy	1	1
Plantaginaceae		Plantain Family	<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain		1
			<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Desert plantain	1	1
Plumbaginaceae		Plumbago Family	<i>Limonium californicum</i>	Sea lavender	1	1
Poaceae		Grass Family	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Indian rice grass	1	
			<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Six-weeks three-awn		1
			<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Purple three-awn		1
			<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed		1
			<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Foxtail chess		1
			<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	Coastal sandbur	1	
			<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Finger grass		1
			<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	1	1
			<i>Dasyochloa pulchella</i> (= <i>Erioneuron pulchellum</i>)	Fluff grass	1	1
			<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Saltgrass	1	1
			<i>Echinochloa crus-gallii</i>	Barnyard grass	1	1
			<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue	1	
			<i>Leptochloa uninerva</i>	Mexican sprangletop	1	1
			<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	Great Basin wildrye	1	
			<i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia</i>	Mist grass	1	1
			<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Witchgrass	1	1
			<i>Panicum cf. hirticaule</i>	Panic grass		1

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)
Poaceae		Grass Family	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Ditchgrass		1
			<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	1	1
			<i>Pleuraphis rigida</i>	Galleta grass	1	1
			<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's foot grass		1
			<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Bent grass		1
			<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Splitgrass		1
			<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Bristlegrass		1
			<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	Johnsongrass	1	1
			<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Alkali sacaton	1	1
			<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	Spike dropseed	1	
			<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand dropseed	1	
			<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> var. <i>hirtella</i>	Six weeks fescue		1
Polemoniaceae		Phlox Family	<i>Aliciella leptomeria</i>	Sand gilia	1	
			<i>Gilia cana</i>	Gilia		1
			<i>Gilia clokeyii</i>	Clokey's gilia		1
			<i>Gilia latifolia</i>	Broad-leaf gilia		1
			<i>Gilia scopulorum</i>	Rock gilia		1
			<i>Ipomopsis polycladon</i>	Spreading gilia		1
			<i>Langloisia setosissima</i> var. <i>setosissima</i>	Bristly langloisia	1	1
			<i>Linanthus bigelovii-jonesii</i>	Linanthus		1
			<i>Linanthus demissus</i>	Desert linanthus		1
Polygonaceae		Buckwheat Family	<i>Chorizanthe brevicornu</i>	Brittle spineplant	1	1
			<i>Chorizanthe corrugata</i>	Corrugated spineplant		1
			<i>Chorizanthe rigida</i>	Rigid spineplant	1	1
			<i>Eriogonum deflexum</i> var. <i>deflexum</i>	Buckwheat	1	1
			<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i> var. <i>inflatum</i>	Desert trumpet	1	1
			<i>Eriogonum insigne</i>	Buckwheat		1
			<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>	Slender buckwheat	1	
			<i>Eriogonum nidularium</i>	Whisk broom buckwheat	1	
			<i>Eriogonum reniforme</i>	Kidneyleaf buckwheat	1	
			<i>Eriogonum thomasii</i>	Thomas buckwheat		1
			<i>Eriogonum trichopes</i> var. <i>trichopes</i>	Little trumpet		1
			<i>Oxytheca perfoliata</i>	Cup and saucer plant	1	
			<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Common knotweed		1
			<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Willow weed	1	1
			<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i>	Wild rhubarb	1	
			<i>Rumex stenophyllus</i>	Dock		1
Portulacaceae		Purslane Family	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common purslane		1
Ranunculaceae		Ranunculus Family	<i>Delphinium parishii</i>	Parish larkspur		1
Resedaceae		Reseda Family	<i>Oligomeris linifolia</i>	Mignonette		1
Rhamnaceae		Buckthorn Family	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	Greythorn	1	
Rutaceae		Rue Family	<i>Thamnosma montana</i>	Turpentinebroom	1	
Salicaceae		Willow Family	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood		1
			<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow		1

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Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan and Silverman (2006)			
Salicaceae		Willow Family	Salix gooddingii	Goodding willow		1			
			Salix laevigata	Red willow		1			
			Salix sp.	Willow	1				
Saururaceae		Lizard's-tail Family	Anemopsis californica	Yerba Mansa		1			
Scrophulariaceae		Figwort Family	Antirrhinum filipes	Twining snapdragon		1			
			Mohavea breviflora	Golden desert snapdragon		1			
Solanaceae		Nightshade Family	Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Water speedwell		1			
			Datura wrightii	Sacred datura	1	1			
			Lycium andersonii var. andersonii	Anderson thornbush	1	1			
			Lycium fremontii	Fremont's desert thorn		1			
			Lycium pallidum var. oligospermum	Rabbit thorn	1				
			Lycium sp.	Thornbush		1			
			Nicotiana glauca	Tree tobacco		1			
			Nicotiana obtusifolia	Desert tobacco		1			
			Physalis crassifolia	Ground cherry		1			
			Solanum americanum	Nightshade		1			
			Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silver-leaf nightshade		1			
			Tamaricaceae		Tamarisk Family	Tamarix ramosissima	Salt cedar	1	1
			Typhaceae		Cattail Family	Typha domingensis	Southern cattail	1	1
Ulmaceae		Elm Family	Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	1	1			
			Ulmus sp.	Elm		1			
Viscaceae		Mistletoe Family	Phorodendron californicum	Desert mistletoe	1	1			
Vitaceae		Grape Family	Vitis arizonica	Desert grape	1	1			
Zannichelliaceae		Horned Pond Weed Family	Zannichellia palustris	Horned pond weed		1			
Zygophyllaceae		Caltrop Family	Larrea tridentata	Creosote bush	1	1			
			Tribulus terrestris	Puncturevine		1			
Grand Total					111	248			

Appendix C
Wildlife Observed Along the Las Vegas Wash

List of species detected by Bradley and Niles (1973) and Shanahan et al. (2007). Species are listed alphabetically from left to right and presence is dictatd by a 1. Species names reported by Bradley and Niles (1973) have been updated here to reflect taxonomic changes.

Class	Family	Scientific Name	Family Common Name	Species Name	Common Name	Bradley and Niles (1973)	Shanahan et al. (2007)	
Amphibians	Ambystomatidae		Mole Salamanders	Ambystoma tigrinum	Tiger salamander	1		
			Toads	Bufo punctatus	Desert toad	1		
	Hylidae		Tree Frogs	Bufo woodhousii	Woodhouse's toad	1	1	
				Hyla regilla	Pacific tree-frog	1		
	Ranidae		True Frogs	Rana catesbeiana	Bullfrog	1	1	
				Rana pipiens	Leopard frog	1		
Birds	Accipitridae		Hawks	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk	1	1	
		Accipiter gentilis		Northern Goshawk				
		Accipiter striatus		Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1		
		Buteo jamaicensis		Red-tailed Hawk	1	1		
		Buteo lineatus		Red-shouldered Hawk		1		
		Buteo swainsoni		Swainson's Hawk		1		
		Circus cyaneus		Northern Harrier	1	1		
		Pandion haliaetus		Osprey		1		
		Psaltriparus minimus		Bushtit	1	1		
		Eremophila alpestris		Horned Lark	1	1		
		Ceryle alcyon		Belted Kingfisher	1	1		
		Aegithalidae			Bushtits			
	Alaudidae							
	Alcedinidae		Kingfishers					
	Anatidae		Waterfowl	Aix sponsa		Wood Duck		1
				Anas acuta		Northern Pintail	1	1
				Anas americana		American Wigeon	1	1
				Anas carolinensis		Green-winged Teal	1	1
				Anas clypeata		Northern Shoveler	1	1
				Anas cyanoptera		Cinnamon Teal	1	1
		Anas discors		Blue-winged Teal	1	1		
		Anas platyrhynchos		Mallard	1	1		
	Anas strepera	Gadwall	1	1				
	Aythya americana	Redhead	1	1				
	Aythya affinis	Lesser Scaup	1					
	Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck	1					
	Aythya valisineria	Canvasback	1					
	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	1	1				
	Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead	1					
	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	1	1				
	Chen caerulescens	Snow Goose		1				
Melanitta fusca	White-winged Scoter							
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser	1	1					
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	1						
Oxyura jamaicensis	Ruddy Duck	1	1					
Apodidae	Swifts	Aeronautes saxatalis	White-throated Swift	1	1			
		Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's Swift	1	1			
Ardeidae	Bitterns & Herons	Ardea alba	Great Egret	1	1			
		Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	1	1			
		Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern		1			
		Butorides virescens	Green Heron	1	1			
		Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	1				

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	Ardeidae		Bitterns & Herons	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	1	1		
				Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern		1		
	Bombycillidae		Waxwings	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1		
				Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing		1		
	Caprimulgidae		Nightjars	Bombycilla garrulus	Bohemian Waxwing	1			
				Chordeiles acutipennis	Lesser Nighthawk	1	1		
	Cardinalidae		Cardinals, Grosbeaks & Buntings	Phalaenoptilus nuttallii	Common Poorwill		1		
				Passerina amoena	Lazuli Bunting	1	1		
				Passerina caerulea	Blue Grosbeak	1	1		
				Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting		1		
	Cathartidae		New World Vultures	Pheucticus melanocephalus	Black-headed Grosbeak	1	1		
				Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture	1	1		
	Charadriidae		Plovers	Charadrius alexandrinus	Snowy Plover	1	1		
				Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover				
				Charadrius semipalmatus	Semipalmated Plover	1	1		
				Charadrius vociferous	Killdeer	1	1		
				Stilts & Avocets	Himantopus mexicanus	Black-necked Stilt	1	1	
					Recurvirostra americana	American Avocet	1	1	
				Columbidae	Doves	Columbia livia	Rock Pigeon		1
						Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove		1
						Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	1	1
				Corvidae	Crows & Jays	Aphelocoma californica	Western Scrub-Jay	1	1
Corvus corax	Common Raven	1	1						
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus	Pinyon Jay		1						
Cuculidae	Roadrunners	Geococcyx californianus	Greater Roadrunner	1	1				
Emberizidae	Emberizids	Amphispiza belli	Sage Sparrow	1					
		Amphispiza bilineata	Black-throated Sparrow	1	1				
		Chondestes grammacus	Lark Sparrow		1				
		Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco		1				
		Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1				
		Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	1	1				
		Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow	1	1				
		Passerella iliaca	Fox Sparrow		1				
		Pipilo aberti	Abert's Towhee	1	1				
		Pipilo chlorurus	Green-tailed Towhee	1					
		Pipilo fuscus	Canyon towhee		1				
		Pipilo maculatus	Spotted Towhee		1				
		Poocetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow		1				
		Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow	1	1				
		Spizella passerina	Chipping Sparrow	1	1				
		Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned Sparrow	1	1				
		Falconidae	Falcons	Falco columbarius	Merlin		1		
				Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon	1	1		
				Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon		1		
				Falco sparverius	American Kestrel	1	1		
Fringillidae	Finches	Carduelis pinus	Pine Siskin		1				
		Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch	1	1				
		Carduelis tristis	American Goldfinch		1				
Gaviidae	Loons	Carpodacus mexicanus	House Finch	1	1				
		Gavia immer	Common Loon	1					

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	Hirundinidae		Swallows	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	1	1			
				Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Cliff Swallow	1	1			
				Progne subis	Purple Martin	1				
				Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow	1	1			
				Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1			
				Tachycineta bicolor	Tree Swallow	1	1			
				Tachycineta thalassina	Violet-green Swallow	1	1			
				Icteridae		Blackbirds	Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird	1	1
							Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's Blackbird	1	1
							Icterus bullockii	Bullock's Oriole		1
Icterus parisorum	Scott's Oriole	1								
Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1							
Quiscalus mexicanus	Great-tailed Grackle		1							
Sturnella neglecta	Western Meadowlark	1	1							
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	Yellow-headed Blackbird	1	1							
Laniidae		Shrikes	Lanius excubitor				Northern Shrike	1		
			Lanius ludovicianus				Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	
Laridae		Gulls and Terns	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	1					
			Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	1					
			Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	1					
			Larus californicus	California Gull	1					
			Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	1	1				
			Larus philadelphia	Bonaparte's Gull	1					
			Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern	1	1				
Mimidae		Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird	1	1				
			Oreoscoptes montanus	Sage Thrasher	1					
			Toxostoma bendirei	Bendire's Thrasher		1				
			Toxostoma crissale	Crissal Thrasher	1	1				
Motacillidae		Pipits	Anthus rubescens	American Pipit	1	1				
Odontophoridae		New World Quail	Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail	1	1				
Parulidae		Wood-Warblers	Dendroica coronata	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	1				
			Dendroica palmarum	Palm Warbler		1				
			Dendroica petechia	Yellow Warbler	1	1				
			Dendroica townsendi	Townsend's Warbler	1	1				
			Geothlypis trichas	Common Yellowthroat	1	1				
			Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1				
			Oporornis tolmiei	MacGillivray's Warbler	1	1				
			Vermivora celata	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1				
			Vermivora luciae	Lucy's Warbler	1	1				
			Wilsonia pusilla	Wilson's Warbler	1	1				
			Passeridae		Old World Sparrows	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1	1	
			Pelecanidae		Pelicans	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	American White Pelican	1	1	
			Phalacrocoracidae		Cormorants	Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant	1	1	
Picidae		Woodpeckers	Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker	1	1				
			Picoides scalaris	Ladder-backed Woodpecker	1	1				
Podicipedidae		Grebes	Sphyrapicus nuchalis	Red-naped Sapsucker		1				
			Aechmophorus clarkii*	Clark's Grebe		1				
			Aechmophorus occidentalis	Western Grebe	1	1				
			Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe						
			Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe	1	1				

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	Podicipedidae		Grebes	Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	1	1
	Ptilonotidae		Silky Flycatchers	Phainopepla nitens	Phainopepla	1	1
	Rallidae		Rails, Gallinules & Coots	Fulica americana	American Coot	1	1
				Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	1	1
				Porzana carolina	Sora	1	1
				Rallus limicola	Virginia Rail	1	1
	Regulidae		Kinglets	Regulus calendula	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1
				Regulus satrapa	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	1
	Remizidae		Verdins	Auriparus flaviceps	Verdin	1	1
	Scolopacidae		Sandpipers	Actitis macularia	Spotted Sandpiper	1	1
				Calidris bairdii	Baird's Sandpiper	1	
				Calidris mauri	Western Sandpiper	1	1
				Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	1	
				Calidris minutilla	Least Sandpiper	1	1
				Catoptrophorus semipalmatus	Willet	1	
				Gallinago delicata	Wilson's Snipe	1	1
				Limnodromus scolopaceus	Long-billed Dowitcher	1	1
				Limosa fedoa	Marbled Godwit	1	
				Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew	1	
				Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	1	
				Phalaropus tricolor	Wilson's Phalarope	1	
				Tringa flavipes	Lesser Yellowlegs	1	1
				Tringa melanoleuca	Greater Yellowlegs	1	1
				Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper	1	1
	Strigidae		Typical Owls	Aegolius acadicus	Northern Saw-whet Owl		1
				Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	1	
				Asio otus	Long-eared Owl		1
				Athene cucularia	Burrowing Owl		1
				Bubo virginianus	Great Horned Owl	1	
	Sturnidae		Starlings	Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	1	1
	Sylviidae		Gnatcatchers	Poliptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1	1
				Poliptila melanura	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	1	1
	Thraupidae		Tanagers	Piranga ludoviciana	Western Tanager	1	1
				Piranga rubra	Summer Tanager		1
	Threskiornithidae		Ibises	Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis	1	1
	Trochilidae		Hummingbirds	Archilochus alexandri	Black-chinned Hummingbird		1
				Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird		1
				Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird		1
				Selasphorus platycercus	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	1	1
				Selasphorus rufus	Rufous Hummingbird		
	Troglodytidae		Wrens	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus	Cactus Wren	1	
				Cistothorus palustris	Marsh Wren	1	1
				Salpinctes obsoletus	Rock Wren	1	1
				Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's Wren	1	1
				Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	1	1
				Troglodytes troglodytes	Winter Wren		1
	Turdidae		Thrushes	Catharus guttatus	Hermit Thrush	1	1
				Myadestes townsendi	Townsend's Solitaire	1	
				Sialia currucoides	Mountain Bluebird	1	1
				Sialia mexicana	Western Bluebird	1	1

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	Turdidae		Thrushes	Turdus migratorius	American Robin	1	1
	Tyrannidae		Tyrant Flycatchers	Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	1
				Contopus sordidulus	Western Wood-Pewee	1	1
				Empidonax difficilis	Western Flycatcher	1	
				Empidonax hammondii	Hammond's Flycatcher	1	
				Empidonax oberholseri	Dusky Flycatcher	1	1
				Empidonax wrightii	Gray Flycatcher		1
				Myiarchus cinerascens	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	1
				Myiarchus tyrannulus	Brown-crested Flycatcher		1
				Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe	1	1
				Sayornis saya	Say's Phoebe	1	1
				Tyrannus forficatus	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1	
				Tyrannus verticalis	Western Kingbird	1	1
				Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's Kingbird	1	1
	Tytonidae		Barn Owls	Tyto alba	Barn Owl		1
	Vireonidae		Vireos	Vireo bellii	Bell's Vireo		1
				Vireo gilvus	Warbling Vireo		1
				Vireo plumbeus	Plumbeous Vireo		1
				Vireo solitarius	Solitary Vireo	1	
Fishes	Centrarchidae		Sunfishes	Lepomis cyanellus	Green sunfish		1
	Cyprinidae		Carp and Minnows	Cyprinella lutrensis	Red shiner		1
				Cyprinus carpio	Common carp	1	1
				Pimephales promelas	Fathead minnow		1
	Ictaluridae		Bullhead Catfish	Ameiurus melas	Black bullhead		1
	Loricariidae		Armored and Suckermouth Catfish	Hypostomus plecostomus	Suckermouth catfish		1
	Poeciliidae		Livebearers	Gambusia affinis	Mosquitofish	1	1
Mammals	Bovidae		antelopes, bovids, cattle, goats, sheep	Ovis canadensis	Bighorn sheep	1	1
	Canidae		coyotes, dogs, foxes, jackals, wolves	Canis latrans	Coyote	1	1
				Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Gray fox	1	
				Vulpes macrotis	Kit fox	1	1
	Castoridae		beavers	Castor canadensis	Beaver		1
	Felidae		cats	Lynx rufus	Bobcat	1	
	Geomysidae		Pocket gophers	Thomomys umbrinus	Pocket gopher	1	
	Heteromyidae		Kangaroo mice and rats, pocket mice	Chaetodipus penicillatus	Desert pocket mouse		1
				Dipodomys deserti	Desert kangaroo rat	1	
				Dipodomys merriami	Merriam's kangaroo rat	1	1
				Perognathus formosus	Long-tailed pocket mouse	1	1
				Perognathus longimembris	Little pocket mouse	1	1
	Leporidae		Hares and rabbits	Lepus californicus	Black-tailed jack rabbit	1	1
				Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert cottontail	1	1
	Mephitidae		skunks	Mephitis mephitis	Striped skunk	1	
				Spilogale gracilis	Spotted skunk	1	
	Molossidae		Free-tailed bats	Eumops perotis	Greater western mastiff bat		1
				Nyctinomops macrotis	Big free-tailed bat	1	1
				Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian free-tailed bat	1	1
	Muridae		Campagnols, mice, rats, rats, voles	Mus musculus	House mouse	1	1
				Neotoma lepida	Desert woodrat	1	1
				Ondatra zibethica	Muskrats	1	
				Onychomys torridus	Southern Grasshopper Mouse	1	1
				Peromyscus boylii	Brush mouse	1	

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	Muridae		Campagnols, mice, rats, rats, voles	Peromyscus crinitus	Canyon mouse	1	
				Peromyscus eremicus	Cactus mouse	1	1
				Peromyscus maniculatus	Deer mouse	1	
				Reithrodontomys megalotis	Western Harvest Mouse	1	
	Mustelidae		mustelids	Taxidea taxus	Badger	1	
	Phyllostomidae		New World leaf-nosed bats	Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	1	1
	Procyonidae		procyonids	Bassariscus astutus	Ring-tailed cat	1	1
				Procyon lotor	Raccoon	1	1
	Sciuridae		Chipmunks, marmots, squirrels	Ammospermophilus leucurus	White-tailed antelope squirrel	1	1
				Spermophilus tereticaudus	Round-tailed ground squirrel	1	1
	Soricidae		Shrews	Notiosorex crawfordi	Desert shrew	1	1
	Vespertilionidae		Vespertilionid bats	Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat	1	1
				Corynorhinus townsendii	Pacific Western big-eared bat	1	1
				Eptesicus fuscus	Big brown bat	1	1
				Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's big-eared bat	1	1
				Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired bat	1	1
				Lasiurus blossevillii	Western red bat	1	1
				Lasiurus borealis	Red bat	1	1
				Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary bat	1	1
				Lasiurus xanthinus	Western yellow bat	1	1
				Myotis californicus	California myotis	1	1
				Myotis ciliolabrum	Western small footed bat	1	1
				Myotis thysanodes	Fringed myotis	1	1
				Myotis yumanensis	Yuma bat	1	1
				Pipistrellus hesperus	Western pipistrelle	1	1
Reptiles	Colubridae		Typical snakes	Chionactis occipitalis	Western shovel-nosed snake	1	
				Hypsiglena torquata	Spotted night snake	1	
				Lampropeltis getula	Common king snake	1	1
				Masticophis flagellum piceus	Red racer	1	1
				Phyllorhynchus decurtatus	Spotted leaf-nosed snake	1	
				Pituophis catenifer deserticola	Great Basin gopher snake	1	1
				Rhinocheilus lecontei	Long-nosed snake	1	
				Salvadora hexalepis	Western patch-nosed snake	1	
				Sonora semiannulata	Western ground snake	1	
				Trimorphodon biscutatus (=lambda)	Arizona lyre snake	1	
	Crotaphytidae		Collared Lizards and Leopard Lizard	Crotaphytus bicinctores	Great Basin collared lizard	1	1
				Gambelia wislizenii	Long-nosed leopard lizard	1	1
	Eublepharidae		Eublepharid Geckos	Coleonyx variegatus	Western banded gecko	1	1
	Helodermatidae		Gila monster	Heloderma suspectum	Gila monster	1	
	Iguanidae		Iguanas, Chuckwalla	Dipsosaurus dorsalis	Desert iguana	1	1
				Sauromalus obesus	Chuckwalla	1	
	Leptotyphlopidae		Slender Blind Snakes, Thread Snakes	Leptotyphlops humilis	Western blind snake	1	1
	Phrynosomatidae		North American Spiny Lizards	Callisaurus draconoides	Zebra-tailed lizard	1	1
				Phrynosoma platyrhinos	Desert horned lizard	1	1
				Sceloporus magister	Desert spiny lizard	1	1
				Urosaurus graciosus	Long-tailed brush lizard	1	
				Uta stansburiana	Side blotched lizard	1	1
	Teiidae		Racerunners, Whiptails	Cnemidophorus tigris tigris	Great Basin whiptail lizard	1	1
			Typical snakes	Arizona elegans	Glossy Snake	1	
	Testudinidae		Tortoises	Gopherus agassizii	Desert tortoise	1	

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Reptiles	Viperidae		Vipers	Crotalus cerastes cerastes	Mojave desert sidewinder	1	1
				Crotalus mitchellii ssp.pyrrhus	Speckled rattlesnake	1	1
				Crotalus scutulatus	Mojave rattlesnake	1	
	Xantusiidae		Night Lizards	Xantusia vigilis vigilis	Yucca night lizard	1	1

Appendix D
Powerline Crossing Weir Planting Design



PLANT SCHEDULE BASED UPON PLANT POLYGON TYPES

PLANTS ZONES / SPECIES SIZE QUANTITY

DESERT UPLAND MATRIX- SINGLE AND DOUBLE LINE HATCH

Acacia greggii	⊙	1 Gallon	143
Ambrosia dumosa	⊙	1 Gallon	2198
Atriplex canescens spp. canescens	⊙	1 Gallon	602
Baccharis sarothroides	●	1 Gallon	55
Larrea tridentata	⊙	1 Gallon	2006
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana	⊙	1 Gallon	29
PLANT TOTALS		1 Gallons	5033



ALTERNATE ACACIA AND MESQUITE.

ex. NORTHSIDE POLYGONS



USE ONLY ACACIA. NO MESQUITE.

ex. SOUTHSIDE POLYGONS

POLE AND POST RIPARIAN PLANTINGS- CROSS HATCH

Salix exigua	⊙	Poles	1289
Salix goodingii	⊙	Posts	25



ex. POLE POLYGONS



ex. POST PLANTING

PLUG PLANTINGS- MISC HATCH

Distichlis spicata	●	3" Plugs	238
Schoenoplectus americanus	*	3" Plugs	84
Schoenoplectus californicus	●	6" Plugs	350
PLANT TOTALS		3" Plugs	322
		6" Plugs	350



ex. BULRUSH POLYGONS



ex. INLAND SALTGRASS POLYGON



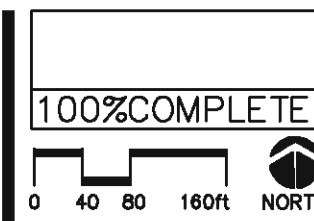
ex. OLNEY THREE-SQUARE POLYGON

Fred Phillips Consulting, LLC
401 SOUTH LEROUX STREET
FLAGSTAFF, AZ
86001
TEL 928 773 1530
FAX 928 774 4166
Ecosystem Restoration Land Planning

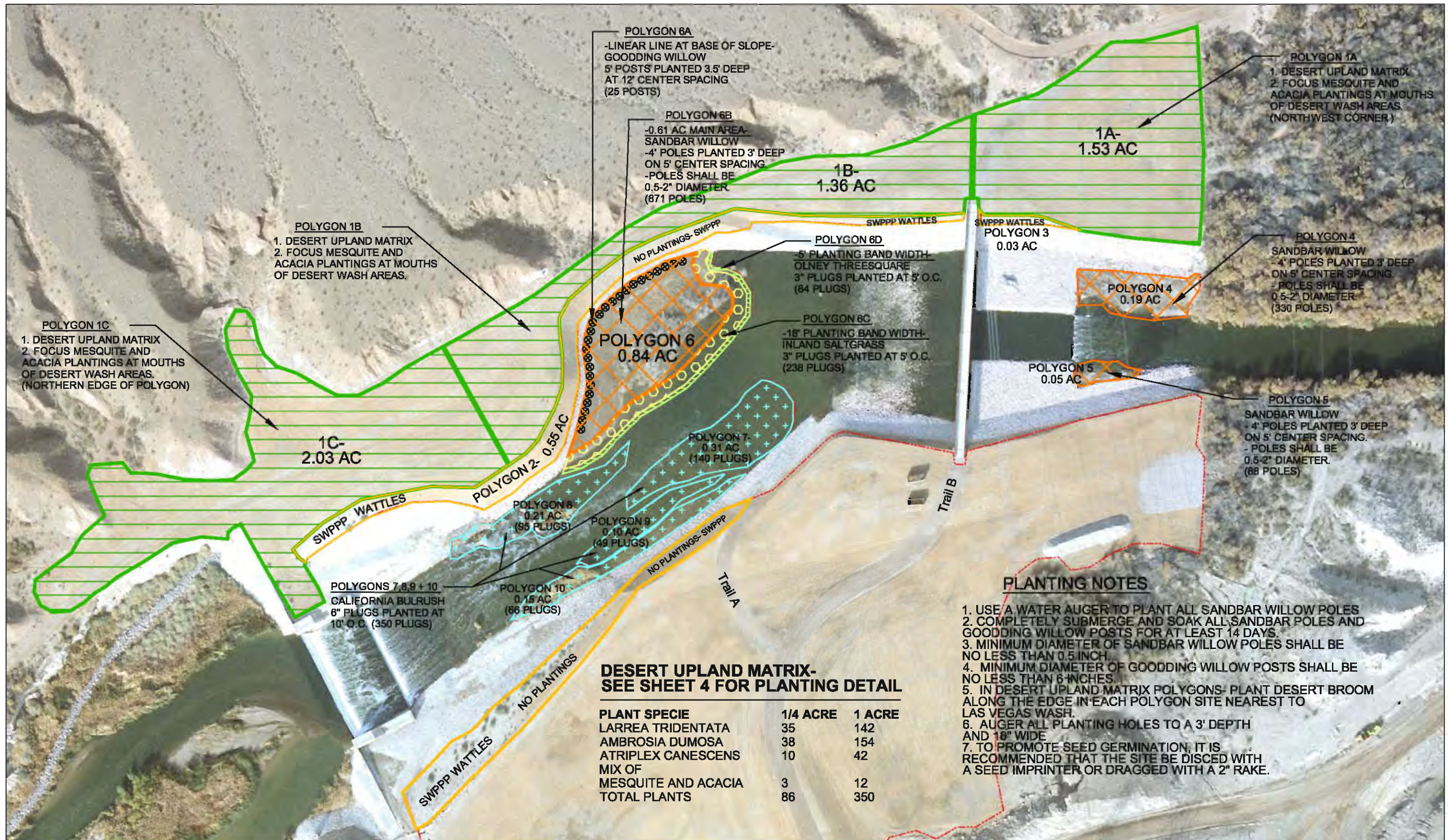
WATER TECH AG SUPPLY
2610 EAST 16TH STREET
YUMA, AZ
85365
TEL 928 341 8000
FAX 928 341 9342

REV.	COMMENT	DATE

Southern Nevada Water Authority
Powerline Plantings
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA



DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2007
JOB NO.:
DRAWN BY: AH
DESIGNED BY: FOP
CHECKED BY: FOP
DRAWING TITLE: PLANTING PLAN COVER

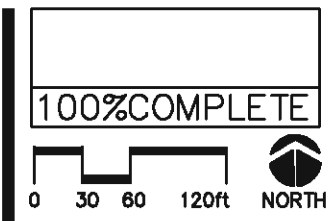


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401 SOUTH LEROUX STREET
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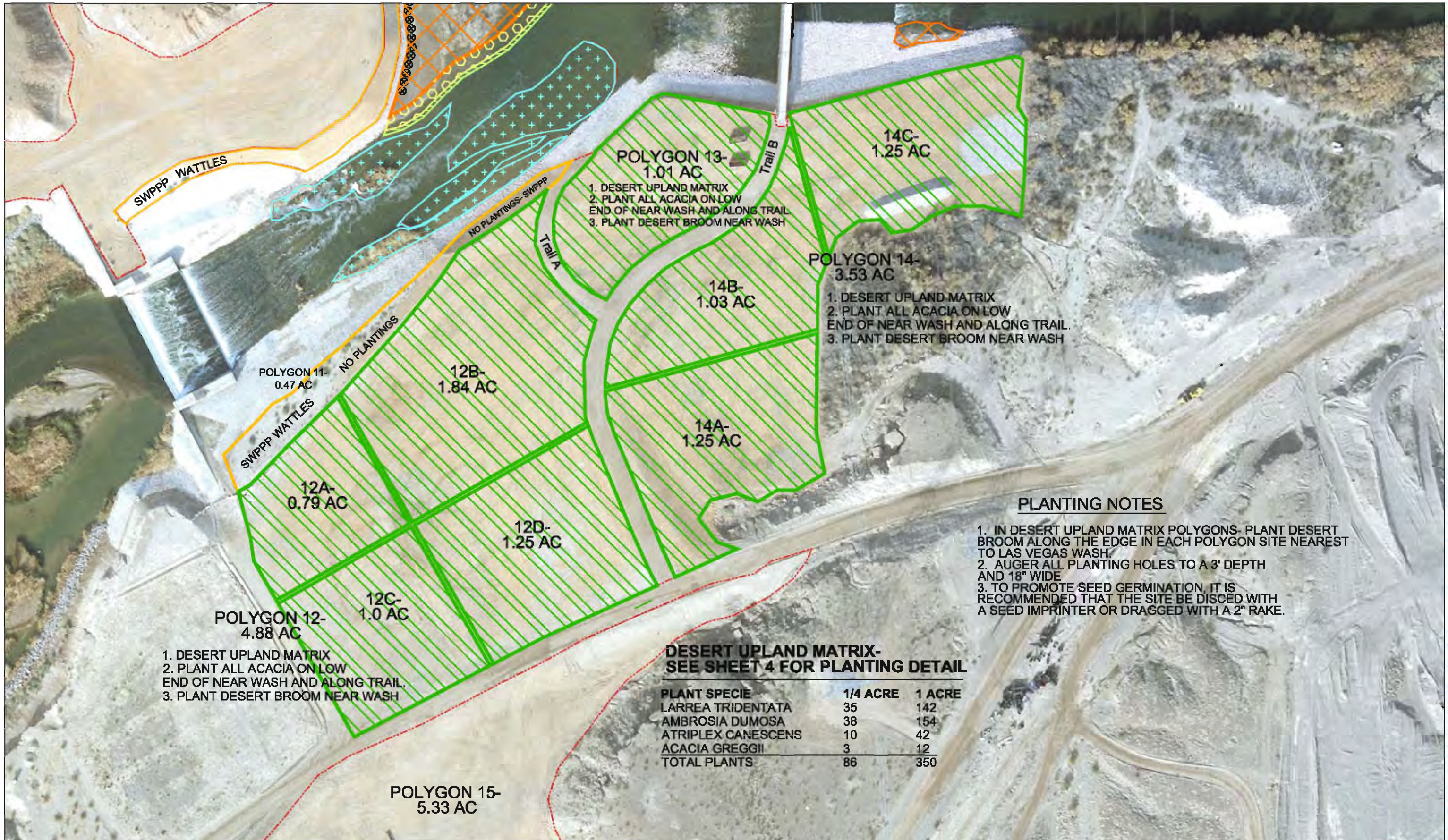
WATER TECH AG SUPPLY
2610 EAST 16TH STREET
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TEL 928 341 8000
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REV.	COMMENT	DATE

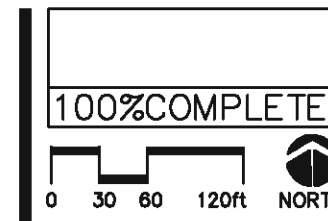
Southern Nevada Water Authority
Powerline Plantings
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

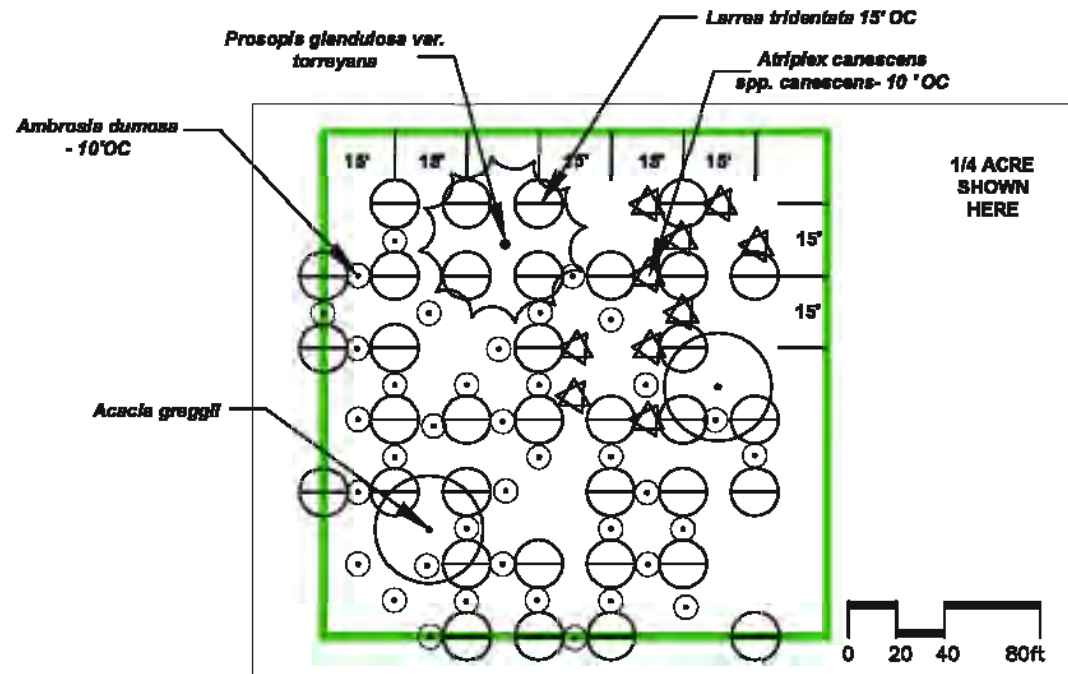


DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2007
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DESIGNED BY: FOP
CHECKED BY: FOP
DRAWING TITLE: PLANTING NORTH

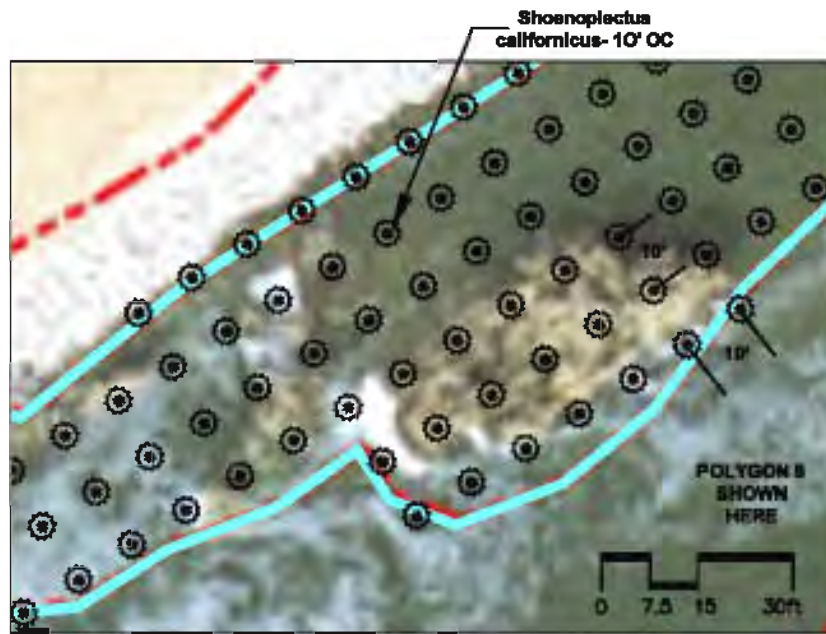


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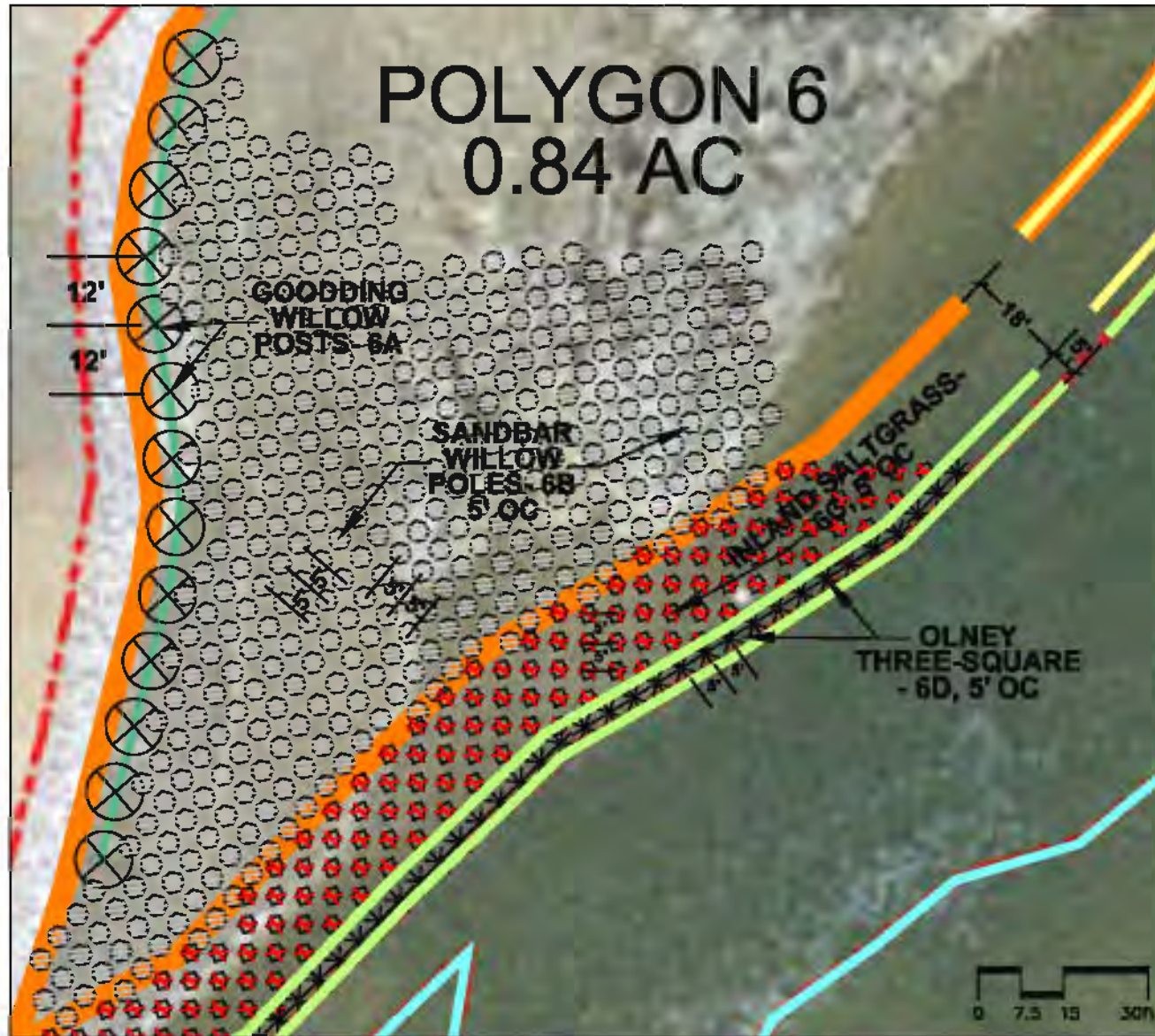




DESERT UPLAND MATRIX- *Larrea tridentata*- 1 Gallon, 35 shrubs / 0.25 acre, 142 shrubs / acre, spaced at 15' OC in random groupings. ***Ambrosia dumosa***- 1 Gallon, 38 shrubs / 0.25 acre, 154 shrubs / acre, spaced at 10' OC in random groupings. ***Atriplex canescens***- 1 Gallon, 10 shrubs / 0.25 acre, 42 shrubs / acre, spaced at 10' OC in random groupings. * ***Acacia greggii***- 1 Gallon, 3 trees / 0.25 acre, 12 trees / acre, spaced in random. * ***Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana***- 1 Gallon, 3 trees / 0.25 acre, 12 trees / acre.
 *On Northside Plantings- alternate plantings between Prosopis and Acacia species.
 *On Southside Plantings- plant only Acacia spp.



CALIFORNIA BULRUSH PLANTINGS- *Shoenopectus californicus*, 6" Plugs, spaced at 10' OC. SHOWN IN DETAIL ABOVE- Polygon 8- plant 95 plugs NOT SHOWN IN DETAIL- Polygon 7- plant 140 plugs, Polygon 9- plant 49 plugs, Polygon 10- plant 66 plugs.



POLYGON 6 PLANTING DETAIL

- 6A- GOODDING WILLOW POST PLANTING- *Salix gooddingii***, 5' Tall Post, no less than 8" in diameter, 25 posts spaced at 12' OC and planted 3.5' deep.
- 6B- SANDBAR WILLOW POLE PLANTING- *Salix exigua***, 4' Tall Poles, no less than 0.5" in diameter, (preferably ranging from 0.5" - 2" diameter), 871 poles spaced at 5' OC and planted 3.5' deep.
- 6C- INLAND SALTGRASS PLANTING- *Distichlis spicata***, 3" Plugs, 238 plugs for polygon #6, spaced at 5' OC within the 18' wide planting area.
- 6D- OLNEY THREE-SQUARE PLANTING- *Shoenopectus americanus***- 3" Plug, 84 plugs for polygon 6, spaced at 5' OC within the 5' wide planting area.

-DETAILS NOT SHOWN- ADDITIONAL SANDBAR WILLOW POLE POLYGONS THAT SHARE THE SAME SPECIFICATIONS AS POLYGON 6B:

POLYGON 4- SANDBAR WILLOW POLE PLANTINGS- *Salix exigua*, 4' Tall Poles, no less than 0.5" in diameter, (preferably ranging from 0.5" - 2" diameter), 330 poles, spaced at 5' OC and planted 3.5' deep.

POLYGON 5- SANDBAR WILLOW POLE PLANTINGS- *Salix exigua*, 4' Tall Poles, no less than 0.5" in diameter, (preferably ranging from 0.5" - 2" diameter), 88 Poles, spaced at 5' OC and planted 3.5' deep.

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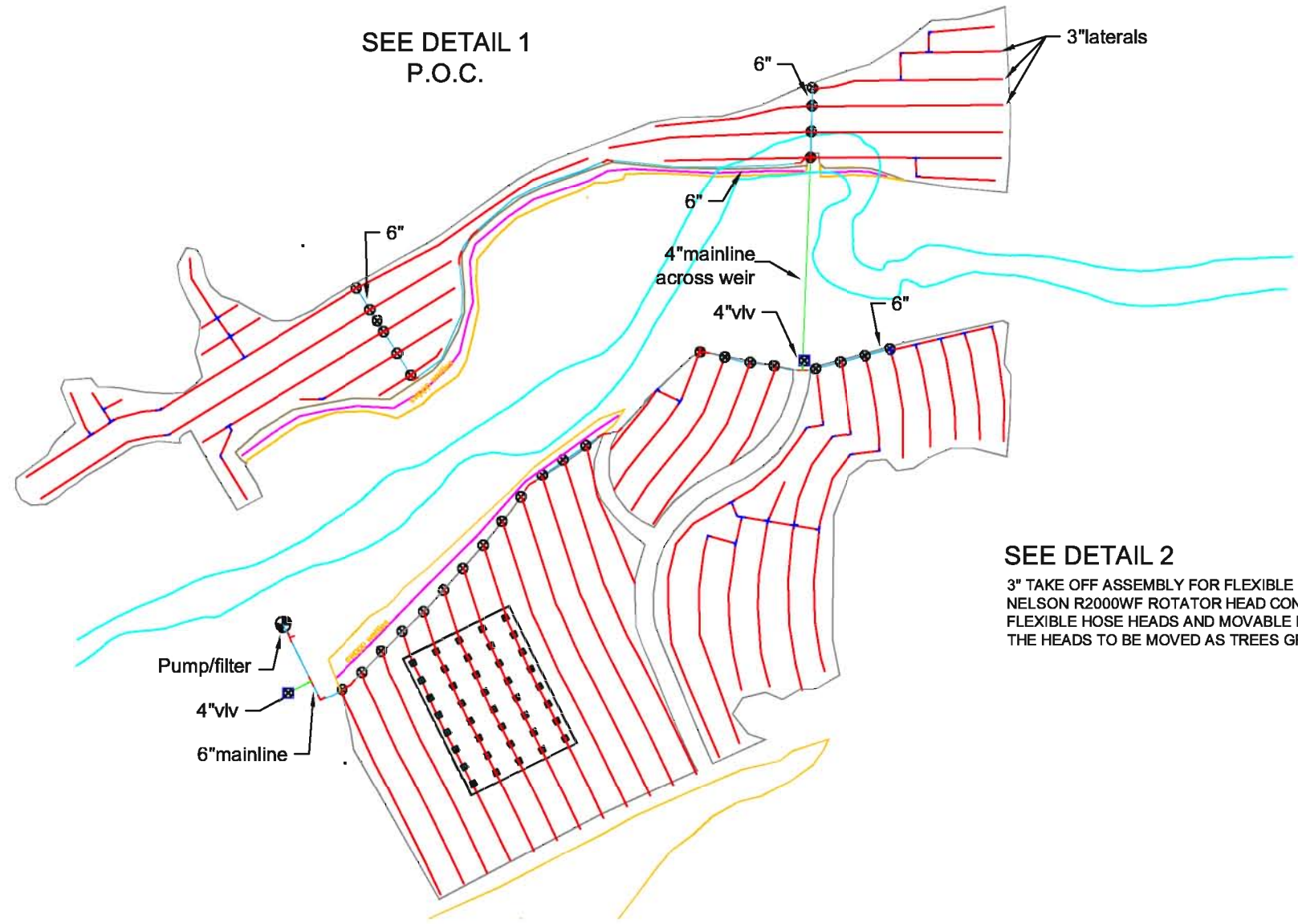
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Southern Nevada Water Authority
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 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

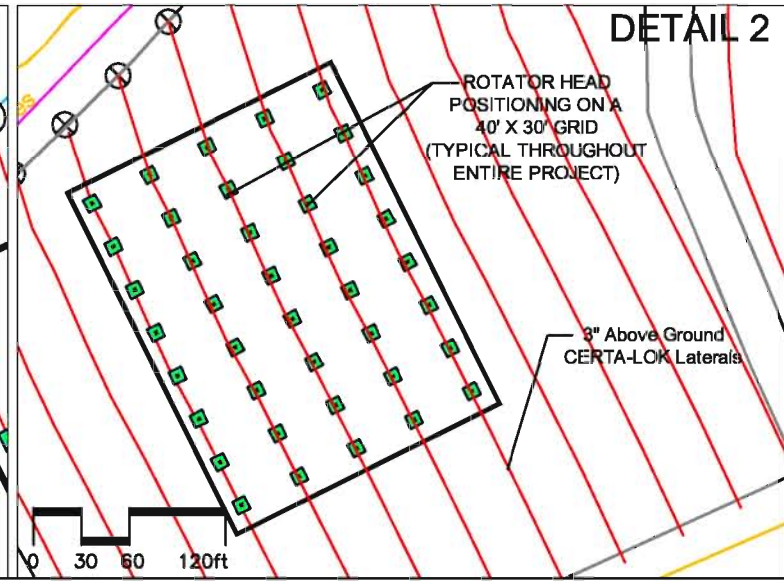
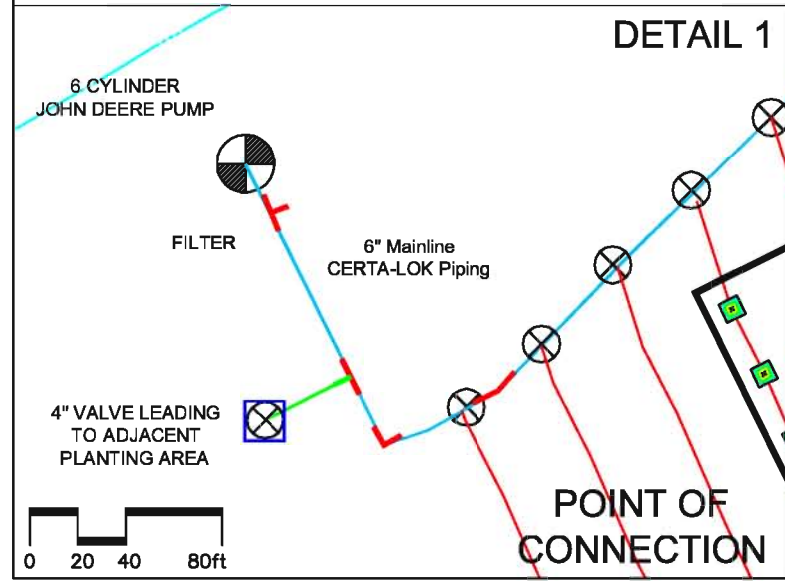
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Appendix E
Powerline Crossing Weir Irrigation Design



SEE DETAIL 2
3" TAKE OFF ASSEMBLY FOR FLEXIBLE RISERS- NELSON R2000WF ROTATOR HEAD CONNECTED TO FLEXIBLE HOSE HEADS AND MOVABLE POST. (THIS ALLOWS THE HEADS TO BE MOVED AS TREES GROW)



IRRIGATION LEGEND

- 6" Above Ground CERTA-LOK Mainline
- 4" Above Ground CERTA-LOK Mainline
- 3" Above Ground CERTA-LOK Laterals
- 6 Cylinder John Deere / Cornell 6 RV Pump- 10" Suction, 8" Discharge
- 6" Mainline Isolation Valve
- 4" Mainline Isolation Valve
- 6" x 3" Valve Take Off T, With Shut Off Valve
- Nelson R2000 WF Rotator Head- With 3" Take Off Assembly

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0 60 120 240ft NORTH

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CHECKED BY: FOP,BP
DRAWING TITLE: IRRIGATION DESIGN