

Photographs

Photograph 2-1

Pond 8 – The wetland area remained dry all season, except for a small man-made hole that ponded to a depth of 30 cm, in March 2007 (inset).



Photograph 2-2

Pond 5 – Maximum ponding in March 2007, showing extensive *Eleocharis macrostachya* beds over the entire inundated area.



Photograph 2-3

Pond 10 – View of pond at maximum depth in March 2007. California tiger salamander larvae were found in this pond.



Photograph 2-4

Pond 10 – View along vegetation transect to quantify percent cover of dominant plants - mostly *Eleocharis macrostachya* and *Distichlis spicata* at this site.



Photograph 2-5

Pond 10 – Sampling for invertebrates (L) and water quality (R)



Photograph 2-6

Pond 56 – View of pond at maximum depth in March 2007 with *Eleocharis macrostachya* beds covering the inundated area.



Photograph 2-7

Pond 101 E – View of pond at maximum depth in March 2007. Very little vegetation developed this year in this wetland, because of a very short inundation period.



Photograph 3-1
CTP Pilot Study Site: Sand gilia plants in bloom.



Photograph 3-2
CTP Pilot Study Site: View of an area with high density of sand gilia and Monterey spineflower.



Photograph 3-3

CTP Pilot Study Site: South perimeter access route comprised mostly of dense cover non-native annual grasses.



Photograph 3-4

CTP Pilot Study Site: West perimeter access route comprised mostly of dense cover of non-native annual grasses.



Photograph 3-5

CTP Pilot Study Site: View of the chaparral burn area, with medium density cover of non-native annual grasses, as well as sand gilia and Monterey spineflower patches.



Photograph 3-6

CTP Pilot Study Site: Location of Well Number MW-01 in sensitive habitat area containing Monterey spineflower.



Photograph 3-7

CTP Pilot Study Site: View of well access area through a sandmat manzanita patch (above). Some plants may have been impacted by vehicles driving this access route (below).



Photograph 3-8

CTP Pilot Study Site: Location of well IW-10, in a stand of coastal sage scrub (top). The brush had to be cut back to allow access to the well location (bottom). No HMP shrubs or annual plants were present in this area.



Photograph 4-1

MRS-16: View of the burned site in the fall of 2006, before the start of the rainy season.



Photograph 4-2

MRS-16: View of site in early spring with plant germination and shrub re-growth.



Photograph 4-3

MRS-16: An area with invasive annual grasses at high density (greater than 25% cover)



Photograph 4-4

MRS-16: An area with invasive annual grasses at medium density (5-25% cover)



Photograph 4-5

MRS-16: An area with invasive annual grasses at low density (less than 5% cover)



Photograph 5-1

2007 Burn Area: Transect T2 – Early seral stage chaparral with Monterey Ceanothus and shaggy-barked manzanita as co-dominants.



Photograph 5-2

2007 Burn Area: Transect T7 – Intermediate aged chaparral, with shaggy-barked manzanita as a dominant species.



Photograph 5-3

2007 Burn Area: Transect T8 - Mature chaparral, dominated by shaggy-barked manzanita.



Photograph 5-4

2007 Burn Area: Transect T12 – A short-statured chaparral stand with high diversity of shrub cover and high herbaceous percent cover. Shaggy-bark is the dominant Manzanita. This was the only location where the HMP shrub Eastwood's golden fleece (*Ericameria fasciculata*) was recorded in the vicinity.



Photograph 7-1

Fusilade Treatment Plots: View of Broadway fuel break Fusilade -treated plot above the purple flag.



Photograph 7-2

Fusilade Treatment Plots: View of Broadway fuel break treated plot (below purple flag) with visibly lower grass density, adjacent to untreated plot (above purple flag)



Photograph 7-3

Fusilade Treatment Plots: FONR Fusilade Plot 1, treated (red color)



Photograph 7-4

Fusilade Treatment Plots: FONR Fusilade Plot 1, untreated.



Photograph 7-5

Fusilade Treatment Plots: FONR Fusilade plot 2, treated (red color) and untreated side by side



Photograph 7-6
Fusilade Treatment Plots: FONR Fusilade plot 3, treated (red color)



Photograph 7-7
Fusilade Treatment Plots: FONR Fusilade plot 3, untreated (red color)



Photograph 8-1

Juvenile California Tiger Salamander found on MRS-16 in January 2007. It was found underneath a downed log, 1-2 weeks after a rain event.



Photograph 8-2

Relocation area for the CTS found above. Site is Pond 8, approximately 0.5 mile (0.75km) from encounter site. The CTS was placed within a ground squirrel burrow (inset).

