



Photograph 1: Representative photograph of disturbed/ruderal (foreground) and eucalyptus stand (background).



Photograph 2: Representative photograph of mule fat scrub.



Photograph 3: Representative photograph of disturbed/ruderal (foreground) and California walnut woodland (background).



Photograph 4: Representative photograph of southern willow scrub.



Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2007.

Figure 4
Site D
Site Photographs



Table 2**Plant Communities**

Plant Community	CNDDDB^a Code	Existing Acres
Developed	N/A	0.3
Disturbed/Ruderal	N/A	20.4
Eucalyptus Stand/Disturbed	N/A	3.6
Mule Fat Scrub	63.510.00	2.8
Ruderal/Goldenbush Scrub	N/A	0.9
Southern Willow Scrub	61.208.00	0.3
California Walnut Woodland	72.100.01	1.5
California Walnut Woodland/Disturbed	72.100.01/N/A	0.6
TOTAL		30.4

^a CDFG, CNDDDB Classification System

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2007

3.2.2 Disturbed/Ruderal (N/A)

Disturbed areas either do not support any plant species or contain sparse, predominantly non-native weedy species. Ruderal areas typically consist of more dense non-native weedy species that readily colonize disturbed ground. Disturbed areas had been recently disked, supporting sparse vegetation. Ruderal areas were dominated by black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). Additional species include wild oat (*Avena* sp.), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), doveweed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), jimson weed (*Datura* sp.), and pigweed (*Amaranthus* sp.). A total of 20.4 acres of disturbed/ruderal were mapped within the study area.

3.2.3 Eucalyptus Stand/Disturbed (N/A)

Within the study area, eucalyptus stand/disturbed is dominated by eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). Areas surrounding the eucalyptus are disturbed, having been recently disked, and support sparse vegetation composed of non-native weedy species. A total of 3.6 acres of eucalyptus stand/disturbed were mapped within the study area.

3.2.4 Mule Fat Scrub (63.510.00)

Mule fat scrub occurs along the on-site stream channels and is characterized by tall, herbaceous riparian scrub dominated by mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Additional species include cattail (*Typha* sp.), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), poison

oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). A total of 2.8 acres of mule fat scrub were mapped within the study area.

3.2.5 Ruderal/Goldenbush Scrub (N/A)

Ruderal/goldenbush scrub was mapped as being predominantly ruderal, dominated by brome grasses, with a local concentration of coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*). Additional species include pigweed, milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), morning glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). A total of 0.9 acre of ruderal/goldenbush scrub was mapped within the study area.

3.2.6 Southern Willow Scrub (61.208.00)

Southern willow scrub is a riparian community that requires repeated flooding. This community is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black willow (*Salix nigra*). Additional species include mule fat. A total of 0.3 acre of southern willow scrub was mapped within the study area.

3.2.7 California Walnut Woodland (72.100.01)

California walnut woodland typically occurs on north-facing slopes and along riparian corridors. This community is dominated by southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*). Additional species include poison oak and coyote brush. A total of 1.5 acres of California walnut woodland were mapped within the study area.

3.2.8 California Walnut Woodland/Disturbed (72.100.01/N/A)

Within this community, areas surrounding the walnut trees are disturbed and support sparse vegetation composed of non-native weedy species. A total of 0.6 acre of California walnut woodland/disturbed was mapped within the study area.

3.3 GENERAL PLANT INVENTORY

The plant communities discussed above are composed of numerous plant species. Observations regarding the plant species present were made during all field visits to the study area. All plant species observed during surveys are indicated in Appendix B *Floral and Faunal Compendium*. Sensitive plant species occurring or potentially occurring within the study area are discussed in Section 3.7.3, Sensitive Plant Species.

3.3.1 Tree Inventory

Pursuant to the City of Diamond Bar's tree ordinance, an assessment of native oak, willow, sycamore, and walnut trees was conducted within the grading limits of the study area. A total of 75 southern California black walnut, six willow, and two coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees that met the size requirements of the tree ordinance were counted, recorded, and assessed (Figure 6, *Tree Location Map*, on page 21). All trees within the study area were found to be in fair to good condition physiologically, structurally, and aesthetically. The majority of the trees observed are located near the southeastern border of the study area. A complete copy of the tree report prepared by PCR can be found under separate cover in PCR's *Tree Survey Report* (PCR 2007a).

3.4 WILDLIFE POPULATIONS

The plant communities discussed above provide wildlife habitat. While a few wildlife species are entirely dependent on a single natural community, the entire mosaic of all the natural communities within the study area and adjoining areas constitutes a functional ecosystem for a variety of wildlife species, both within the study area and as part of the regional ecosystem. Following are discussions of wildlife populations within the study area, segregated by taxonomic group. Representative examples of each taxonomic group either observed or expected within the study area are provided. Wildlife species observed, as well as those expected to occur, within the study area are indicated in Appendix B, *Floral and Faunal Compendium*. Sensitive wildlife species occurring or potentially occurring are discussed further in Section 3.7.4, Sensitive Wildlife Species.

3.4.1 Amphibians

The potential presence of amphibians varies greatly between habitats within the study area. Terrestrial species may or may not require standing water for reproduction. Terrestrial species avoid desiccation by burrowing underground; within crevices in trees, rocks, and logs; and under stones and surface litter during the day and dry seasons. Due to their secretive nature, terrestrial amphibians are rarely observed, but may be quite abundant if conditions are favorable. Aquatic amphibians are dependent on standing or flowing water for reproduction. Such habitats include fresh water marshes and open water (reservoirs, permanent and temporary pools and ponds, and perennial streams). Many aquatic amphibians will utilize temporary pools as nesting sites. These pools are temporary in duration and form following winter and spring rains common to southern California. The study area has the potential to support a variety of amphibians in the moister woodland areas and drainage bottoms. No amphibians were observed within the study area. A number of species have potential to be resident within the study area and including garden slender salamander (*Batrachoseps pacificus major*), California toad (*Bufo boreas halophilus*), and Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*). None of these species are considered sensitive.

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