Botanical Resources Letter Report
for Lakeside Linkage Open Space Preserve

SUMMARY

The Lakeside Linkage Open Space Preserve (Preserve) support natural habitat areas that have been acquired as part of the San Diego County's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), administered by County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (County). The Preserve totals 134.0 acres and consists of three properties referred to in this report as western, central, and eastern. The three properties of the Preserve were surveyed during the spring and summer of 2007 by County of San Diego Temporary Expert Professionals for botanical resources including vegetation mapping and the potential presence of any sensitive plant species. This report documents the findings of these surveys and provides recommendations for management of the Preserve.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND SETTING

Project Location

The Preserve is located within the unincorporated community of Lakeside surrounded by residential development. The western property is located west of Los Coches Road between Calle Lucia Terrace on the south and a private road south of Rock Crest Lane on the north in Lakeside, California. Access to the site is gained from Calle Lucia Terrace and Sherann Drive.

The central property is located east of Los Coches Road between Ha-Hana Road on the south and extends slightly north of Casa Vista Road on the north in Lakeside, California. Access to the site is gained from Ha-Hana Road and Castle Court Drive on the north. An unoccupied residence named the Whitaker Estate is located at the northern end of the property.

The eastern property is located approximately one block northwest of the intersection of Lakeview Road and East Lakeview Roads. The property is accessed by crossing an adjacent privately owned open space at the east end of Morning Glory Drive.

Project Description

Baseline vegetation and rare plant surveys were conducted within the Preserve. The purpose was to identify and map existing resources and to provide the County with information as the basis for development of Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). These ASMDs will provide the management framework for monitoring and managing the Preserve's resources.

Beginning in 1948, parcels within the Preserve were acquired by the County. In 1994, the Whitaker parcel (APN 394-330-19) located on the central property was donated to the County to be reserved in perpetuity as a park. From 1999-2000 the remaining parcels of what is now considered the Preserve (western, central, and eastern properties) were acquired as part of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). In 2003 a parcel located adjacent to Los Coches Road (central property) originally acquired in 1932 by the Department of Public Works was transferred to the Department of Parks and Recreation to be included in the Preserve.

The Preserve is essential to the South County MSCP because the three properties function as a corridor linkage for coastal California gnatcatcher from conserved lands to the south of I-8 (Crestridge Conservation Bank) to conserved lands to the northeast (lands around El Capitan Reservoir). Crestridge Conservation Bank is a 2,355-acre property located south of the Preserve across Interstate 8 (I-8). This property supports significant stands of coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, and oak woodland habitat and represents a regionally important habitat linkage between the Crest/El Cajon areas south of I-8. El Capitan Preserve located west of El Capitan Reserve is 2,839 acres and consists of mixed chaparral, oak woodland, and coastal sage scrub and connects to the U.S. Forest Service land east of the MSCP area.

Study Methods

The western property was first visited on March 14, 2007, the central property on May 21, 2007 and the eastern property on May 26, 2007 to map vegetation types and survey for sensitive plant and incidental observations of sensitive animal species. Subsequent visits were made on July 7, 2007, July 26, 2007 and August 23, 2007 to record GPS locations for these taxa or other mapping features. A complete list of plant species observed was recorded (Appendix A). Any unknown or potentially sensitive plants were collected for identification and/or voucher specimens to be donated to the Botany Department at the San Diego Natural History museum.

Environmental Setting

Western Property

The western property is composed of a mostly level plateau at about 600 feet (ft.) elevation that terminates on the south in a ridge that reaches approximately 760 ft. The plateau drops off steeply to the south of this ridge toward Calle Lucia Terrace to 560 ft., and to 440 ft. on the east-facing slope toward Los Coches Road on the eastern boundary. Residential neighborhoods surround the property. In addition, a large underground water reservoir managed and owned by the Padre Dam Municipal Water District is located adjacent to the western boundary of the property.

The entire western property appears to be comprised of soils of the Vista series including: VvG; Vista rocky coarse sandy loam and VsE; Vista coarse sandy loam, though there may be some small inclusions of ClD2; Cieneba coarse sandy loam and/or LrG; Las Posas soils. The Vista and Cieneba soils are derived from granodiorite parent material as evidenced by several large granitic rock outcrops occurring along the eastern rim of the central plateau (Bowman 1967).

Central Property

The central property is comprised mostly of a west facing slope that descends from a north-south trending ridge at 760 ft. elevation to a level area at 440 ft. at the bottom of slope adjacent to Los Coches Rd. The property is surrounded entirely by residential neighborhoods. The highest part of the central property is composed of soils of the Vista series including: VsE and VsG: Vista coarse sandy loam. The slopes are CmrG; Cieneba very coarse sandy loam and FaE2; Fallbrook sandy loam. The level bottom of the slope is of GoA; Grangeville fine sandy loam. These soils originate from granodiorite weathered in place except for the southwestern area near Los Coches Road at the lowest elevation the soils are alluvial (Bowman 1967).

Eastern Property

The eastern property is composed of an east-west trending ridge at 840 ft. elevation and an attending south-facing slope that descends to about 680 ft. elevation. Residential homes occur adjacent to the southwest border of this site, and on a portion of the eastern border. Privately owned open space is located to the north of the property. The soils of the eastern property are primarily FxG; Friant rocky fine sandy loam which is a soil derived from metasedimentary rock. This differs from the soils of the other two Preserve parcels which are mainly derived from granodiorite. Although Friant soils are known to harbor some sensitive plant species, these plant occurrences are usually restricted to mountain peaks at higher elevations (Bowman 1967).

HABITAT AND VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND SITE CONDITIONS

The vegetation or habitat type of the three properties is uniformly Diegan coastal sage scrub (Holland 1986, Oberbauer 1996) with small areas of disturbed land (Table 1 and Figures 1-3).

Table 1. Vegetation Communities within the Preserve

Vegetation Community /Land Cover Type	Acreage
Western Property	
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	41.97
Disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	1.03
Disturbed Land	2.20
Ornamentals	0.32
Urban/Developed	0.03
Subtotal	**45.55**
Central Property	
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	56.81
Disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	12.39
Non-native Grassland	2.96
Disturbed Land	3.20
Urban/Developed	1.63
Subtotal	**76.99**
Eastern Property	
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	5.54
Disturbed Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	5.88
Subtotal	**11.42**
Total	**134.0**

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)

The condition of the Diegan coastal sage scrub (DCSS) habitat within the three properties is mature, composed of adult stature shrubs, but with relatively sparse distribution. Other areas of DCSS within the three properties are disturbed, of degraded quality, or have high encroachment of weed species.

The dominant shrubs of this vegetation type include coast sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) (Holland 1986). Subdominant shrubs include: white sage (*Salvia apiana*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Plants of note identified in the DCSS within the three properties are discussed below.

Purple owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*) was identified in DCSS located in the central portion of the western property while blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*), box-thorn (*Lycium andersonii*), and goldenback fern (*Pentagramma triangularis*) were found in the southwestern portion. Laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) was found scattered in the DCSS in the central property. Holly-leaf berry (Rhamnus ilicifolia) and three occurrences of

coast prickly-pear (*Opuntia littoralis*) were found in the disturbed DCSS in the eastern property.

Non-native Grassland (42200)

Non-native grassland was found within the southwest corner of the central property where a dairy was historically located. Non-native grasslands, in many circumstances, have replaced native grasslands as a result of disturbance (directly manmade [e.g., mechanical disturbance, grazing] or natural [i.e. altered fire cycles]). Approximately 2.96 acres of non-native grasses were identified within this property. A sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) was found in the southwestern portion of the central property

Disturbed Land (11300)

All disturbed land areas within the western and central properties are presumed to have been Diegan coastal sage scrub in the past. The disturbed habitat is isolated on the southern portion of the western and central properties where off-highway vehicles (OHVs) have trespassed and resulted in erosion and informal pathways. In addition, portions of the western and central properties adjacent to residential areas have been mowed to maintain a fuel break where residences abut the Preserve.

Ornamentals (11000)

The western and central properties are surrounded by residential development. Ornamental trees associated with a private residence to the north of the western property are located on the Preserve. Ornamentals are also associated with the Whitaker residence in the northern portion of the central property.

Urban/Developed

Urban/Developed areas were found within the western and central properties. These areas included a paved road (e.g. a small portion of Ha-Hana Road south of the central property), the Whitaker residence located on the central property, and encroachment onto the western property by a private residence.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

The following section discusses special status species observed or detected within the survey area, as well as special status species with potential to occur. A special status species is one that is listed by federal or state agencies as threatened or endangered; considered sensitive by one or more special interest groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (e.g., CNPS List 1, 2, 3, and 4 Plant Species); or is included on the County's Sensitive Plant (Group A, B, C, or D) list.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

One special status plant species was detected within the survey area: San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*). Spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*) is not a special status plant; however, the plant is the host for larvae of the federal species of concern Hermes Copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*).

Special Status Plant Species Observed

San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*) is a CNPS List 4.2 and County Group D species common in dry coastal sage scrub and edges of foothill chaparral at elevations less than 3,000 feet (CNPS 2001). The southern portion of the western and central properties have San Diego sunflower as a significant percentage of the shrub cover on the south-facing slope of the two properties and to a lesser extent the middle portion of the western property (Figures 1 and 2). This plant is also scattered across the south facing slope of the eastern property (Figure 3). It is estimated that approximately 1,000 individuals are represented in the stand of Diegan coastal sage scrub on the western property.

Spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*) has no special status listing; however, the plant is the host for larvae of the Hermes Copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*). The species is common in dry scrub and chaparral at elevations less than 4,000 feet. The plant occurs as a scattered shrub on the south end of the plateau on the western property (Figure 1). The plant is mostly concentrated in an area of less than 10 acres. Although the western property was visited during the flight period of the Hermes Copper and the property did appear to have a significant number of large mature spiny redberry along with California buckwheat (an important nectar plant) none of these butterflies was observed on the property. Spiny redberry is not present on the central property and is only present as one individual on the eastern property (Figure 3).

Special Status Plant Species not Observed but with Potential to Occur

Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vannessae*), is federally threatened, CNPS List 1B and a County Group A species typically associated with coastal mixed chaparral and central coast and foothills. This species was not observed during the surveys but is considered to have a moderate potential to occur on-site because shrubland habitat does exist within the Preserve. The plant has been identified at Mt. Woodson, San Pasqual, and Poway.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the County maintain an updated vegetation community map to be used as a tool for adaptive management within the Preserve area. The purpose of the

ongoing mapping effort should be to document changes in the vegetation communities within the Preserve that could affect quality and usage by wildlife.

No MSCP-covered plant species were detected during the 2007 vegetation surveys of the Preserve.

The areas where there has been significant damage from OHV trespass are slowly regaining native plant cover on the central and western properties. Currently, these damaged areas still serve as an attractant to motorcycles and are being utilized. Closure and repair of these informal pathways and passive restoration of native plant cover would assist in eliminating this unauthorized use and restore the habitat to its natural functions.

Although there are many non-native invasive herbs and grasses within the intact scrub vegetation on the three properties of the Preserve, most of these are of diminutive size and are difficult to remove or require weed removal effort to control. These would include the brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) and filaree (*Erodium* spp.).

Six plants were identified during field surveys that are considered California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) listed plants and are described below:

Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) persists in a grove in the north end of the central property near the Whitaker residence. The plant is considered a "moderate" alert species on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) inventory. The plants are a part of the landscaping of the Whitaker residence and do not pose a serious depletion of otherwise natural habitat. If the grove could serve as a vector to its further invasion of natural habitat it is recommended to be removed. At this time, however, it poses no specific risk that should necessitate its removal. The plant also grows on the western property in a drainage located on the southern border of the property, and also on the east facing slope near the northern border.

African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) was identified on the western property. The plant is considered a "moderate" alert species on the Cal-IPC inventory. The plant occurs in a few scattered areas of the southern portion of the western property and in one area of disturbed soil near the ridge that is the highest point of the property.

Spiny emex (*Emex spinosa*) is a non-native invasive weed that occurs on the edges of the eastern property mostly on the adjacent privately owned open space land. The plant is considered a "moderate" alert species on the Cal-IPC inventory. The plant is localized on a ridge located on the northern portion of the eastern property and is apparently extending into adjacent areas.

Three non-native plants considered "limited" by Cal-IPC included eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* ssp.), olive tree (*Olea europaea*) and Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*) were found in the Preserve. These species were found in low numbers and are not considered a risk to the Preserve and do not require immediate removal efforts.

A moderate alert rating on the Cal-IPC inventory signifies species that have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance.

A limited alert rating on the Cal-IPC inventory signifies species that are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

Treatment and removal of Tree-of heaven and African fountain grass is recommended on the western property to end proliferation of these two plants on the property. Spiny emex is also recommended for treatment and removal on the eastern property to cease the dispersal of the plant on the property and on adjacent properties. It is also recommended to create an educational program to inform neighbors of the threat of these three plant species. The eucalyptus, olive trees, and Peruvian peppertree found within the Preserve do not require immediate treatment. These plants will be monitored and if there is an increase in their numbers, removal efforts will be implemented.

References:

Bowman, R.H. 1967. *Soil Survey of the San Diego Area, California*, USDA, Soil Conservation Service.

CNPS. 2001. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (sixth edition). Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. x + 388pp.

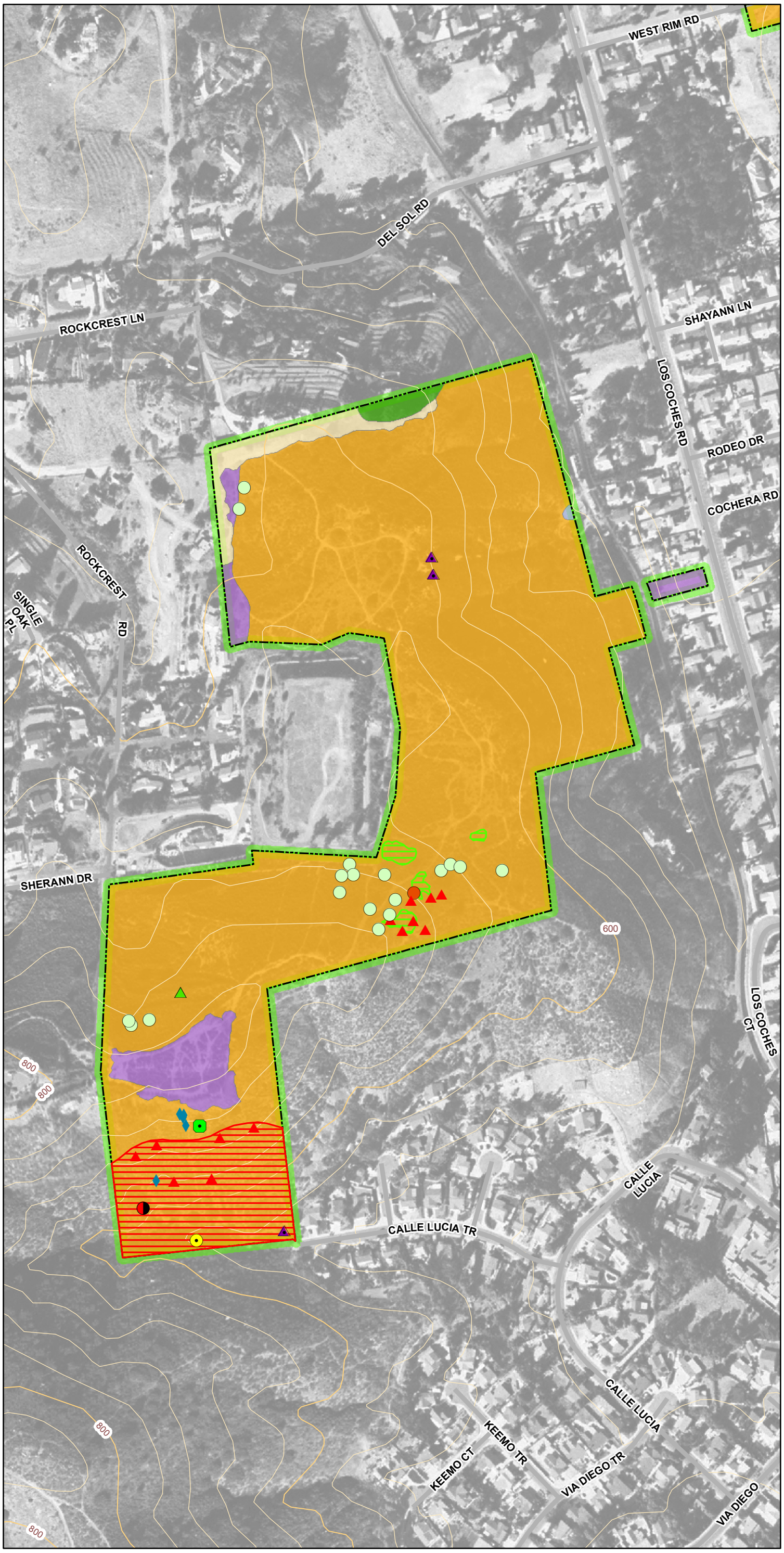
County of San Diego. *Guidelines for Determining Significance*. Biological Resources. Land Use and Environment Group. Department of Planning and Land Use. Department of Public Works. 2006.

Hickman, J.C. 1993, *The Jepson Manual: higher plants of California*, University of California Press, London, England 1400 pp.

Holland, Robert F. Ph.D. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California.* 1986. State of California, Department of Fish and Game. 156pp.

Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County – Based on Holland's Descriptions/ Modified Holland Classification System. Suggested by Thomas Oberbauer. 1996.

Figure 1 Vegetation Communities, Special Status Plants, and Plants of Note



Lakeside Linkage Open Space Preserve

Western Property

Vegetation Observations (point features)

- Ailanthus altissima
- Castilleja exserta
- Dichelostemma brodiaea
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Lycium andersonii
- Malosma laurina
- Olea europaea
- Opuntia littoralis
- Pennisetum setaceum
- Pentagramma triangularis
- Platanus racemosa
- Rhamnus crocea
- Rhamnus ilicifolia
- Schinus molle
- Viguiera laciniata

Vegetation Observations (area features)

- Ailanthus altissima
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Opuntia littoralis
- Rhamnus crocea
- Viguiera laciniata

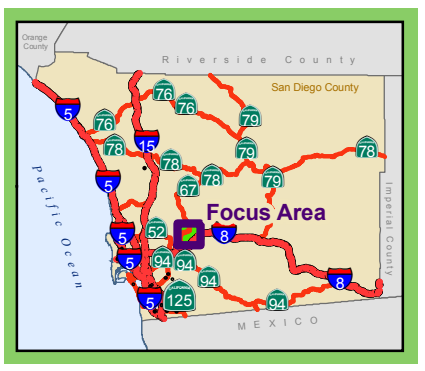
Vegetation Communities (area features)

- Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Habitat
- Non-native Grassland
- Ornamentals
- Urban / Developed

- Fence
- Lakeside Linkage Boundary
- Road
- Elevation Contours (40')
- Index Contours (200')

0 125 250 500 Feet

Scale: 1:3,600
1 inch equals 300 feet



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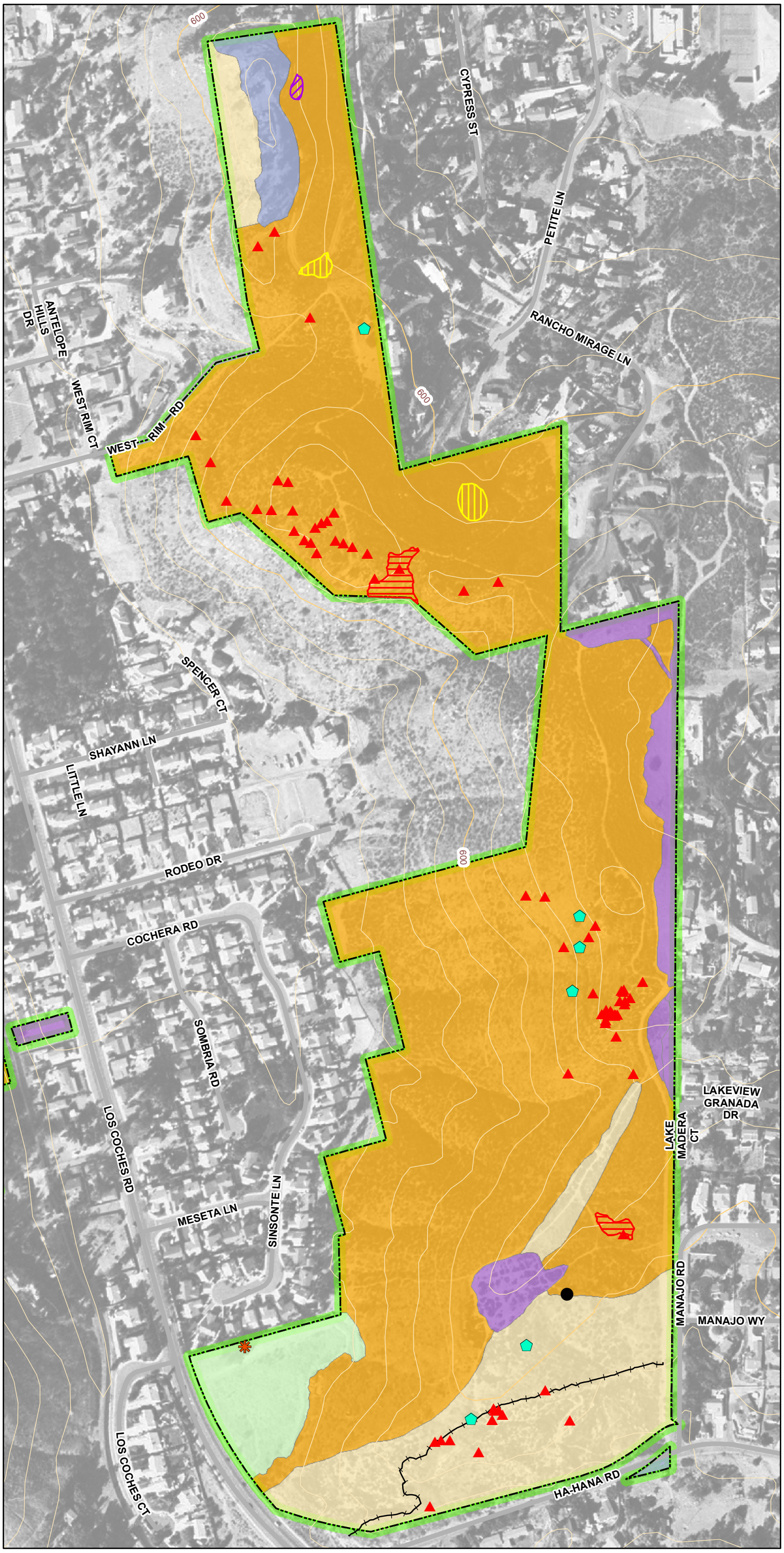
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Figure 2 Vegetation Communities, Special Status Plants, and Plants of Note



Lakeside Linkage Open Space Preserve

Central Property

Vegetation Observations (point features)

- Ailanthus altissima
- Castilleja exserta
- Dichelostemma brodiaea
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Lycium andersonii
- Malosma laurina
- Olea europaea
- Opuntia littoralis
- Pennisetum setaceum
- Pentagramma triangularis
- Platanus racemosa
- Rhamnus crocea
- Rhamnus ilicifolia
- Schinus molle
- Viguiera laciniata

Vegetation Observations (area features)

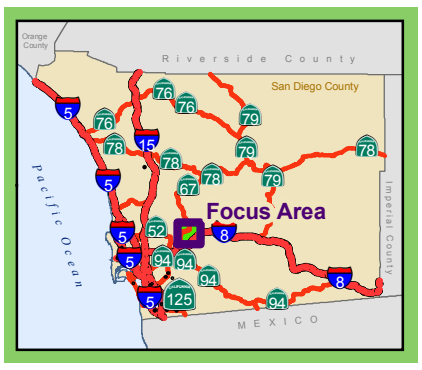
- Ailanthus altissima
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Opuntia littoralis
- Rhamnus crocea
- Viguiera laciniata

Vegetation Communities (area features)

- Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Habitat
- Non-native Grassland
- Ornamentals
- Urban / Developed
- Fence
- Lakeside Linkage Boundary
- Road
- Elevation Contours (40')
- Index Contours (200')

0 125 250 500 Feet

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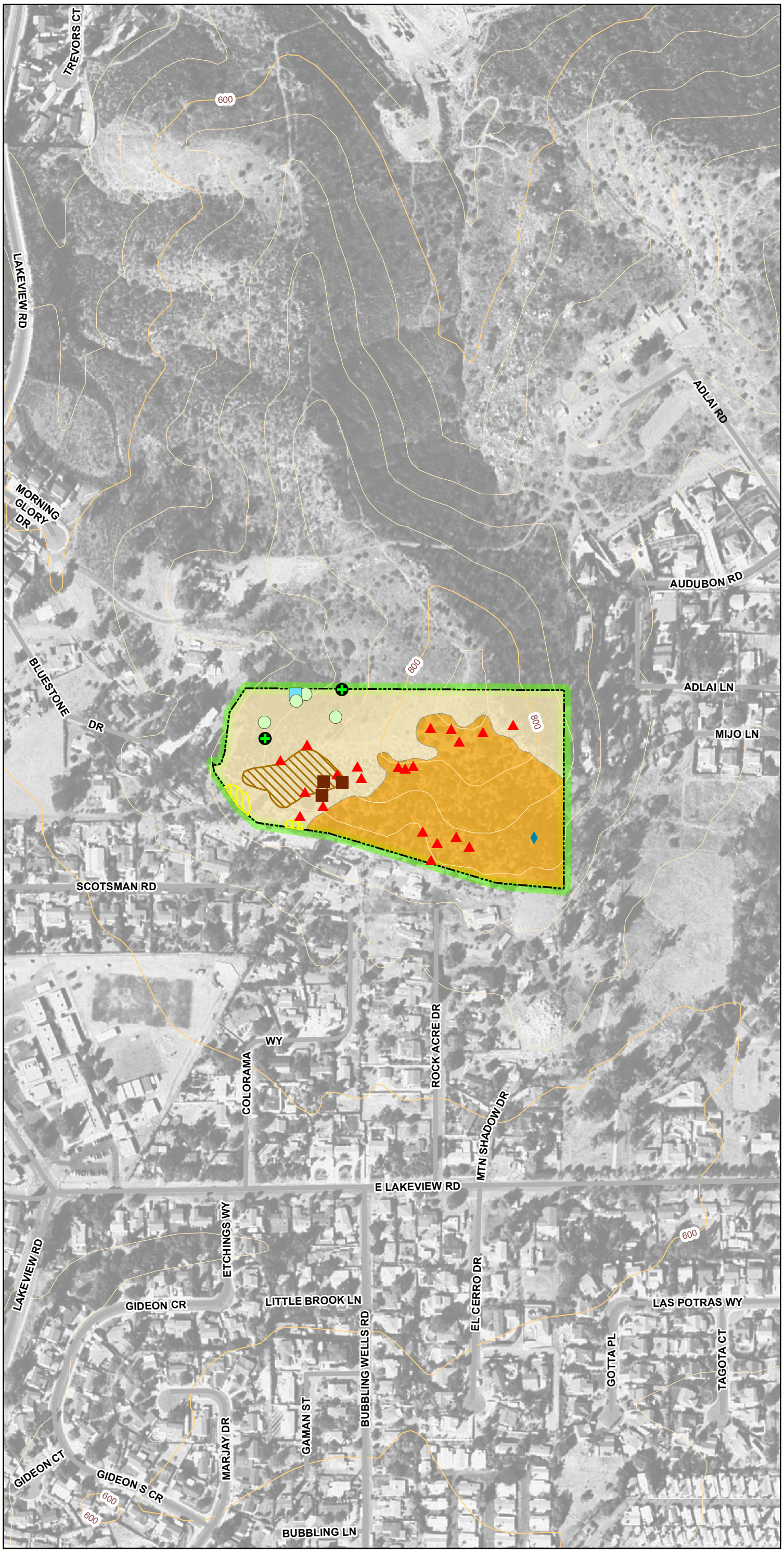
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Figure 3 Vegetation Communities, Special Status Plants, and Plants of Note



Lakeside Linkage Open Space Preserve

Eastern Property

Vegetation Observations (point features)

- Ailanthus altissima
- Castilleja exserta
- Dichelostemma brodiaea
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Lycium andersonii
- Malosma laurina
- Olea europaea
- Opuntia littoralis
- Pennisetum setaceum
- Pentagramma triangularis
- Platanus racemosa
- Rhamnus crocea
- Rhamnus ilicifolia
- Schinus molle
- Viguiera laciniata

Vegetation Observations (area features)

- Ailanthus altissima
- Eucalyptus sp.
- Opuntia littoralis
- Rhamnus crocea
- Viguiera laciniata

Vegetation Communities (area features)

- Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Diegan CSS
- Disturbed Habitat
- Non-native Grassland
- Ornamentals
- Urban / Developed
- Fence
- Lakeside Linkage Boundary
- Road
- Elevation Contours (40')
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Appendix A
Lakeside Linkage Combined Plant List

Agave sp.
Ailanthus altissima (tree-of-heaven)* Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Amsinckia menziesii var. *intermedia* (rancher's fiddleneck)
Apiastrum angustifolium (mock parsley)
Aristida purpurea (three-awn) Native perennial grass.
Artemisia californica (California sagebrush)
Avena barbata (slender wild oat)* Annual grass. Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Baccharis sarothroides (broom baccharis)
Bromus diandrus (ripgut brome)* Annual grass. Cal-IPC List: moderate impacts.
Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens* (foxtail chess/ red brome)* Annual grass. Cal-IPC: high impacts.
Calochortus weedii var. *w.* (Weed's mariposa lily)
Calystegia macrostegia (morning-glory)
Camissonia bistorta (California sun-cup)
Carduus pycnocephalus (Italian thistle)* Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Castilleja affinis ssp. *a.* (coast paintbrush)
Centaurea melitensis (tocalote)* Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Chamaesyce polycarpa (small-seed sandmat)
Chlorogalum parviflorum (small-flower soap-plant/ amole)
Claytonia perfoliata (miner's lettuce)
Clematis pauciflora (small-leaved/ ropevine clematis)
Crassula connata (pygmyweed)
Croton setigerus (doveweed)
Cryptantha sp. (forget-me-not)
Cuscuta californica (California dodder)
Cylindropuntia prolifera (coast cholla)
Cytisus scoparius (Scotch broom)* Planted. Cal-IPC: high impacts.
Datura wrightii (western jimson weed)
Dichelostemma capitatum ssp. *c.* (blue dicks/ wild hyacinth)
Dudleya pulverulenta (chalk dudleya)
Emex spinosa (spiny emex)* Cal-IPC List: moderate impacts, spreading rapidly in southern California.
Encelia californica (California encelia/ bush sunflower)
Eriastrum sapphirinum (woolly-star)
Eriogonum fasciculatum (California buckwheat)
Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. *c.* (long-stem golden-yarrow)
Erodium cicutarium (red-stem filaree)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts.

Eucalyptus sp. (smooth-barked gum)*
Fraxinus velutina (velvet ash)
Galium angustifolium (bedstraw)
Gnaphalium sp. (cudweed/ everlasting)
Gutierrezia sp. (snakeweed/ matchweed)
Hazardia squarrosa (saw-toothed goldenbush)
Hesperoyucca whipplei (chaparral candle)
Hirschfeldia incana (short-pod mustard)* Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Hypochaeris glabra (smooth cat's-ear)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts.
Lasthenia sp. (goldfields)
Lotus scoparius (deerweed)
Lotus strigosus (Bishop's lotus)
Lupinus hirsutissimus (stinging lupine)
Lycium andersonii (box-thorn/ waterjacket)
Malacothamnus fasciculatus (chaparral bushmallow)
Malosma laurina (laurel sumac)
Marah macrocarpus var. *m.* (wild-cucumber)
Marrubium vulgare (horehound)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts.
Melica frutescens (tall melic) Native perennial grass, voucher collected.
Microseris sp.
Mimulus aurantiacus (bush monkey-flower)
Mirabilis laevis var. *crassifolia* (coastal wishbone plant)
Navarretia hamata (skunkweed)
Nicotiana glauca (tree tobacco)* Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Olea europaea (olive)* Cal-IPC List: limited impacts.
Opuntia ficus-indica (mission prickly-pear/ Indian fig) Cultivated world-wide, native range unknown.
Opuntia littoralis (coast prickly-pear) voucher collected.
Opuntia spp. planted.
Pectocarya penicillata (winged pectocarya)
Pellaea mucronata var. *m.* (bird's foot fern)
Pennisetum setaceum (African fountain grass)* perennial. Cal-IPC: moderate impacts.
Penstemon spectabilis var. *s.* (showy penstemon)
Pentagramma triangularis (goldenback fern) voucher collected.
Phacelia cicutaria var. *hispida* (caterpillar phacelia)
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island date palm)* planted. Cal-IPC: limited impacts.
Pinus radiata (Monterey pine) planted. Native to Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo counties, Baja, Guadalupe Island. CNPS: List 1B/ RED 3-3-2.
Plagiobothrys sp. (popcornflower)
Platanus racemosa (western sycamore)
Porophyllum gracile (odora)

Pterostegia drymarioides (granny's hairnet)
Rhamnus crocea (spiny redberry)
Raphanus sativus (wild radish)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts.
Salvia apiana (white sage)
Sambucus mexicana (blue elderberry)
Sarcostemma cynanchoides ssp. *hartwegii* (climbing milkweed)
Schinus molle (Peruvian pepper tree)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts. Sometimes called California pepper tree.
Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree)* Cal-IPC: limited impacts.
Schismus sp. (Mediterranean grass)* annual grass. Cal-IPC List: limited impacts.
Scrophularia californica ssp. *floribunda* (California bee plant/ figwort)
Selaginella bigelovii (Bigelow's spike-moss)
Solanum douglasii (Douglas' nightshade)
Solanum nigrum (black nightshade)*
Stephanomeria virgata ssp. *pleurocarpa* (tall wreath-plant)
Stylocline gnaphaloides (everlasting nest-straw)
Toxicodendron diversilobium (western poison oak)
Urtica urens (dwarf nettle)*
Viguiera laciniata (San Diego sunflower) County List D. CNPS: List 4/ RED 1-2-1.
Washingtonia robusta (Mexican fan palm/ sky duster)* planted. Cal-IPC: moderate impacts, spreading in southern California. Native to nw Mexico, Baja.

* non-native

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