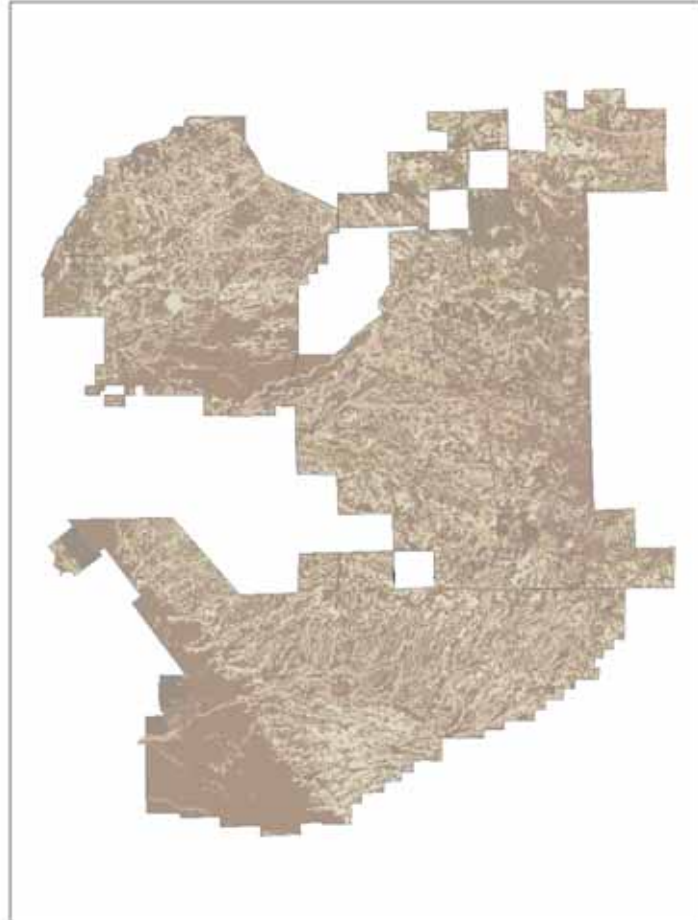


Lassen Foothills Vegetation Mapping Project: Final Vegetation Map and Classification Report

To the
Tehama County Resource Conservation District and
Resources Legacy Fund Foundation



Prepared by:

Jennifer Buck, Vegetation Ecologist
And
Julie Evens, Vegetation Program
Director

California Native Plant Society
2707 K Street, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816

In collaboration with:

John Menke, Senior Vegetation
Mapping Specialist

Aerial Information Systems
112 First St.
Redlands, CA 92373

2009

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Introduction

The Tehama County Resource Conservation District contracted with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and Aerial Information Systems (AIS) to produce a fine-scale, spatially and floristically accurate vegetation map of the Lassen Foothills project area. This area encompasses a 108,400 acre portion of eastern Tehama County and covers three large parcels: South Denny Ranch, Tehama Wildlife Area, and Dye Creek Preserve. The project area represents a biologically diverse mix of vegetation types including grasslands, riparian, foothill chaparral, and oak woodlands. Vegetation resources were assessed through new and previous field surveys, classification analysis of 35 vegetation alliances, and mapping of 37 vegetation map units.

Objective

A primary objective of this collaborative project was the creation of a detailed vegetation map in the Lassen Foothills project area, along with a vegetation classification at the alliance-level. The resulting field surveys and map provide a baseline dataset with great floristic and ecological detail. This information is being used to develop state and transition models for the vegetation types as well as a fire condition class map. Ultimately, this information will feed into the Lassen Fire Management Plan developed by the Tehama County Resource Conservation District in conjunction with the Tehama-Glenn FireSafe Council.

Methods

The properties within the Lassen Foothills project area are a mix of private and public ownership. A vegetation classification for the northern Sierra Nevada Foothills region was developed recently by the California Native Plant Society (Klein et al. 2007). A preliminary vegetation map for the Lassen Foothills was created by Aerial Information Systems (AIS) in fall 2007 using color aerial imagery, 180 reconnaissance points, and 143 field surveys to understand and interpret the vegetation components of the area. For a complete report and methods for the vegetation mapping written by AIS, see Appendix A, which includes a crosswalk to vegetation alliances and wildlife habitat relationship (WHR) types.

To validate the vegetation map, an accuracy assessment with field verification was conducted by CNPS field staff. Using an existing field key to the vegetation of this region (Klein et al. 2007) and a sampling plan (Appendix B), field data were collected to assess the user's accuracy of the vegetation map. User's accuracy was calculated by dividing the number of samples that agreed with their corresponding map class by the total number of samples whose field call belonged to that category.

From November to December, 2007, new surveys were entered into a standardized database and a thorough quality assessment and quality check (QA/QC) was performed prior to analysis. Information is archived in an MS Access database, which has a form for entering and viewing of data records. Associated survey information is stored in tables named AllReports and AllPlants, and other tables are look-up reference tables for

the functionality of the forms and data tables. Digital photographs are archived into folders labeled by survey date.

An accuracy assessment helps map users determine how much confidence should be assigned to the mapping units and allows a better understanding of the maps appropriateness for various applications. A fuzzy logic method was used to compare the vegetation label assigned to a polygon in the map (mapping unit attribute) with the label assigned through ground-truth/field sampling. Two scales were used to score polygon attributes for the project area:

Codes for Scoring Vegetation Attribute Accuracy Assessment:

- 1 = completely wrong with low ecological similarity
- 2 = similar life form, ecologically related or shares diagnostic species
- 3 = correct, meets key definitions for the vegetation type or mapping unit

Codes for Scoring Canopy Cover Attribute Accuracy Assessment:

- 1 = incorrect (4 classes off)
- 2 = completely opposite of correct (3 classes off)
- 3 = mostly incorrect (2 classes off)
- 4 = partially incorrect (1 class off)
- 5 = correct class

Each field-verified polygon was ranked according to the set of decision rules in these scoring scales. Then percent accuracy was calculated to obtain accuracy assessment scores. For each mapping unit, polygon ranks were summed and then divided by the total number of polygons for a perfect score (e.g., with 5 field surveys for one mapping unit, the perfect score is 25). Then, percent accuracy is calculated per mapping unit and provided back to the AIS photo-interpreters to reassess units and make any necessary changes. These efforts verify and increase the final accuracy of the map product.

Results

In 450 vegetation surveys of the Lassen Foothills area, 495 vascular plant taxa were identified. General names were given to nonvascular or vascular plant species that were not identified to the species level (e.g., Moss, Lichen). Appendix C provides a complete list of scientific and family names for all taxa identified. Further, the field surveys contained data on 81 herbaceous stands, 83 shrub stands and 280 tree stands.

The floristic classification for the Lassen Foothills study area includes 35 vegetation alliances, including the more common blue and interior live oak (*Quercus douglasii* and *Quercus wislizeni*) woodland and wedgeleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) chaparral alliances. Uncommon vegetation alliances in the region include California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) riparian woodland alliances, which have State rarity rankings of S3. While annual grasslands occur as broad swathes, the area contains many rare and wildflower-rich annual grassland types including those with S3 rarity rankings: Fremont's Tidytip (*Layia fremontii*), Seep Monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*), and Whitetip Clover (*Trifolium variegatum*) alliances.

This detailed floristic classification in the northern Sierra Nevada Foothills was translated into a mapping classification. While the mapping focused on the finest floristic scale possible, some higher-level mapping units were used (e.g., Interior Live Oak Alliance instead of association level units). This is because a map cannot always represent stands of vegetation that may be identified and classified from the ground. The total number of mapping units in the final Lassen Foothills vegetation map is 37, and the average polygon size is 7 acres. Table 1 shows a crosswalk between the 35 alliances and 78 floristically-classified associations that are either mapped or combined within each mapping unit. Appendix D contains a classification of mapping units used in the vegetation map with a nested, hierarchical list of alliance names and their associated map numbers. There were 17 unique Wildlife Habitats found within the study site. Figure 1 illustrates a map of units from the Wildlife Habitat Relationship managed by the CA Department of Fish and Game.

Out of the 450 surveys taken, 307 field verification surveys were used for a rigorous error analysis of the mapped vegetation attributes as well as canopy cover attributes. Thirty vegetation types were evaluated in the accuracy assessment, representing 81% of the total number of mapped types. For every assessment that scored below a value of 3, a CNPS ecologist and an AIS photo-interpreter reviewed the polygon, so that changes could be made to increase the final map product's accuracy. The map classes shown in this document represent those that remained or were created following adjustment of map classes to improve the map accuracy. For the final assessed map units, the overall user's accuracy averaged 85%. Table 2 breaks down the average accuracy for each of the individual map units. The preferred accuracy for fine-scale map products is 80%, and the final map considerably met these expectations.

Another analysis was run on the canopy cover estimates attributed for each polygon in the Lassen Foothills Vegetation Map. Table 3 reports the average accuracy for both the hardwood estimates and conifer estimates of canopy cover. The results show that the denser canopy cover estimates had lower correlations with field data estimates, though the accuracy had a range of 70-98% accuracy. The average total accuracy across all classes for conifer cover was 95%, and for hardwood cover was 83%.

Figure 1. A vegetation map illustrating the wildlife habitat units found in the Lassen project area as well as locations for 450 field survey points.

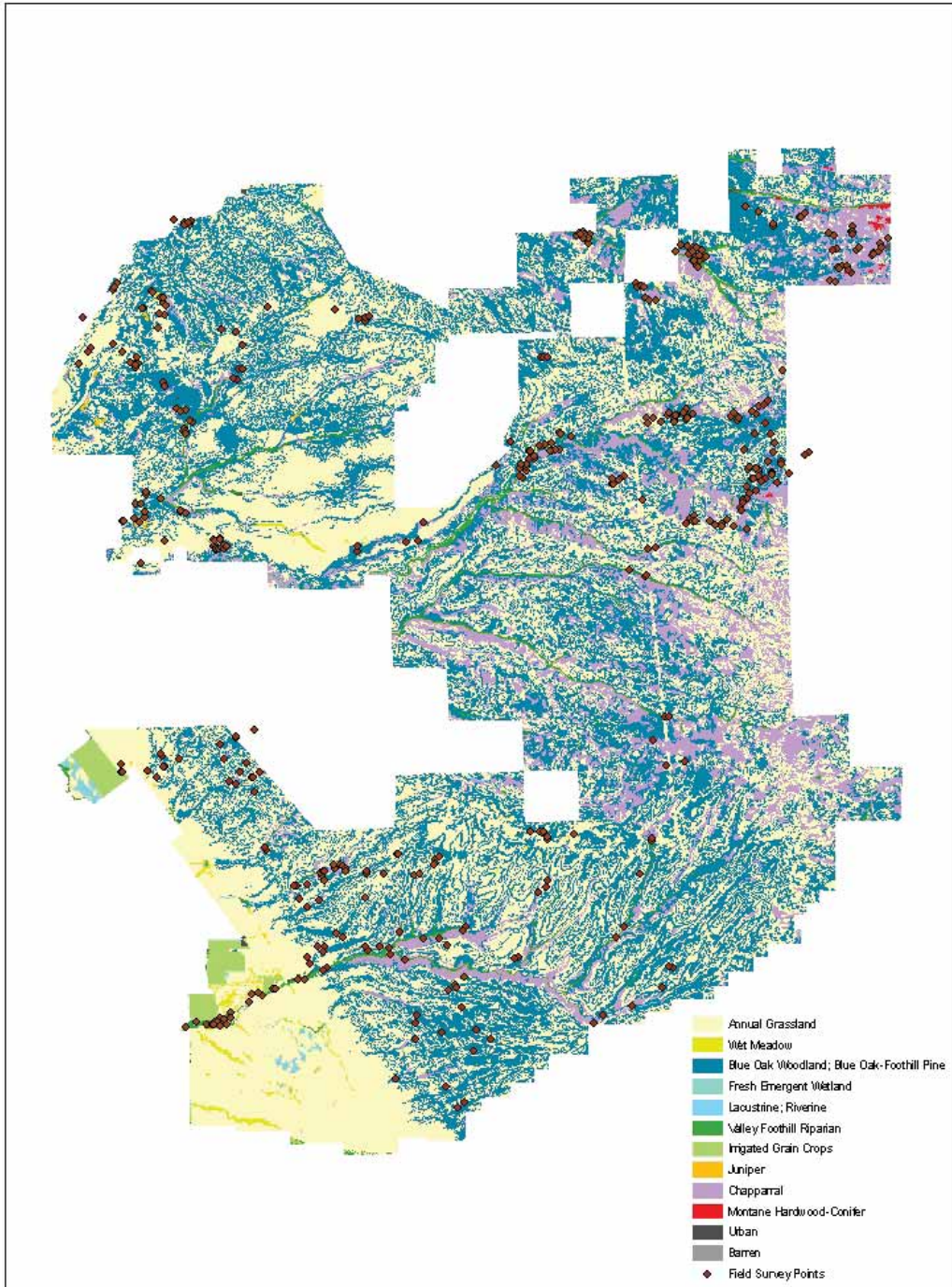


Table 1. Crosswalk between the vegetation types from the CNPS Northern Sierra Nevada Foothills floristic classification with the AIS Map Units used in the Lassen Foothills Vegetation Map.

LifeForm Alliance	Floristic Vegetation Type	Map Unit Type
Tree		
<i>Aesculus californica</i> Alliance	<i>Aesculus californica</i> / <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> / Moss	<i>Aesculus californica</i> Alliance
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Alliance	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> - <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> - <i>Salix laevigata</i> <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> - <i>Salix laevigata</i> - <i>Platanus racemosa</i> <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> / <i>Carex</i>	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Alliance
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> Alliance	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> - <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Northern Sierra Foothills Riparian Mapping Unit
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> Alliance	<i>Platanus racemosa</i> (Alliance)	Northern Sierra Foothills Riparian Mapping Unit
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Salix laevigata</i> / <i>Rhamnus tomentella</i>	Northern Sierra Foothills Riparian Mapping Unit
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Alliance	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> / <i>Rubus</i> spp.	Northern Sierra Foothills Riparian Mapping Unit
Unclassified Riparian Woodland/Forest Stands	Unclassified Riparian Woodland/Forest (Stands)	Northern Sierra Foothills Riparian Mapping Unit
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Alliance	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (Alliance)	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Alliance
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Alliance	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Association
<i>Populus fremontii</i> Alliance	<i>Populus fremontii</i> - <i>Salix laevigata</i>	<i>Populus fremontii</i> - <i>Salix laevigata</i> Association
<i>Populus fremontii</i> Alliance	<i>Populus fremontii</i> / <i>Vitis californica</i>	<i>Populus fremontii</i> Alliance
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> - <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> - <i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Alliance

LifeForm Alliance	Floristic Vegetation Type	Map Unit Type
Tree		
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Riparian Type
	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> - <i>Quercus lobata</i> / <i>Vitis californica</i>	
	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> - <i>Umbellularia californica</i> / <i>Vitis californica</i> Riparian	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Aesculus californica</i> / Herbaceous Association
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Aesculus californica</i> / Herbaceous	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / Herbaceous Mapping Unit
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> - <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / Herbaceous
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / Herbaceous	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> / Herbaceous Association
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> / Herbaceous	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / Herbaceous Association
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / Herbaceous
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / Herbaceous Mapping Unit
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / Annual Grass-Herb	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / Perennial Grass-Herb	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Selaginella hansenii</i> - <i>Navarretia pubescens</i>	
<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Juniperus californica</i> / (<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>) Mapping Unit
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Juniperus californica</i>	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Juniperus californica</i> - <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Mapping Unit
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Alliance
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> / <i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> / <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> / Grass	
<i>Quercus lobata</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus lobata</i> / Herbaceous Type
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> / Herbaceous Semi-Riparian	
<i>Quercus lobata</i> Alliance		<i>Quercus lobata</i> Riparian Type
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> - <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> - <i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> / <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	

LifeForm Alliance	Floristic Vegetation Type	Map Unit Type
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> / Riparian	
	<i>Quercus lobata</i> / <i>Rubus discolor</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> – (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>) / <i>Aesculus californica</i> Association
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Aesculus californica</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Aesculus californica</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>) - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Association
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> – <i>Quercus douglasii</i> Super Alliance
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Quercus wislizeni</i> / <i>Herbaceous</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> – <i>Quercus douglasii</i> Super Alliance
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Herbaceous</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Mixed Shrub</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> / <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> / <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	
	<i>Salix laevigata</i> Alliance	<i>Salix laevigata</i> Alliance
	<i>Salix laevigata</i> - <i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	
	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> Alliance	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> - (<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>) Mapping Unit
	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> - <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	
	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> - <i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	(<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>) – <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> Mapping Unit
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> - <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	(<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>) – (<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i>)
	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> Alliance	(<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>) – <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> Mapping Unit
	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> / <i>Herbaceous</i>	
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / <i>Herbaceous</i> Association
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / <i>Herbaceous</i>	
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / <i>Plantago erecta</i>	

Shrub

LifeForm Alliance	Floristic Vegetation Type	Map Unit Type
Shrub		
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> - <i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>fruticosa</i>	
	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> (Alliance)	
<i>Juniperus californica</i> Alliance	<i>Juniperus californica</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	<i>Juniperus californica</i> Alliance
	<i>Juniperus californica</i> / Herbaceous	
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> Alliance	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> - <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Mixed Scrub Oak Chaparral Super Alliance
<i>Brickellia californica</i> Alliance	<i>Brickellia californica</i> / Herbaceous	Mixed Shrub Willow Thicket Mapping Unit
<i>Rhamnus tomentella</i> Alliance	<i>Rhamnus tomentella</i> (Alliance)	Mixed Shrub Willow Thicket Mapping Unit
<i>Riparian Shrubland</i>	<i>Riparian Shrubland</i>	Mixed Shrub Willow Thicket Mapping Unit
<i>Salix exigua</i> Alliance	<i>Salix exigua</i> (Alliance)	Mixed Shrub Willow Thicket Mapping Unit
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> Alliance	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> - <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Northern Mixed Mesic Chaparral Mapping Unit
<i>Quercus garryana</i> shrub Alliance	<i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>fruticosa</i> shrub	<i>Quercus garryana</i> Shrub Alliance
<i>Rubus discolor</i> Alliance	<i>Rubus discolor</i> (Alliance)	Vitis – Rubus – Rose Mapping Unit
Herbaceous		
<i>Scirpus acutus</i> Alliance	<i>Scirpus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Bullrush – Cattail Marsh Mapping Unit
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> Alliance	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> - <i>Erodium botrys</i> - <i>Plagiobothrys fulvus</i>	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
California Annual or Perennial Grassland Stands	California Annual or Perennial Grassland Stands	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
California Annual or Perennial Grassland (Stands)	California Annual or Perennial Grassland (Stands)	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> Alliance	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> (Alliance)	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
<i>Lasthenia californica-Plantago erecta-Vulpia microstachys</i> Alliance	<i>Lasthenia californica-Plantago erecta-Vulpia microstachys</i> Alliance	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
	<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> - <i>Lasthenia californica</i> - <i>Parvisedum pumilum</i>	

LifeForm Alliance	Floristic Vegetation Type	Map Unit Type
Herbaceous	<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> - <i>Navarretia tagetina</i>	
	<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> - <i>Plantago erecta</i> - (<i>Calycaedenia truncata</i> - <i>Calycaedenia multiglandulosa</i>)	
	<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> - <i>Selaginella hansenii</i>	
	<i>Nassella pulchra</i> Alliance	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
	<i>Nassella pulchra</i> (Alliance)	
	<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i> -(<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>) Alliance	California Annual or Perennial Grassland
	<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i> -(<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>) (Alliance)	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> Alliance	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> - <i>Marsilea vestita</i>	
	<i>Juncus effusus</i> Alliance	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Juncus effusus</i> (Alliance)	
	<i>Leymus triticooides</i> Alliance	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Leymus triticooides</i> (Alliance)	
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Alliance	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> - <i>Centaurium muehlenbergii</i>	
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> - <i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	
	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> Alliance	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> (Alliance)	
	<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> Alliance Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit	
	<i>Leonotodon taraxacoides</i> - <i>Hordeum marinum</i>	
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>		
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> - <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> - <i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Vernal Pools	
<i>Layia fremontii</i> Alliance		
<i>Layia fremontii</i> - <i>Lasthenia californica</i> - <i>Achyrachaena mollis</i>		
<i>Plagiobothrys austiniiae</i> - <i>Achyrachaena mollis</i>		

Table 2. The Average Accuracy for Lassen Foothills Vegetation Map Units.

AIS Map Unit #	Map Unit Name	# Polygons Mapped	# AA Surveys	% User's Accuracy
1210	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Alliance	18	5	73%
1211	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Association	102	9	78%
1300	Northern American Temperate Riparian Woodlands & Forests Mapping Unit	188	15	96%
2120	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> Alliance	278	3	78%
2121	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>) - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Mapping Unit	113	12	83%
2122	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>) / <i>Aesculus californica</i> Association	376	11	85%
2123	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Quercus douglasii</i> Super Alliance	1337	28	75%
2211	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / Annual - Perennial Herbaceous Mapping Unit	4303	20	88%
2212	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> / Herbaceous Association	220	15	78%
2213	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Juniperus californica</i> / (<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>) Association	184	10	90%
2214	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> - <i>Aesculus californica</i> / Herbaceous Association	71	5	100%
2215	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> / <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / Herbaceous Association	1420	10	93%
2220	<i>Aesculus californica</i> Alliance	25	2	83%
2240	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Alliance	133	15	87%
2241	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Association	15	8	96%
3101	Northern Mixed Mesic Chaparral Mapping Unit	508	14	76%
3102	Mixed Scrub Oak Chaparral Super Alliance	76	8	100%
3130	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	46	5	73%
3132	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> / Herbaceous Association	1182	10	77%
3510	<i>Quercus garryana</i> Shrub Alliance	33	11	88%
4201	Seasonally Flooded Wetland Herbaceous Mapping Unit	111	10	100%
4310	California Annual or Perennial Grassland	4552	57	91%

Table 3. The Average Accuracy for Lassen Foothills Map Canopy Cover Estimates

AIS Conifer Cover Class	Average of AA Scores	AA Score	AIS Hdwd Cover Class	Average of AA Scores	AA Score
25-40%	3.50	70%	>60%	3.59	72%
10-25%	4.21	84%	40-40%	3.74	75%
2-10%	4.53	91%	25-40%	3.93	79%
<2%	4.89	98%	10-25%	4.33	87%
95%	Average Total Accuracy		2-10%	4.48	90%
			<2%	4.84	97%
			83%	Average Total Accuracy	

References

Klein, A., J. Crawford, J. Evens, T. Keeler-Wolf, and D. Hickson. 2007. Classification of the vegetation alliances and associations of the northern Sierra Nevada Foothills, California. Report prepared for California Department of Fish and Game. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA.

APPENDIX A.

**PHOTO INTERPRETIVE AND MAPPING GUIDELINES FOR THE
LASSEN FOOTHILLS MAPPING AREA**



Prepared for the California Native Plant Society

By

Aerial Information Systems

Summary

In 2007, Aerial Information Systems, Inc. (AIS) was contracted by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to produce a vegetation map for approximately 100,000 acres of foothill and valley fringe Lassen Foothills regions west of Lassen National Park. Included within the mapping area are the Dye Creek Preserve and Tehama Wildlife Area, in addition to the Denny Ranch property in the northwestern portion of the study. The final products will assist agencies and other interested organizations in fire modeling, resource protection, and restoration efforts. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will use the map to help predict changes in vegetation resulting from variations in the frequency of fires as well as help land managers determine where prescribed fires will be of most benefit.

The study area covers a variety of habitats found in the lower elevations of the southern Cascade Range foothills including blue and interior oak woodlands, valley oak riparian forests and several chaparral communities. The vegetation of the region was defined by using existing CNPS survey data and by CNPS collecting additional field surveys (with an additional 180 reconnaissance surveys performed by AIS) for help in photo signature training. This information supports a vegetation mapping classification at units which are discernable using 1-meter imagery.

Timeline and Summary of the Lassen Foothills Mapping Effort

- June 2007 – Contract begins on Lassen Foothills
- June 2007 – AIS review of existing imagery & ancillary data
- June 2007 – Initial 4-day field reconnaissance
- July 2007 – Initial photo interpretation and signature-environmental correlations begin
- September 2007 – First module delivered to CNPS – Initial linework and labels for 19,000 acres in the southwestern portion of the study area
- November 2007 – Second delivery of initial linework & labels for 90% of the study area
- December 2007 – Final Delivery (Pre-Accuracy Assessment) of Lassen Database
- January 2008 – Lassen Foothills AA Review
- January 2008 – Final Delivery of Lassen Foothills Database based on AA review and updates

Vegetation Mapping Criteria & Methodologies

Vegetation mapping procedures include first conducting an initial field reconnaissance. This was a four-day effort and involved the AIS photo interpreters along with CNPS and local field botanists and ecologists. Approximately 180 GPS points were taken over most of the study area capturing the major floristic variability

within the property. The following is a list of primary goals required by a field reconnaissance:

- Establish relationships between plant communities and bio-physical attributes.
- Acquire point data for as many variations in stand characteristics to later correlate to an image or photo signature.
- Acquire ground photos and descriptions of stands to correlate to digital imagery

Using these points, air photo signatures (color-tone-texture combinations that the photo interpreter views on the hard copy or digital photo) were then correlated to their corresponding plant communities or plant species viewed in the field. CNPS vegetation ecologists and AIS photo interpreters evaluated these correlations between the vegetation units and photo signatures and refined them to ensure that the map would be useful at a resolution needed to meet CNPS standards.

A preliminary mapping classification was then developed using information derived from the field reconnaissance and existing field plot data along with a preliminary CNPS floristic classifications developed for the Sierra foothills.

The vegetation units were then interpreted across the entire study area using heads-up digitizing techniques through custom ArcMap tools that AIS has developed for the various vegetation mapping projects conducted throughout the state. As a general rule, common and widespread vegetation units were delineated down to a minimum mapping unit (MMU) of approximately ½ hectare. Small wetlands were delineated in many incidences below the MMU. The ½ hectare MMU applied for all floristic and structural breaks as required by the contract.

Two sets of digital imagery were used in aiding the photo interpreter in delineating and labeling the mapping units:

- 1-Meter Natural Color – Summer 2005 from the National Agricultural Inventory Program (NAIP) (Base for mapped polygons)
- Imagery from the Google-maps software built into to the AIS project

The one-meter natural color was used as base-line imagery for the mapped polygons. Photo interpreters also had a contour layer to help in determining the terrain related features of the stand being mapped. These included slope steepness, position, direction and shape.

The following is a list of supplemental data AIS used in addition to the imagery in helping to determine the final floristic call:

- CNPS Rapid Assessment Plot Data
- CNPS Reconnaissance Plot Data – June 2007
- CNPS Waypoint Data
- Hydrological Layer
- Local Roads Layer
- Vehicle Trails Layer

- Administrative and study area boundary Layers
- DRG's depicting the USGS 7.5' Topographic quads in the study

Vegetation Density and Floristic Assignments

Densities were mapped for each vegetation layer that exists in the stand. Vegetation densities can be assigned for up to four layers of vegetation (conifer, broadleaf, shrub and herbaceous layers). Alliances are normally defined by the dominant overstory vegetation layer if that layer contains at least 8-10% cover. For example; stands of blue oak with 28% tree cover over an understory shrub layer of wedge-leaf ceanothus containing 5% cover would be assigned to an association within the blue oak alliance. This example stand will have a vegetation density assignment of 3 in the hardwood field (25-40%) and a density assignment of 5 in the shrub field (2-10%). All density values are measured in absolute cover, not relative cover. Stands of foothill pine with ~5% cover over dense ceanothus shrubland will be assigned to the *Ceanothus cuneatus* alliance and will receive a density category of 5 (2-10%) in the conifer layer and a density category of 1 (>60%) in the hardwood category. This way, sparse emergent stands of foothill pine (or ponderosa pine in the eastern portions of the study area) can be accounted for without assigning it to a conifer type when there is a strong dominance of hardwood or shrubs in the non-emergent canopy. Detailed descriptions of the mapping units are included in the following section of this report.

Mapping Descriptions

For each mapping unit described below, the following set of descriptions will be addressed:

Mapping Descriptions: These were ascertained by photo interpreters in their mapping and reconnaissance effort along with discussions involving CNPS field ecologists. The map units attempt to correlate to defined Alliances and Associations when possible as described by a CNPS Sierra Nevada Foothills Vegetation Classification. However, some map units may not exactly correlate due to imagery limitations. The following examples represent possible correlations of the mapping classification to the floristic classification:

- Mapping Unit consists of dominant species occupying different levels in the classification higher than the alliance level. Example: 4201 – Seasonally to Intermittently Flooded Seeps & Meadows Mapping Unit
- Mapping unit consists of dominant species from two or more alliances in the classification within the same formation level. Example: 3101 – Northern Mixed Mesic Chaparral Mapping Unit
- Mapping unit = Alliance
- Mapping unit consists of two or more associations or potential associations within one or more alliances. Example: 2212 – *Quercus douglasii* – *Pinus sabiniana* Mapping Unit
- Mapping unit = Association

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Information in this section describes the local environmental conditions and broader geographic range in which photo interpreters mapped the floristic types. Most environmental descriptions are based on slope or terrain related features such as steepness, aspect and direction.

PI Notations: These notations may be useful for other photo interpreters who are mapping adjacent areas or in future mapping efforts in the same area. This section includes descriptions of the difficulties photo interpreters came across in mapping a particular map unit.

Forests & Woodlands:

1210 – *Pinus sabiniana* Alliance

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Description: Mapped where foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) strongly dominates the tree layer, or at greater than 8-10% absolute cover while emergent to a shrub understory. Oaks generally make up less than 20% relative cover in the tree layer. When oaks make up a higher cover, the PI mapped to one of the mixed pine-oak types, either in the blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) or interior oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) alliances.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Photo interpreters did not establish any strong correlates between slope related features and the occurrence of this alliance. However, it was generally mapped well above the lower elevation fringes of blue oak occurrence however.

PI Notations: Rarely mapped to an alliance level, usually wedge-leaf ceanothus was the most common understory shrub - where it was mapped to that association. Pine signatures were uniform throughout the mapping area; determining cover was at times difficult in sparse settings.

1211 – *Pinus sabiniana* / *Ceanothus cuneatus* Association

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Description: Mapped where foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) is sole dominant in the tree layer or as a sparse overstory (generally 8-25% cover) to a sparse to occasionally dense chaparral understory composed primarily of wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*). Other shrubs can locally dominate the understory. Mapped where foothill pine contains at least 8% emergent cover to the chaparral understory.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Photo interpreters did not establish any strong correlation between terrain features or soil conditions to the presence of foothill pine as an emergent to chaparral. Generally mapped well above the lower elevation fringes of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) occurrence, often on drier slopes adjacent to stands of northern mixed mesic chaparral (See descriptions for that type on page 17)

PI Notations: Mapped frequently, signature correlates were strongly established for foothill pine with a shrub understory. However, determining the species of understory dominant shrubs at times proved difficult.

1220 – Juniperus californica Alliance

WHR – Juniper
NDDDB – Pinyon & Juniper Woodland

Mapping Description: This alliance was mapped when California juniper (*Juniperus californica*) was strongly dominant in either the tall shrub or tree layer. Hardwoods make up less than 50% of the relative cover in the tree canopy. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) often make up a small portion of the tree layer. Overall tree cover varies from extremely to moderately sparse, rarely reaching over 25% cover. Understory is often grassy but wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) can be a sparse shrub understory component.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in the lower fringes of the blue oak zone, often in dry rocky ravines (correlated with the input of CNPS field ecologists) and adjacent slopes; often adjacent to blue oak grassland communities.

PI Notations: Since California juniper occurs in such sparse settings, PI's found it fairly difficult to ascertain a definitive signature to individual trees. Denser stands did show up greener than the adjacent blue oaks. At times it may have been confused with interior oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) in steeper settings.

1300 – Northern American Temperate Riparian Woodlands & Forests Mapping Unit

WHR – Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Valley Oak Woodlands (In part), Riparian Forests (In Part)

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where a wide variety of riparian species mix (often as many as five species in a stand). Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and/or white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) may locally dominate over small areas; however several species usually share dominance over much of the riparian system.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped adjacent to large perennial river systems including Dye, Salt, Meeker, Antelope and Little Antelope Creeks, among others throughout the study region on temporarily flooded riverine flats and islands.

PI Notations: Photo signature varies widely depending on species composition; areas where signature appears uniform over large areas have been mapped to finer levels in

the classification for the most part. Signatures best established for valley oak and white alder.

1320 – *Populus fremontii* Alliance

1321 – *Populus fremontii* – *Salix laevigata* Association

1330 – *Salix laevigata* Alliance

Note: Polygons delineated to this level in the classification are mapped to a field labeled riparian sub-code; PI code retains the 1300 identity.

WHR – Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Riparian Forests

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped sparingly in small patches where either Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) or red willow (*Salix laevigata*) dominate or they share dominance in the riparian canopy. Stands are usually in a forest or dense woodland settings greater than 60% cover. Understory species of shrub willow or wild rose (*Rosa spp.*) were noted in field reconnaissance.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped sparingly adjacent to the lower elevation slower moving channels in the western third of the Lassen Foothills mapping area. Fremont cottonwoods noted individually on drier floodplains farther away from the active channel.

PI Notations: Signatures for both species were hard to ascertain as continuous stands were infrequent in the mapping area. Larger individual cottonwood trees appeared a bit more blue-green than other riparian species.

1340 – *Alnus rhombifolia* Alliance

WHR – Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Riparian Forests

Note: Polygons delineated to this level in the classification are mapped to a field labeled riparian sub-code; PI code retains the 1300 identity.

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped sparingly where white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) dominates the riparian canopy in forest settings, generally with more than 60% cover. Other species such as big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and canyon oak (in drier settings) may be a minor component to the canopy.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped along fast moving perennial streams and larger riparian systems as narrow bands immediately adjacent to the active channel generally in the eastern two thirds of the mapping area.

PI Notations: White alder signatures are best defined by the regular appearing crown in narrow repetitive bands adjacent to water. Generally this occurs over very small areas, often below ½ hectare.

1411- *Umbellaria californica* – *Quercus wislizeni* Mapping Unit

WHR – Montane Hardwood
NDDDB – Broadleaf Upland Forests

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where California bay (*Umbellaria californica*) dominates or is an important subordinate to interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) in the canopy. Stands are generally dense, usually over 70% cover.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped on moderate to steep north trending slopes on variable settings from neutral to convex, usually below cliff faces creating a locally mesic environment. Sixteen polygons mapped to this type.

PI Notations: Polygons reduced from original map based on plot data and trends established by CNPS field crews. This type is extremely difficult to map due to the rare dominance of California bay in the study area, it is usually a minor component to the hardwood canopy.

1420 – *Quercus chrysolepis* Alliance

WHR – Montane Hardwood
NDDDB – Canyon Oak Forest

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where canyon Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) dominates the hardwood canopy in dense woodland to forest settings; generally over 60% cover. Other hardwoods species such as valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) or interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) may be in the canopy; emergent foothill pine or ponderosa pine also may be present.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in steep canyons and occasionally adjacent to major riparian systems just upslope from white alder stands.

PI Notations: An uncommon type within the study, photo interpretation often confused canyon oak with both interior and black oak, as noted by CNPS field crews. Signature varied considerably depending on the crown “flushness” and topographical setting.

2120 – *Quercus wislizeni* Alliance

WHR – Montane Hardwood, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine

NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped in both shrub and tree settings where interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) dominates (and is often a strong dominant of 80-90% relative cover) in either layer. In shrub settings, often grades into a northern mixed chaparral containing several chaparral species. In woodland settings, often occurs with blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*). Cover is highly variable in both forms from sparse to dense. Mapped to the alliance level infrequently, usually in shrub like settings where photo interpreters cannot distinguish to a finer level in the classification.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Noted in higher elevation areas than pure stands of blue oak; often in steeper more protected or rockier environments. Also mapped strongly dominant interior live oak in narrow bands of mesic settings, usually on steep north-facing aspects or mid to upper slopes above major riparian systems throughout the mapping area.

PI Notations: Can be confused with California juniper in drier settings, and with blue oak where the two mix. In higher elevations, this map unit can be confused with canyon oak signatures. In higher elevation scrub oak settings, it is generally indistinguishable from Brewer's oak (*Quercus garryana* var. *fruticosa*) and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Strongly dominant stands tend to have a uniform medium to dark green signature that helped keys photo interpreters to this type. It is difficult to determine blue oak presence in drier settings.

2121 – *Quercus wislizeni* – (*Quercus douglasii*) - *Pinus sabiniana* Mapping Unit

WHR – Montane Hardwood, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped in a mixed conifer and hardwood setting where interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) generally dominates with a sparse to moderate emergent overstory of foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Canopy cover varies from sparse to over 60% cover at times. Chaparral species are usually present in the understory in varying cover. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) occasionally shares dominance with interior live oak.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Noted in more mesic settings in somewhat steeper areas than mixed pine and blue oak.

PI Notations: Usually has more of a shrub understory than mixed foothill pine and blue oak and overall has a higher vegetation cover. Interior live oak in the stand is often mixed as both shrubs and trees.

2122 – *Quercus wislizeni* – (*Quercus douglasii*) – *Aesculus californica* Mapping Unit

WHR – Montane Hardwood, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine

NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped in a mixed conifer and hardwood setting where interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) dominates with California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) a minor component to the hardwood layer. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) at times is present in the hardwood canopy. Overall tree cover is usually quite dense, often over 60%. Chaparral can be present in the understory along with a sparse cover of emergent foothill pine.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in steeper and at times rockier settings than types 2121 or the blue oak types. Aspects vary from north trending to southerly but are more common on north trending slopes.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters mapped to this type when the presence of buckeye (showing up a bright yellow-green) is observed in the stand. At times appears to transition to a northern mixed mesic chaparral community.

2123 – *Quercus wislizeni* – *Quercus douglasii* Super Alliance

WHR – Montane Hardwood, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where both interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) and (*Q. douglasii*) is present in a sparse to moderate cover usually over a grassy understory. Either species can dominate but both are present over most of the stand with at least 20% relative cover of both species.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in generally a more open setting than pure interior live oak types, often on gentler terrain.

PI Notations: Very commonly mapped type, PI signature varies considerably depending on hardwood cover dominance. Can occur as narrow dense bands of vegetation in dry settings adjacent to pure blue oak; in these stands, interior live oak dominates but blue oak is a significant component to the hardwood canopy.

2210 – *Quercus douglasii* Alliance

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Generally mapped below the alliance level.

2211 – *Quercus douglasii* / Annual - Perennial Herbaceous Mapping Unit

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland

NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) strongly dominates the canopy in sparse to moderately dense cover. Most stands however are below 40% total canopy cover. Understory grasses are always present in varying cover depending on soil depth and presence of volcanic rock. Some shrubs (under 5% cover) can be present in the stand but not regularly occurring throughout.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped extensively, especially in the western two thirds of the study area on gentle to moderately sloping terrain of varying aspects.

PI Notations: Can be confused with sparse blue oak & juniper where juniper is a minor component to an already sparse canopy.

2212 – *Quercus douglasii* – *Pinus sabiniana* Mapping Unit

WHR – Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) is a sparse emergent over a sparse to moderately dense cover of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), generally in a grassy setting. Shrub understory is generally sparse or absent.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in areas similar to blue oak stands without pine, except not in the lowest elevations of the blue oak zone. Photo interpreters have not derived any strong correlations to the presence of foothill pine in blue or interior oak woodland.

PI Notations: PI's mapped to this type when emergent pine was sparse but throughout most of the stand (not localized in a small portion of the polygon).

2213 – *Quercus douglasii* / *Juniperus californica* – (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) Mapping Unit

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where either blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) or California juniper (*Juniperus californica*) dominate the tree layer in very sparse to sparse settings usually under 20% cover. Wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) is usually a sparse component to the shrub layer. Understory grasses are similar in density to other blue oak types.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in very dry settings; usually on the side slopes of small rocky streambeds in the low foothills just within the low-elevation occurrence of blue oak.

PI Notations: Mapped by photo interpreters when they can confidently observe juniper in the stand. Juniper can be very difficult to separate out from blue oak in extremely sparse conditions and determining relative cover is questionable under these circumstances.

2214 – *Quercus douglasii* – *Aesculus californica* / Herbaceous Association

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland, Blue Oak - Foothill Pine
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) is a strong dominant to California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) in a moderately dense to dense woodland setting over a grassy understory.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in small stands by photo interpreters primarily in dense blue oak woodland on moderate to steep upper north trending slopes.

PI Notations: Mapped by photo interpreters when a presence of buckeye is regularly occurring throughout the stand. Buckeye is usually noticeable in this season during drought onset conditions when the leaves are turning color.

2215 – *Quercus douglasii* / *Ceanothus cuneatus* / Herbaceous Association

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) dominates the tree layer in generally sparse settings over a sparse to relatively dense understory shrub layer of wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*). Understory herbaceous layer varies in density but is similar to other blue oak types. Other shrubs may be present in the understory in addition to wedge-leaf ceanothus.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in extremely dry settings often adjacent to blue oak grasslands. Photo interpreters have not established any strong terrain or soil correlations to the presence or absence of shrubs but believe it may be related to previous fire occurrence. Extensive blue oak type; mapped to the association level based on previous mapping efforts in foothill communities.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters mapped to this type when they saw sparse shrubs occurring regularly throughout most of the stand. Extremely sparse shrub understory layers are difficult to determine from blue oak grassland types.

2216 – *Quercus douglasii* / *Arctostaphylos manzanita* / Herbaceous Association

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) dominates the tree layer in sparse to moderate cover over a sparse understory cover of common manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*).

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in the mid to higher elevation zone of blue oak types.

PI Notations: This is an extremely difficult type to map (low confidence). Manzanita in the stand is generally not dense enough to be recognizable by photo interpreters, and no strong environmental correlations were found.

2220 – *Aesculus californica* Alliance

WHR – Blue Oak Woodland
NDDDB – Broadleaf Upland Forest

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) dominates the tall shrub or small tree canopy in dense to sparse settings; often with a small component of other shrubs.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in very steep and rocky settings; stands are usually fairly small size.

PI Notations: Infrequently mapped, buckeye is usually a component of blue oak woodlands or northern mixed mesic chaparral types.

2231 – *Quercus lobata* / Herbaceous Association

WHR – Valley Oak Forest, Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Note: Polygons delineated to this level in the classification are mapped to a field labeled riparian sub-code; PI code retains the 1300 identity.

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) dominates the stand in a sparse to dense woodland setting over a grassy understory.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped only in several occasions where stands are clearly not adjacent or part of the riparian corridor.

2232 – *Quercus lobata* Riparian Mapping Unit

WHR – Valley Oak Forest, Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Riparian Forest

Note: Polygons delineated to this level in the classification are mapped to a field labeled riparian sub-code; PI code retains the 1300 identity.

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) dominates the riparian stand, usually with other species such as *Fraxinus latifolia* or *Alnus rhombifolia*.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped along broad riparian floodplains, often along major perennial rivers.

PI Notations: Mapped only where photo interpreters can see significant areas where valley oak dominates. Usually, major riparian corridors could not be split out to different associations because of the amount of species diversity over small areas and therefore most stands are mapped to type 1300.

2240 – *Quercus kelloggii* Alliance

WHR – Montane Hardwood or Hardwood - Conifer
NDDB – Cismontane Woodland

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) dominates the stand in moderately dense to dense woodland settings. Stands are limited and generally small. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) can at times be present in the stand. Understory shrubs may consist of Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*) and often fringe the stand.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped only in the highest elevations of the study on gentle to level terrain.

PI Notations: At times may be confused with higher elevation blue oak types which can yield a similar signature.

2241 – *Quercus kelloggii* – *Pinus ponderosa* Association

WHR – Montane Hardwood or Hardwood- Conifer
NDDB – Lower Montane Coniferous Forest

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where either ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) or black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) co-dominate the stand, generally in a woodland to dense woodland setting.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in the northeastern portions of the study area, above 2200' on gentle to moderately sloping terrain.

PI Notations: Stands are generally small and limited to the highest elevations in the mapping area. *Note – all *Pinus ponderosa* were moved to the black oak alliance – Code updated to 2241 after AA analysis.

Shrublands:

3101 – Northern Mixed Mesic Chaparral Mapping Unit

WHR – Mixed Chaparral

NDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where any number of chaparral species including scrubby interior scrub oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), birch leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), Silk tassel (*Fremontodendron californicum*), chaparral ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*) or wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) can locally dominate a mixed community of dense chaparral. Foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) may occur as a sparse emergent (generally below 8% cover) to the chaparral understory. In extremely disturbed settings (post fire), shrub canopy cover can be relatively sparse. Normally, most stands contain at least three or four species of shrubs, any of which may locally dominate.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped generally on mid to upper north trending aspects in fairly steep settings. Often noted in post fire settings where the crown cover and size is highly variable.

PI Notations: Mapped where photo interpreters see a high degree of variability in the signature over small areas. This type can often be confused with dense shrubby stands of pure or near pure interior live oak or mixed scrub oak at higher elevations in the mapping area.

3102 – Mixed Scrub Oak Chaparral Super Alliance

WHR – Mixed Chaparral

NDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where either scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*) or brewer oak (*Quercus garryana* var. *fruticosa*) dominate or share dominance in the stand. Other chaparral species such as wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) may be present in the stand. Emergent foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) may be a sparse emergent to the shrub canopy but is generally under 8% cover. Stands generally have a dense shrub cover except in recently disturbed settings.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Noted on gentle to moderate slopes on the higher elevations of the mapping area.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters created this mapping unit for areas where it is not possible to reliably distinguish the three scrub oak species using the 1-meter NAIP imagery.

3130 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* Alliance

WHR – Mixed Chaparral
NDDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Generally mapped to finer levels in the classification (unless mixed with other chaparral species where it is then mapped to an alliance level).

3131 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* – *Eriodictyon californicum* Mapping Unit

WHR – Mixed Chaparral
NDDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where both wedge-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) and Yerba Santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*) occur in a sparse to moderately dense shrub layer, generally with a significant grassy understory. Either species can locally dominate.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Generally noted on gentle upper slopes, spurs and ridgelines in post disturbance settings.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters mapped this type generally as small patches not much larger than ½ hectare in size. Difficult to distinguish from highly disturbed northern mixed mesic chaparral stands.

3132 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* / Herbaceous Association

WHR – Mixed Chaparral
NDDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where wedge-leaf ceanothus dominates the shrub layer in sparse to dense settings. Other chaparral species can be found in the stand in addition to trace amounts (less than 5%) of foothill pine irregularly distributed throughout the mapped polygon.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped on xeric trending slopes; possibly associated with variable post fire disturbance history.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters mapped extremely sparse stands of shrubs (below 5-8%) into a grassland community with a shrub component as a density modifier.

3402 – Mixed Shrub Willow Thicket Mapping Unit

WHR – Valley Foothill Riparian
NDDDB – Riparian Scrub

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where any number of true shrub willows such as narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*) or tree willows in shrubby form dominate the riparian canopy. Other young tree species such as Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) can be present in the canopy. Also mapped where any three species of brambles, wild grape (*Vitis spp.*), blackberry (*Rubus spp.*) or California Wild Rose (*Rosa californica*) share dominance or is a sole dominant to the shrub layer, usually in dense cover.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped where photo interpreters see predominantly shrub stature plants in riparian areas trending towards the stream edge (wetter areas) of the riparian system, or along the drier fringes of major riparian zones in the lowest elevations of the mapping area, often adjacent to type 1301.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters use this mapping unit for willows and young riparian species that are indistinguishable on the 1-meter NAIP imagery. Stands are extremely narrow and often adjacent to water. Includes extremely small stands of Vitis-Rubus-Rose.

3510 – Quercus garryana Shrub Alliance

WHR – Mixed Chaparral, Montane Chaparral
NDDB – Chaparral

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where brewer oak (*Quercus garryana* var. *fruticosa*) dominates the shrub layer in dense stands, often adjacent to black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) woodlands.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in the higher elevations of the mapping area (exclusively in the northeast portions) on nearly level to gently sloping terrain.

PI Notations: Photo interpreters have distinguished this scrub oak species by its overall greener signature and its proximity to black oak woodlands. Overall, it is a difficult type to map, especially adjacent to mixed scrub oak types.

Herbaceous:

4101 – Bulrush – Cattail Marsh Mapping Unit

WHR – Freshwater Emergent Wetland
NDDB - Marsh

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where either species dominate or share dominance in the freshwater marsh.

Environmental & Geographic Settings: Mapped in extremely small patches along the fringes of small lakes and along some canals.

4201 – Seasonally Flooded Wetland Herbaceous Mapping Unit

WHR – Wet Meadow
NDDDB – Meadows & Seeps

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where wetland grasses and or forbs dominate the herbaceous layer in intermittently to seasonally flooded, or saturated conditions. Stand sizes are often well below the ½ hectare minimum mapping unit (exceptions to the MMU include wetland features detectable by photo interpreters).

4202 – Vernal Pool Mapping Unit

WHR – Annual Grassland
NDDDB – Vernal Pool

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped only in several locations and not with high confidence at this time. Most examples were not detectable on the imagery or were extremely small. Additional AA surveys may help in correlating signatures.

PI Notations: Stands containing tidy tips (*Layia spp.*) are generally not separable on the NAIP imagery unless co-occurring with a minor presence of sedges or rushes. Most of these small patches are probably inclusions in type 4310.

4310 – California Annual or Perennial Grassland Mapping Unit

WHR – Annual Grassland, Perennial Grassland
NDDDB – Valley & Foothill Grasslands

Mapping Descriptions: Mapped where annual grasses dominate the herbaceous layer; forbs may locally dominate over small areas. Woody vegetation (trees and or shrubs) are generally under 5-8% cover. Perennial grasses and forbs can locally dominate the stand in a variety of settings.

9000 – Land Use – Sparsely- or Un-vegetated

9100 – Built Up
9200 - Agriculture
9300 – Restoration Sites *Note: Polygons delineated to this level in the classification are mapped to a field labeled riparian sub-code; PI code retains the 1300 identity.*
9400 Sparsely Vegetated or Unvegetated Areas
 9410 – Landslides
 9420 – Cliffs – Rock Outcroppings – Steep Eroded Slopes
 9430 – Streambeds & Flats
9500 – Water
9999 – Field Questions or Unknown

Cover Class Density Values in Map

Cover class categories for Conifers, Hardwoods and Shrubs (Attributes in the vegetation map):

- 1 = >60%
- 2 = 40-60%
- 3 = 25-40%
- 4 = 10-25%
- 5 = 2-10%
- 9 = Cover Class Density Less than 2%

Herbaceous Categories Density Values (Attributes found in the vegetation map):

- 1 = >60%
- 2 = 40-60%
- 3 = Under 40% Cover
- 9 = Cover Class Density Not Known (Higher stature canopies often hide herbaceous understory)

Other Metadata for Map

Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU): Standard unit of approximately ½ hectare in the vegetation map; Wetland types map below MMU when visible on the imagery.

Riparian Sub-class Field: Created for riparian calls that PI's feel confident they can map to finer levels than the 1300 category. The 1300 category is retained in the field labeled PI.

Appendix B.

Accuracy Assessment Sampling Plan for Lassen Foothills Vegetation Mapping Project (October 31, 2007)

Introduction

This sampling plan clarifies the accuracy assessment objectives for the Lassen Foothills vegetation mapping project. It defines the protocol, sampling level, and sample size in order to provide the most efficient conduct of fieldwork. This protocol feeds into the design of the accuracy assessment, which will measure the truth of the sampling units selected to a level of 80%.

Description of area to be assessed:

The study area encompasses approximately 108,400 acres in eastern Tehama County, covering three large parcels including South Denny Ranch, Tehama Wildlife Area, and the Dye Creek Preserve. The Lassen foothills feature a biologically diverse array of blue oak woodlands, foothill chaparral, grasslands and vernal pools.

Objectives of assessment:

CNPS will independently assess the accuracy of a polygon-based alliance and association level vegetation classification map produced by AIS photo interpreters, through a two-stage field sampling method. The sample accuracy goal is to reach a confidence level of 80% or greater.

Sampling plan:

The number of samples per association will vary according to the rarity of the vegetation type. Sample locations will first be spatially stratified within 11 modules provided by AIS. Polygons will be selected separately within each module using the following rules: if < 20 map units within module, then all are selected; if between 20 and 100 map units within module, then select 10 at random using the random number generator function in Microsoft Excel; if > 100 map units were mapped within a module, none were selected, as samples will likely be picked up during field visits. After all modules are received, all assigned map units will be combined and reassessed for selection. Polygons will be selected using a complete tally of all map units using the same selection rules as above. This protocol will result in a cost-effective and well-distributed sample.

Field crews will use Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to locate themselves within a selected sample polygon. Ground visits will be conducted by traversing enough of a sample polygon area to assess the composition and proportions of the map entities. Selected polygons will be sampled in one of three ways; Rapid Assessment, Long Reconnaissance form, or Short Reconnaissance form. The Rapid Assessment protocol is a concise methodology for collecting salient vegetation and environmental features across an entire stand or polygon of vegetation (not just a confined plot boundary). Each assessment takes about 30 minutes to complete. The survey size varies depending on the size of the stand and the accessibility of the entire stand, and thus could be <1 acre or > 5 acres in size. The Reconnaissance forms are abbreviated for the quick confirmation of a vegetation type and collects minimal ecological information.

Excluded from the Accuracy Assessment are the categories of Built-up, Agriculture, and Water. Attributes collected at each sample point include at the minimum: Air photo # assigned by AIS, Date, Surveyor name, GPS unit, waypoint #, Distance/Bearing, photo number, size of stand, field alliance name, and comments. A vegetation classification produced through a previous CNPS Sierra Foothills project will be used to key out vegetation within the study area.

Data Analysis:

The results of the validation and assessment will take the form of an error analysis which reports mapping accuracy. A fuzzy logic approach will be employed. Fuzzy sets allowed for the recognition that plots did not always fit unambiguously into a single map class. For each polygon assessed, the vegetation attribute will be given a rating between absolutely wrong (1) and absolutely right (3). For canopy cover attributes, all estimated values will be given a rating between absolutely wrong (1) and absolutely right (5).

When the results of the map validation demonstrate that particular classes cannot meet an 80 percent class accuracy federal standard, three possible situations can arise:

- (1) The accuracy for a particular class is less than 80 percent we determine that the documented level of error for that particular class is acceptable.
- (2) The accuracy for a particular class is less than 80 percent and the error is not acceptable. Supplemental correlation to environmental variables and further analysis of the photo signature will be required to elevate the accuracy level up to the project standard.
- (3) The accuracy for a particular class is less than 80 percent and the error is not acceptable. If supplemental correlation to environmental variables and further analysis of the photo signature does not enable a higher level of class accuracy, the type will be classified at a coarser level in the hierarchy to meet the class accuracy requirements¹.

Conclusion

This plan provides the protocol to assess the mapping accuracy of the Lassen Foothills vegetation mapping project.

References:

¹ Field Methods for Vegetation Mapping. 1994. USGS/Biological Resources Division, Center for Biological Informatics. Denver, Co. Accessed online in October, 2007 at USGS <http://biology.usgs.gov/npsveg/fieldmethods/sect7.html>.

Appendix C.

List of scientific names for species occurring in vegetation surveys of the Lassen Foothills study area. Botanical reference information is from Hickman (1993) and USDA (2004).

Code Species	Species Name	Family
ACLE8	<i>Achnatherum lemmonii</i> (Swallen) Barkworth	Poaceae
ACMA3	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh	Aceraceae
ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Asteraceae
ACMO2	<i>Achyrachaena mollis</i> Schauer	Asteraceae
ADJO	<i>Adiantum jordanii</i> C. Muell.	Pteridaceae
AECA	<i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt.	Hippocastanaceae
AETR	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> L.	Poaceae
AGGR	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i> (Nutt.) Greene	Asteraceae
AGHE2	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i> (Nutt.) Greene	Asteraceae
AGRE	<i>Agoseris retrorsa</i> (Benth.) Greene	Asteraceae
AICA	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> L.	Poaceae
ALAM2	<i>Allium amplexans</i> Torr.	Liliaceae
ALGAE	Algae	
ALLIU	<i>Allium</i> L.	Liliaceae
ALRH2	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Nutt.	Betulaceae
ALSA3	<i>Alopecurus saccatus</i> Vasey	Poaceae
AMAR2	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	Asteraceae
AMBL	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> S. Wats.	Amaranthaceae
AMME	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> (Lehm.) A. Nels. & J.F. Macbr.	Boraginaceae
AMMEI2	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> (Lehm.) A. Nels. & J.F. Macbr. var. <i>intermedia</i> (Fisch & C.A. Mey.) Ganders	Boraginaceae
AMSIN	<i>Amsinckia</i> Lehm.	Boraginaceae
ANAR	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Primulaceae
ANCA14	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> Bieb.	Apiaceae
ANCO2	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Asteraceae
ANDRO2	<i>Andropogon</i> L.	Poaceae
ANVI2	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> L.	Poaceae
APCA	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L.	Apocynaceae
APOC	<i>Aphanes occidentalis</i> (Nutt.) Rydb.	Rosaceae
ARCA10	<i>Aristolochia californica</i> Torr.	Aristolochiaceae
ARDO3	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> Bess.	Asteraceae
ARMA	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> Parry	Ericaceae
ARVI4	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i> Parry	Ericaceae
ASCLE	<i>Asclepias</i> L.	Asclepiadaceae
ASFA	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> Dcne.	Asclepiadaceae
ASPA15	<i>Astragalus pauperculus</i> Greene	Fabaceae
ASSP	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i> Torr.	Asclepiadaceae

ASTEXX	Asteraceae	Asteraceae
AVBA	<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link	Poaceae
AVENA	<i>Avena</i> L.	Poaceae
AVFA	<i>Avena fatua</i> L.	Poaceae
BASA4	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> (Ruiz & Pavón) Pers.	Asteraceae
BEAQD	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> Pursh var. <i>dictyota</i> (Jepson) Jepson	Berberidaceae
BIFR	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.	Asteraceae
BLNAN	<i>Blennosperma nanum</i> (Hook.) Blake var. <i>nanum</i>	Asteraceae
BRASXX	Brassicaceae	Brassicaceae
BRCA3	<i>Brickellia californica</i> (Torr. & Gray) Gray	Asteraceae
BRCA4	<i>Brodiaea californica</i> Lindl.	Liliaceae
BRCA5	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Poaceae
BRCO3	<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> (Salisb.) Engl.	Liliaceae
BRDI2	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae
BRDI3	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae
BRDI3	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth	Poaceae
BREL	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> Hoover	Liliaceae
BRELE	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> Hoover ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Liliaceae
BRHO	<i>Brodiaea howellii</i> S. Wats.	Liliaceae
BRHO2	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	Poaceae
BRLA3	<i>Bromus laevipes</i> Shear	Poaceae
BRMA3	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> L.	Poaceae
BRMAR	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> L. ssp. <i>rubens</i> (L.) Husnot	Poaceae
BRMI2	<i>Briza minor</i> L.	Poaceae
BRNI	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) W.D.J. Koch	Brassicaceae
BRODI	<i>Brodiaea</i> Sm.	Liliaceae
BROMU	<i>Bromus</i> L.	Poaceae
BRST2	<i>Bromus sterilis</i> L.	Poaceae
BRTE	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	Poaceae
CAAF	<i>Castilleja affinis</i> Hook. & Arn.	Scrophulariaceae
CAAT25	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i> (Gray) Chuang & Heckard	Scrophulariaceae
CABA4	<i>Carex barbarae</i> Dewey	Cyperaceae
CACI4	<i>Calycadenia ciliosa</i> Greene	Asteraceae
CADE27	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> (Torr.) Florin	Cupressaceae
CAFR	<i>Calycadenia fremontii</i> Gray	Asteraceae
CAFR2	<i>Carex fracta</i> Mackenzie	Cyperaceae
CALOC	<i>Calochortus</i> Pursh	Liliaceae
CALU9	<i>Calochortus luteus</i> Dougl. ex Lindl.	Liliaceae
CALYC	<i>Calycadenia</i> DC.	Asteraceae
CANU5	<i>Carex nudata</i> W. Boott	Cyperaceae
CAOC5	<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> Hook. & Arn.	Calycanthaceae
CAOC6	<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> (Gray) Brummitt	Convolvulaceae
CAOL	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i> Nutt.	Brassicaceae
CAREX	<i>Carex</i> L.	Cyperaceae

CASU3	<i>Calochortus superbus</i> Purdy ex J.T. Howell	Liliaceae
CATR3	<i>Calycadenia truncata</i> DC.	Asteraceae
CEBE3	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> Nutt.	Rosaceae
CECAO	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L. var. <i>orbiculata</i> (Greene) Barneby	Fabaceae
CECU	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> (Hook.) Nutt.	Rhamnaceae
CEGL2	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.	Caryophyllaceae
CEIN3	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Rhamnaceae
CEME2	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> L.	Asteraceae
CEMU2	<i>Centaurium muehlenbergii</i> (Griseb.) W. Wight ex Piper	Gentianaceae
CEOC2	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> L.	Rubiaceae
CEOCC2	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> L. var. <i>californicus</i> Benth.	Rubiaceae
CEOCO	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> Torr. ex Gray var. <i>orbiculata</i> (Greene) Tidestrom	Fabaceae
CESO3	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	Asteraceae
CEVE3	<i>Centaurium venustum</i> (Gray) B.L. Robins.	Gentianaceae
CHAN2	<i>Chlorogalum angustifolium</i> Kellogg	Liliaceae
CHENO	<i>Chenopodium</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae
CHLOR3	<i>Chlorogalum</i> Kunth	Liliaceae
CHME2	<i>Chorizanthe membranacea</i> Benth.	Polygonaceae
CHPO3	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> (DC.) Kunth	Liliaceae
CHPO4	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> Torr. & Gray	Polygonaceae
CHPOP5	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> Torr. & Gray var. <i>polygonoides</i>	Polygonaceae
CHST5	<i>Chorizanthe stellulata</i> Benth.	Polygonaceae
CIQU3	<i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i> (Lam.) Griseb.	Gentianaceae
CIVU	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	Asteraceae
CLARK	<i>Clarkia</i> Pursh	Onagraceae
CLLA3	<i>Clematis lasiantha</i> Nutt.	Ranunculaceae
CLLI2	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt.	Ranunculaceae
CLPA5	<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> Dougl. ex Hook.	Portulacaceae
CLPAP	<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> Dougl. ex Hook. ssp. <i>parviflora</i>	Portulacaceae
CLPE	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> Donn ex Willd.	Portulacaceae
CLPU2	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> (W. Curtis) A. Nels. & J.F. Macbr	Onagraceae
CLPUQ	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> (W. Curtis) A. Nels. & J.F. Macbr. ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i> (Dougl. ex Lindl.) H.F. & M.E. Lewis	Onagraceae
CLRH	<i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i> Dougl. ex Hook.	Onagraceae
CLUN	<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i> Lindl.	Onagraceae
COCA5	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.	Asteraceae
COHE	<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i> Buist ex Graham	Scrophulariaceae
COLLI	<i>Collinsia</i> Nutt.	Scrophulariaceae
COPA3	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i> Lindl.	Scrophulariaceae
COSE16	<i>Cornus sericea</i> L.	Cornaceae
COTE3	<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> Gray	Scrophulariaceae

COUM	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nutt.	Santalaceae
CRAN11	<i>Crucianella angustifolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae
CRCO34	<i>Crassula connata</i> (Ruiz & Pavón) Berger	Crassulaceae
CRCR4	<i>Cryptantha crinita</i> Greene	Boraginaceae
CRTI	<i>Crassula tillaea</i> Lester-Garland	Crassulaceae
CYDA	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
CYEC	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> L.	Poaceae
CYER	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> Lam.	Cyperaceae
CYPER	<i>Cyperus</i> L.	Cyperaceae
DACA12	<i>Damasonium californicum</i> Torr. ex Benth.	Alismataceae
DAPE	<i>Darmera peltata</i> (Torr. ex Benth.) Voss	Saxifragaceae
DAPU3	<i>Daucus pusillus</i> Michx.	Apiaceae
DEDA	<i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i> (Trin.) Munro	Poaceae
DELPH	<i>Delphinium</i> L.	Ranunculaceae
DEVAV	<i>Delphinium variegatum</i> Torr. & Gray ssp. <i>variegatum</i>	Ranunculaceae
DICA14	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> (Benth.) Wood	Liliaceae
DICAC5	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> (Benth.) Wood ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	Liliaceae
DICHE2	<i>Dichelostemma</i> Kunth	Liliaceae
DIFO	<i>Dicentra formosa</i> (Haw.) Walp.	Fumariaceae
DIMU5	<i>Dichelostemma multiflorum</i> (Benth.) Heller	Liliaceae
DIVO	<i>Dichelostemma volubile</i> (Kellogg) Heller	Liliaceae
DOCLP	<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i> Greene ssp. <i>patulum</i> (Greene) H.J. Thompson	Primulaceae
DOCU	<i>Downingia cuspidata</i> (Greene) Greene ex Jepson	Campanulaceae
DRAR3	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i> (Kaulfuss) Watt	Dryopteridaceae
ELAC	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (L.) Roemer & J.A. Schultes	Cyperaceae
ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i> (Raf.) Swezey	Poaceae
ELGL	<i>Elymus glaucus</i> Buckl.	Poaceae
ELMA5	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> Britt.	Cyperaceae
ELMU3	<i>Elymus multisetus</i> M.E. Jones	Poaceae
EPBR3	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> K. Presl	Onagraceae
EPCI	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.	Onagraceae
EPDE4	<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i> (Lindl.) Hoch & Raven	Onagraceae
EPGI	<i>Epipactis gigantea</i> Dougl. ex Hook.	Orchidaceae
EPILO	<i>Epilobium</i> L.	Onagraceae
EPPA7	<i>Epilobium pallidum</i> (Eastw.) Hoch & Raven	Onagraceae
EQUIS	<i>Equisetum</i> L.	Equisetaceae
ERBO	<i>Erodium botrys</i> (Cav.) Bertol.	Geraniaceae
ERBR14	<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> (Godr.) Thellung	Geraniaceae
ERCA33	<i>Eryngium castrense</i> Jepson	Apiaceae
ERCA6	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Torr.	Hydrophyllaceae
ERCI6	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) LHér. ex Ait.	Geraniaceae
ERCI6	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.	Geraniaceae
ERCO25	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> (DC.) Gray	Asteraceae

ERLA6	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> (Pursh) Forbes	Asteraceae
ERLAG	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> (Pursh) Forbes var. <i>grandiflorum</i> (Gray) Jepson	Asteraceae
ERNU3	<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> Dougl. ex Benth.	Polygonaceae
ERODI	<i>Erodium</i> L'Hér. ex Ait.	Geraniaceae
ERSE3	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> (Hook.) Benth.	Euphorbiaceae
ESCA	<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i> Benth.	Papaveraceae
ESCA2	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Cham.	Papaveraceae
ESLO	<i>Eschscholzia lobbii</i> Greene	Papaveraceae
EUOC4	<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i> Nutt.	Asteraceae
EUPE6	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
EUPHO	<i>Euphorbia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
EUSP	<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i> Lam.	Euphorbiaceae
FICA	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Moraceae
FIGA	<i>Filago gallica</i> L.	Asteraceae
FILAG	<i>Filago</i> L.	Asteraceae
FRAFA2	<i>Fritillaria affinis</i> (Schultes) Sealy var. <i>affinis</i>	Liliaceae
FRCA6	<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> (Torr.) Coville	Sterculiaceae
FRDI2	<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> Hook. & Arn.	Oleaceae
FRLA	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> Benth.	Oleaceae
FRPL	<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i> Torr. ex Benth.	Liliaceae
GAAP2	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Rubiaceae
GACO9	<i>Garrya congdonii</i> Eastw.	Garryaceae
GAFR	<i>Garrya fremontii</i> Torr.	Garryaceae
GALIU	<i>Galium</i> L.	Rubiaceae
GAPA5	<i>Galium parisiense</i> L.	Rubiaceae
GAPO	<i>Galium porrigens</i> Dempster	Rubiaceae
GARRY	<i>Garrya</i> Dougl. ex Lindl.	Garryaceae
GAVE3	<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i> auct. non (Gouan) Schinz & Thellung	Poaceae
GEDI	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	Geraniaceae
GEMO	<i>Geranium molle</i> L.	Geraniaceae
GITR2	<i>Gilia tricolor</i> Benth.	Polemoniaceae
GNLU	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> L.	Asteraceae
GRCA	<i>Grindelia camporum</i> Greene	Asteraceae
GRHI	<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> Hook. & Arn.	Asteraceae
GRHID2	<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> Hook. & Arn. var. <i>davyi</i> (Jepson) M.A. Lane	Asteraceae
GRIND	<i>Grindelia</i> Willd.	Asteraceae
HEAC8	<i>Hesperevax acaulis</i> (Kellogg) Greene	Asteraceae
HEAR5	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindl.) M. Roemer	Rosaceae
HECA11	<i>Hesperolinon californicum</i> (Benth.) Small	Linaceae
HEFI	<i>Hemizonia fitchii</i> Gray	Asteraceae
HEGR7	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> Nutt.	Asteraceae
HERBAC	Herbaceous spp. - type unknown	unknown
HIIN3	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (L.) Lagrèze-Fossat	Brassicaceae

HOFI	Holozonia filipes (Hook. & Arn.) Greene	Asteraceae
HOLA	Holcus lanatus L.	Poaceae
HOMA	Holocarpha macradenia (DC.) Greene	Asteraceae
HOMA2	Hordeum marinum Huds.	Poaceae
HOMAG	Hordeum marinum Huds. ssp. gussonianum (Parl.) Thellung	Poaceae
HOMU	Hordeum murinum L.	Poaceae
HOMUL	Hordeum murinum L. ssp. leporinum (Link) Arcang.	Poaceae
HORDE	Hordeum L.	Poaceae
HOVI	Holocarpha virgata (Gray) Keck	Asteraceae
HOVIV	Holocarpha virgata (Gray) Keck ssp. virgata	Asteraceae
HYGL2	Hypochaeris glabra L.	Asteraceae
HYMU	Hypericum mutilum L.	Clusiaceae
HYPE	Hypericum perforatum L.	Clusiaceae
HYPOC	Hypochaeris L.	Asteraceae
HYRA3	Hypochaeris radicata L.	Asteraceae
ISOR	Isoetes orcuttii A.A. Eat.	Isoetaceae
JUBA	Juncus balticus Willd.	Juncaceae
JUBU	Juncus bufonius L.	Juncaceae
JUCA	Juglans californica S. Wats.	Juglandaceae
JUCA5	Juncus capitatus Weigel	Juncaceae
JUCA7	Juniperus californica Carr.	Cupressaceae
JUEF	Juncus effusus L.	Juncaceae
JUNCU	Juncus L.	Juncaceae
JUOX	Juncus oxymeris Engelm.	Juncaceae
KEBR	Keckiella breviflora (Lindl.) Straw	Scrophulariaceae
KECKI	Keckiella Straw	Scrophulariaceae
KOPH	Koeleria phleoides (Vill.) Pers.	Poaceae
LACA7	Lasthenia californica DC. ex Lindl.	Asteraceae
LAFR2	Layia fremontii (Torr. & Gray) Gray	Asteraceae
LASA	Lactuca saligna L.	Asteraceae
LASE	Lactuca serriola L.	Asteraceae
LASU	Lathyrus sulphureus Brewer ex Gray	Fabaceae
LENI	Lepidium nitidum Nutt.	Brassicaceae
LETA	Leontodon taraxacoides (Vill.) Mérat	Asteraceae
LETR5	Leymus triticoides (Buckl.) Pilger	Poaceae
LEVI8	Lessingia virgata Gray	Asteraceae
LIALA	Limnanthes alba Hartw. ex Benth. ssp. alba	Limnanthaceae
LIBI	Linanthus bicolor (Nutt.) Greene	Polemoniaceae
LICHEN	Lichen	
LICI	Linanthus ciliatus (Benth.) Greene	Polemoniaceae
LILIXX	Liliaceae	Liliaceae
LINAN2	Linanthus Benth.	Polemoniaceae
LOCA5	Lomatium caruifolium (Hook. & Arn.) Coult. & Rose	Apiaceae
LOHI2	Lonicera hispidula (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr. & Gray	Caprifoliaceae

LOHIV	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr. & Gray var. <i>vacillans</i> (Benth.) Gray	Caprifoliaceae
LOIN4	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i> Benth.	Caprifoliaceae
LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i> Raf.	Apiaceae
LOMI	<i>Lotus micranthus</i> Benth.	Fabaceae
LOMU	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.	Poaceae
LONIC	<i>Lonicera</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae
LOPU3	<i>Lotus purshianus</i> F.E. & E.G. Clem.	Fabaceae
LOUT	<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i> (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Coult. & Rose	Apiaceae
LOWR2	<i>Lotus wrangelianus</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey.	Fabaceae
LUBI	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i> Lindl.	Fabaceae
LUCO6	<i>Luzula comosa</i> E. Mey.	Juncaceae
LUNA3	<i>Lupinus nanus</i> Dougl. ex Benth.	Fabaceae
LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i> L.	Fabaceae
LYCA4	<i>Lythrum californicum</i> Torr. & Gray	Lythraceae
LYHY2	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> L.	Lythraceae
MADIA	<i>Madia</i> Molina	Asteraceae
MAEL	<i>Madia elegans</i> D. Don ex Lindl.	Asteraceae
MAEX	<i>Madia exigua</i> (Sm.) Gray	Asteraceae
MAFA3	<i>Marah fabaceus</i> (Naud.) Naud. ex Greene	Cucurbitaceae
MAGR3	<i>Madia gracilis</i> (Sm.) Keck & J. Clausen ex Applegate	Asteraceae
MARA7	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (L.) Link	Liliaceae
MARSI	<i>Marsilea</i> L.	Marsileaceae
MASU	<i>Madia subspicata</i> Keck	Asteraceae
MEAL2	<i>Melilotus albus</i> Medik.	Fabaceae
MECA2	<i>Melica californica</i> Scribn.	Poaceae
MEDIC	<i>Medicago</i> L.	Fabaceae
MELIC	<i>Melica</i> L.	Poaceae
MEPO3	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L.	Fabaceae
MEPR	<i>Medicago praecox</i> DC.	Fabaceae
MEPU	<i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Lamiaceae
MESP3	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae
METO	<i>Melica torreyana</i> Scribn.	Poaceae
MIAC	<i>Microseris acuminata</i> Greene	Asteraceae
MICA	<i>Micropus californicus</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey.	Asteraceae
MICA7	<i>Minuartia californica</i> (Gray) Mattf.	Caryophyllaceae
MICAC2	<i>Micropus californicus</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey. var. <i>californicus</i>	Asteraceae
MICRO6	<i>Microseris</i> D. Don	Asteraceae
MIDO	<i>Microseris douglasii</i> (DC.) Schultz-Bip.	Asteraceae
MIGL2	<i>Mimulus glaucescens</i> Greene	Scrophulariaceae
MIGU	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> DC.	Scrophulariaceae
MIMO3	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> Dougl. ex Lindl.	Scrophulariaceae
MINUA	<i>Minuartia</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae

MOFO	<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	Portulacaceae
MONAR2	<i>Monardella</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae
MOSS	Moss	
MOVI2	<i>Monardella villosa</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae
MURI2	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> (Benth.) A.S. Hitchc.	Poaceae
NAHE	<i>Navarretia heterandra</i> Mason	Polemoniaceae
NAIN2	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i> (Benth.) Hook.	Polemoniaceae
NAINI	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i> (Benth.) Hook. ssp. <i>intertexta</i>	Polemoniaceae
NALE	<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> Benth.	Polemoniaceae
NAPU2	<i>Navarretia pubescens</i> (Benth.) Hook. & Arn.	Polemoniaceae
NAPU4	<i>Nassella pulchra</i> (A.S. Hitchc.) Barkworth	Poaceae
NATA3	<i>Navarretia tagetina</i> Greene	Polemoniaceae
NAVAR	<i>Navarretia</i> Ruiz & Pavón	Polemoniaceae
NEHE	<i>Nemophila heterophylla</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey.	Hydrophyllaceae
NEMOP	<i>Nemophila</i> Nutt.	Hydrophyllaceae
NEPA	<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> Dougl. ex Benth.	Hydrophyllaceae
NEPE	<i>Nemophila pedunculata</i> Dougl. ex Benth.	Hydrophyllaceae
ODHA	<i>Odontostomum hartwegii</i> Torr.	Liliaceae
ONAGXX	Onagraceae	Onagraceae
ORTE	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> A.S. Hitchc.	Poaceae
OSCH	<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i> Hook. & Arn.	Apiaceae
PAAC5	<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> Sw.	Poaceae
PAAH	<i>Paronychia ahartii</i> Ertter	Caryophyllaceae
PADI3	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poir.	Poaceae
PADI6	<i>Paspalum distichum</i> L.	Poaceae
PAPU10	<i>Parvisedum pumilum</i> (Benth.) Clausen	Crassulaceae
PEBA5	<i>Perideridia bacigalupii</i> Chuang & Constance	Apiaceae
PEDU2	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> (Raf.) G. López & Romo	Caryophyllaceae
PEHE3	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> Lindl.	Scrophulariaceae
PEKE	<i>Perideridia kelloggii</i> (Gray) Mathias	Apiaceae
PEMU	<i>Pellaea</i> Link	Pteridaceae
PEMU	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> (D.C. Eat.) D.C. Eat.	Pteridaceae
PENST	<i>Penstemon</i> Schmidel	Scrophulariaceae
PERID	<i>Perideridia</i> Reichenb.	Apiaceae
PETR7	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (Kaulfuss) Yatskievych, Windham & Wollenweber	Pteridaceae
PETRM	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (Kaulfuss) Yatskievych, Windham & Wollenweber ssp. <i>maxonii</i> (Weatherby) Yatskievych, Windham & Wollenweber	Pteridaceae
PETRT	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (Kaulfuss) Yatskievych, Windham & Wollenweber ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Pteridaceae
PHACE	<i>Phacelia</i> Juss.	Hydrophyllaceae
PHAR3	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.	Poaceae
PHLE4	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> Pursh	Hydrangeaceae
PHPA5	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> L.	Poaceae
PHVI9	<i>Phoradendron villosum</i> (Nutt.) Nutt.	Viscaceae

PIPO	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> P. & C. Lawson	Pinaceae
PISA2	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Dougl. ex Dougl.	Pinaceae
PLAU	<i>Plagiobothrys austinae</i> (Greene) I.M. Johnston	Boraginaceae
PLCA2	<i>Plagiobothrys canescens</i> Benth.	Boraginaceae
PLEL	<i>Plantago elongata</i> Pursh	Plantaginaceae
PLER3	<i>Plantago erecta</i> Morris	Plantaginaceae
PLFU	<i>Plagiobothrys fulvus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) I.M. Johnston	Boraginaceae
PLGL2	<i>Plagiobothrys glyptocarpus</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnston	Boraginaceae
PLGLG	<i>Plagiobothrys glyptocarpus</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnston var. <i>glyptocarpus</i>	Boraginaceae
PLGR	<i>Plagiobothrys greenei</i> (Gray) I.M. Johnston	Boraginaceae
PLLA	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Plantaginaceae
PLMA4	<i>Plectritis macrocera</i> Torr. & Gray	Valerianaceae
PLNO	<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i> (Gray) Gray	Boraginaceae
PLRA	<i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nutt.	Platanaceae
PLSH	<i>Plagiobothrys shastensis</i> Greene ex Gray	Boraginaceae
PLSTM	<i>Plagiobothrys stipitatus</i> (Greene) I.M. Johnston var. <i>micranthus</i> (Piper) I.M. Johnston	Boraginaceae
PLTE	<i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i> (Nutt. ex Hook.) Gray	Boraginaceae
POA	<i>Poa</i> L.	Poaceae
POACXX	Poaceae	Poaceae
POAN	<i>Poa annua</i> L.	Poaceae
POBI4	<i>Polygonum bidwelliae</i> S. Wats.	Polygonaceae
POBO3	<i>Polygonum bolanderi</i> Brewer	Polygonaceae
POBU	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	Poaceae
POCA26	<i>Polypodium calirhiza</i> S. Whitmore & A.R. Sm.	Polypodiaceae
POCA7	<i>Polygonum californicum</i> Meisn.	Polygonaceae
PODO2	<i>Pogogyne douglasii</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae
PODO3	<i>Polanisia dodecandra</i> (L.) DC.	Capparaceae
PODO4	<i>Polygonum douglasii</i> Greene	Polygonaceae
POFR2	<i>Populus fremontii</i> S. Wats.	Salicaceae
POGL9	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae
POGLG4	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i> Lindl. ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>	Rosaceae
POIN7	<i>Polypogon interruptus</i> Kunth	Poaceae
POMA10	<i>Polypogon maritimus</i> Willd.	Poaceae
POMO5	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf.	Poaceae
POPE3	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Polygonaceae
POPU5	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Eil.	Polygonaceae
POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i> J. Presl	Poaceae
POZI	<i>Pogogyne ziziphoroides</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae
PREM	<i>Prunus emarginata</i> (Dougl. ex Hook.) D. Dietr.	Rosaceae
PRSU2	<i>Prunus subcordata</i> Benth.	Rosaceae
PSBR	<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> Nutt.	Asteraceae
PTCR3	<i>Ptelea crenulata</i> Greene	Rutaceae
PTDR	<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey.	Polygonaceae
PYCA	<i>Pycnanthemum californicum</i> Torr.	Lamiaceae

QUBE5	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> Liebm.	Fagaceae
QUCH2	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Liebm.	Fagaceae
QUDO	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> Hook. & Arn.	Fagaceae
QUGAB	<i>Quercus garryana</i> Dougl. ex Hook. var. <i>fruticosa</i>	Fagaceae
QUGAG2	<i>Quercus garryana</i> Dougl. ex Hook. var. <i>garryana</i>	Fagaceae
QUKE	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Newberry	Fagaceae
QULO	<i>Quercus lobata</i> Née	Fagaceae
QUWI2	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> A. DC.	Fagaceae
RABO	<i>Ranunculus bonariensis</i> Poir.	Ranunculaceae
RAMU2	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> L.	Ranunculaceae
RANUN	<i>Ranunculus</i> L.	Ranunculaceae
RAOC	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i> Nutt.	Ranunculaceae
RHAMN	<i>Rhamnus</i> L.	Rhamnaceae
RHCA	<i>Rhamnus californica</i> Eschsch.	Rhamnaceae
RHIL	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i> Kellogg	Rhamnaceae
RHTO6	<i>Rhamnus tomentella</i> Benth.	Rhamnaceae
RHTR	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nutt.	Anacardiaceae
ROCA2	<i>Rosa californica</i> Cham. & Schlecht.	Rosaceae
RONA2	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek	Brassicaceae
RORIP	<i>Rorippa</i> Scop.	Brassicaceae
RUCO2	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> Murr.	Polygonaceae
RUCR	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Polygonaceae
RUDI2	<i>Rubus discolor</i> Weihe & Nees	Rosaceae
RUPU3	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> L.	Polygonaceae
RUSA	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> Weinm.	Polygonaceae
RUUR	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> Cham. & Schlecht.	Rosaceae
SABI2	<i>Sanicula bipinnata</i> Hook. & Arn.	Apiaceae
SABI3	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i> Dougl. ex Hook.	Apiaceae
SACR2	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> Poepp. ex DC.	Apiaceae
SADEO	<i>Sagina decumbens</i> (Ell.) Torr. & Gray ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> (S. Wats.) Crow	Caryophyllaceae
SAEX	<i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt.	Salicaceae
SAIN4	<i>Saxifraga integrifolia</i> Hook.	Saxifragaceae
SALA3	<i>Salix laevigata</i> Bebb	Salicaceae
SALA6	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Benth.	Salicaceae
SALIX	<i>Salix</i> L.	Salicaceae
SAME5	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> K. Presl ex DC.	Caprifoliaceae
SANI4	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Caprifoliaceae
SAOF4	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae
SCACO4	<i>Scirpus acutus</i> Muhl. ex Bigelow var. <i>occidentalis</i> (S. Wats.) Beetle	Cyperaceae
SCAN2	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae
SCBO	<i>Scribneria bolanderi</i> (Thurb.) Hack.	Poaceae
SCCA3	<i>Scutellaria californica</i> Gray	Lamiaceae
SCPE	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.	Apiaceae
SCUTE	<i>Scutellaria</i> L.	Lamiaceae

SEHA2	<i>Selaginella hansenii</i> Hieron.	Selaginellaceae
SELAG	<i>Selaginella</i> Beauv.	Selaginellaceae
SEVU	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	Asteraceae
SHAR2	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	Rubiaceae
SICA4	<i>Silene californica</i> Dur.	Caryophyllaceae
SIGA	<i>Silene gallica</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae
SIHA	<i>Sidalcea hartwegii</i> Gray ex Benth.	Malvaceae
SILE2	<i>Silene lemmonii</i> S. Wats.	Caryophyllaceae
SIMA3	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Asteraceae
SIOF	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	Brassicaceae
SMCA2	<i>Smilax californica</i> (A. DC.) Gray	Smilacaceae
SNAG	Standing snag	Unknown
SOAS	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Asteraceae
SOCA5	<i>Solidago californica</i> Nutt.	Asteraceae
SOHA	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
SOLID	<i>Solidago</i> L.	Asteraceae
STACH	<i>Stachys</i> L.	Lamiaceae
STME2	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Caryophyllaceae
STOFR	<i>Styrax officinalis</i> L. var. <i>redivivus</i> (Torr.) Howard	Styracaceae
STST	<i>Stachys stricta</i> Greene	Lamiaceae
SYAL	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (L.) Blake	Caprifoliaceae
SYMO	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> Nutt.	Caprifoliaceae
SYMPH	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> Duham.	Caprifoliaceae
TACA8	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> (L.) Nevski	Poaceae
TAHA2	<i>Tauschia hartwegii</i> (Gray) J.F. Macbr.	Apiaceae
THCU	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> Hook.	Brassicaceae
TOAR	<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Huds.) Link	Apiaceae
TOCA	<i>Torreya californica</i> Torr.	Taxaceae
TODI	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> (Torr. & Gray) Greene	Anacardiaceae
TONO	<i>Torilis nodosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Apiaceae
TORIL	<i>Torilis Adans.</i>	Apiaceae
TRAL5	<i>Trifolium albopurpureum</i> Torr. & Gray	Fabaceae
TRBI	<i>Trifolium bifidum</i> Gray	Fabaceae
TRBR7	<i>Triteleia bridgesii</i> (S. Wats.) Greene	Liliaceae
TRCI	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i> Benth.	Fabaceae
TRDE	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> Desv.	Fabaceae
TRDED	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> Desv. var. <i>depauperatum</i>	Fabaceae
TRDET	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> Desv. var. <i>truncatum</i> (Greene) McDermott ex Isely	Fabaceae
TRDU	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> Scop.	Asteraceae
TRDU2	<i>Trifolium dubium</i> Sibthorp	Fabaceae
TRER6	<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> (Benth.) Chuang & Heckard	Scrophulariaceae
TRERE2	<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> (Benth.) Chuang & Heckard ssp. <i>eriantha</i>	Scrophulariaceae
TRGL4	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> L.	Fabaceae
TRHI4	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i> All.	Fabaceae

TRHY3	<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i> (Lindl.) Greene	Liliaceae
TRIFO	<i>Trifolium</i> L.	Fabaceae
TRITE	<i>Triteleia</i> Dougl. ex Lindl.	Liliaceae
TRLA16	<i>Triteleia laxa</i> Benth.	Liliaceae
TRLA4	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae
TRLI8	<i>Triteleia lilacinum</i> Greene	Liliaceae
TRMI4	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i> Pursh	Fabaceae
TRSU3	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> L.	Fabaceae
TRVA	<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> Nutt.	Fabaceae
TRWI	<i>Trifolium willdenowii</i> Spreng.	Fabaceae
TRWI3	<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i> Sprengel	Fabaceae
TYAN	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Typhaceae
TYDO	<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	Typhaceae
TYLA	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Typhaceae
TYPHA	<i>Typha</i> L.	Typhaceae
UMCA	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.	Lauraceae
URDI	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Urticaceae
URLI5	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i> (DC.) Nutt.	Asteraceae
VEBL	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae
VICA5	<i>Vitis californica</i> Benth.	Vitaceae
VICIA	<i>Vicia</i> L.	Fabaceae
VIVI	<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth	Fabaceae
VUBR	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i> (L.) S.F. Gray	Poaceae
VULPI	<i>Vulpia</i> K.C. Gmel.	Poaceae
VUMI	<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> (Nutt.) Munro	Poaceae
VUMY	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) K.C. Gmel.	Poaceae
WOFI	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i> Sm.	Blechnaceae
WYAN	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i> (DC.) Nutt.	Asteraceae
XAST	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Asteraceae
YAMI	<i>Yabea microcarpa</i> (Hook. & Arn.) K.-Pol.	Apiaceae
ZIFR	<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i> (Torr.) Torr. ex S. Wats.	Liliaceae

Appendix D.

Lassen Vegetation Mapping Classification (February, 2008)

CLASS

Formation

Alliance or Mapping Unit – *Defined Alliances (Italicized)*

Associations or Mapping Unit – *Defined Associations (Italicized)*

1000 – 2000 FORESTS & WOODLANDS

1200 – Temperate Needleleaf Evergreen Forests & Woodlands

1210 – *Pinus sabiniana Alliance*

1211 - *Pinus sabiniana / Ceanothus cuneatus Association*

1220 – *Juniperus californica Alliance*

1300 – North American Temperate Riparian Woodlands & Forests Mapping Unit

1320 – *Populus fremontii Alliance*

1321 - *Populus fremontii - Salix laevigata Association*

1330 – *Salix laevigata Alliance*

1340 – *Alnus rhombifolia Alliance*

1400 – Temperate Broadleaf Sclerophyll Evergreen Forests

1410 – *Umbellaria californica Alliance*

1411 – *Umbellaria californica – Quercus wislizeni Mapping Unit*

1420 – *Quercus chrysolepis Alliance*

2100 – Xeric Sclerophyll Evergreen Woodland

2120 – *Quercus wislizeni Alliance*

2121 – *Quercus wislizeni – (Quercus douglasii) – Pinus sabiniana Mapping Unit*

2122 – *Quercus wislizeni – (Quercus douglasii) – Aesculus californica Mapping Unit*

2123 – *Quercus wislizeni – Quercus douglasii Super Alliance*

2200 – Cold Season Deciduous Forests & Woodlands

2210 – *Quercus douglasii Alliance*

2211 – *Quercus douglasii / Annual - Perennial Herbaceous Mapping Unit*

2212 – *Quercus douglasii - Pinus sabiniana Mapping Unit*

2213 – *Quercus douglasii / Juniperus californica – (Ceanothus cuneatus) Mapping Unit*

2214 – *Quercus douglasii / Aesculus californica / Herbaceous Association*

2215 – *Quercus douglasii / Ceanothus cuneatus / Herbaceous Association*

2216 – *Quercus douglasii / Arctostaphylos manzanita / Herbaceous Association*

2220 – *Aesculus californica Alliance*

2230 – *Quercus lobata Alliance*

2231 – *Quercus lobata / Herbaceous Association*

2232 – *Quercus lobata Riparian Mapping Unit*

2240 – *Quercus kelloggii Alliance*

3000 – SHRUBLANDS

- 3100 – Temperate Broadleaf Sclerophyll Evergreen Shrublands
 - 3101 – Northern Mixed Mesic Chaparral Mapping Unit
 - 3102 – Mixed Scrub Oak Chaparral Super Alliance
- 3130 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* Alliance
 - 3131 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* – *Eriodictyon californicum* Mapping Unit
 - 3132 – *Ceanothus cuneatus* / *Herbaceous* Association
- 3400 – Temporarily Flooded Cold Season Deciduous Shrubland
 - 3402 – Mixed shrub willow thicket Mapping Unit
- 3500 – Cold Season Deciduous Shrubland
 - 3510 – *Quercus garryana* Shrub Alliance

4000 – HERBACEOUS

- 4100 – Saturated Temperate Perennial Graminoids
 - 4101 – Bulrush – Cattails Mapping Unit
- 4200 – Seasonally or Temporarily Flooded Graminoids
 - 4201 – Seasonally Flooded Wetland Herbaceous Mapping Unit
 - 4202 – Vernal Pools Mapping Unit
- 4300 – Temperate Annual Grasslands or Forbs
 - 4310 – California Annual or Perennial Grassland Mapping Unit

9000 – LAND USE - SPARSELY or UNVEGETATED

- 9100 – Built-up
- 9200 – Agriculture (Irrigated grains for feeding)
- 9300 – Restoration Sites
- 9400 – Sparsely Vegetated or Unvegetated Areas
 - 9410 – Landslides
 - 9420 – Cliffs – Rock Outcrops – Steep eroded slopes
 - 9430 – Stream Beds and Flats
- 9500 – Water
- 9999 – Field questions or Unknown