Photographs

Photograph 2-1
HA-18 remediation area – View of intact maritime chaparral (background) and disturbed areas with iceplant.

Photograph 2-2
HA-18 remediation area – View of maritime chaparral, oaks, and open areas where Monterey spineflower was found.

Photograph 2-3

HA-22 remediation area – View of maritime chaparral habitat where remediation areas are located. Monterey spineflower was found in this area.

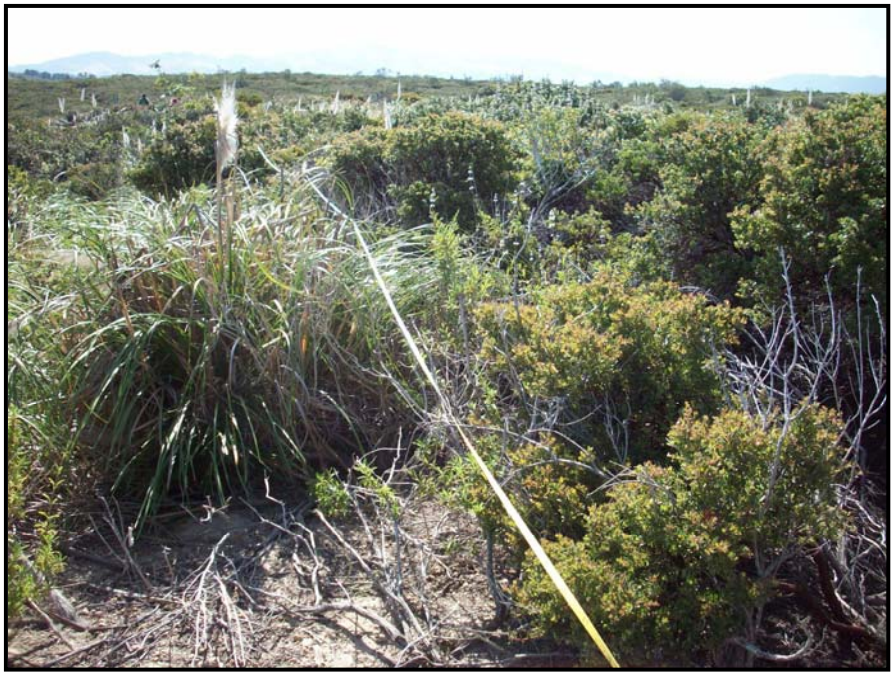
Photograph 2-4

HA-26 remediation area – View of the vegetation typical of this range, consisting of disturbed maritime chaparral, jubata grass, and open areas.

Photograph 2-5
HA-27 remediation area – Typical view of the higher quality portion of the range with maritime chaparral and jubata (pampas) grass.

Photograph 2-6
HA-27A remediation area – View of the disturbed ruderal grassland and pampas grass (fore- and mid-ground). Intact stands of maritime chaparral in the background.

Photograph 2-7
HA-29 remediation area – View of disturbed maritime chaparral with pampas grass at the north end of the range.



Photograph 2-8
HA-33 remediation area – View of disturbed bare ground in the soil remediation area.

Photograph 2-9
HA-34 remediation area – View of maritime chaparral on steep slopes at the upper (west) end of the range.

Photograph 2-10
HA-36 remediation area – View of transect location in intact chaparral north of the remediation area.

Photograph 2-11

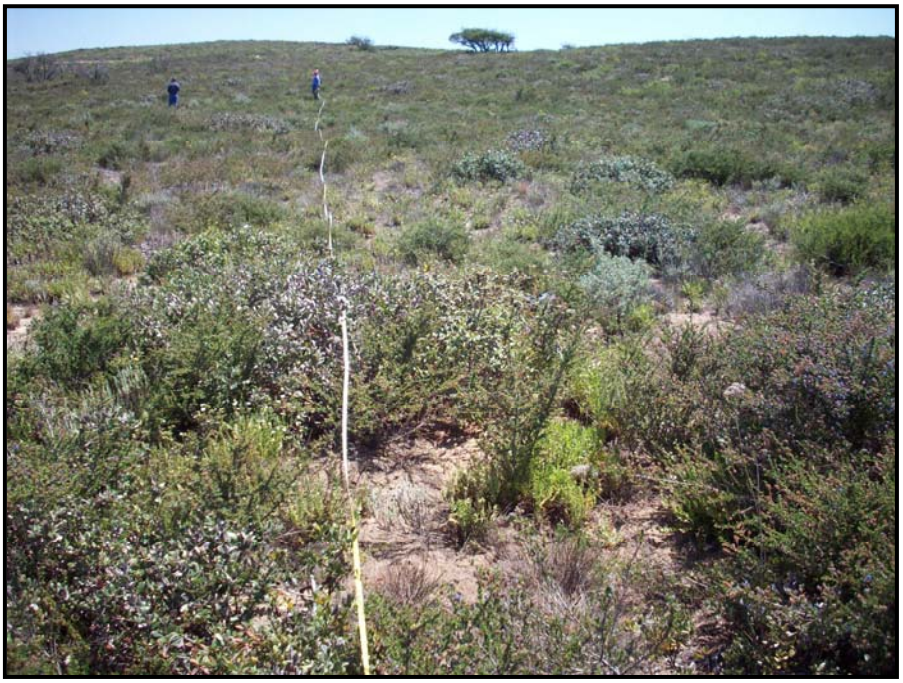
HA-37 remediation area – View of maritime chaparral at the west side of the remediation area (above) and disturbed flat land on the northeast side of the range (below)

Photograph 2-12

HA-39/40 remediation area – View of main remediation area on slope between the oak tree line and bottom of slope (top); View across this slope looking from west to east (middle); View of a transect line through a small remediation area in flat land (below)

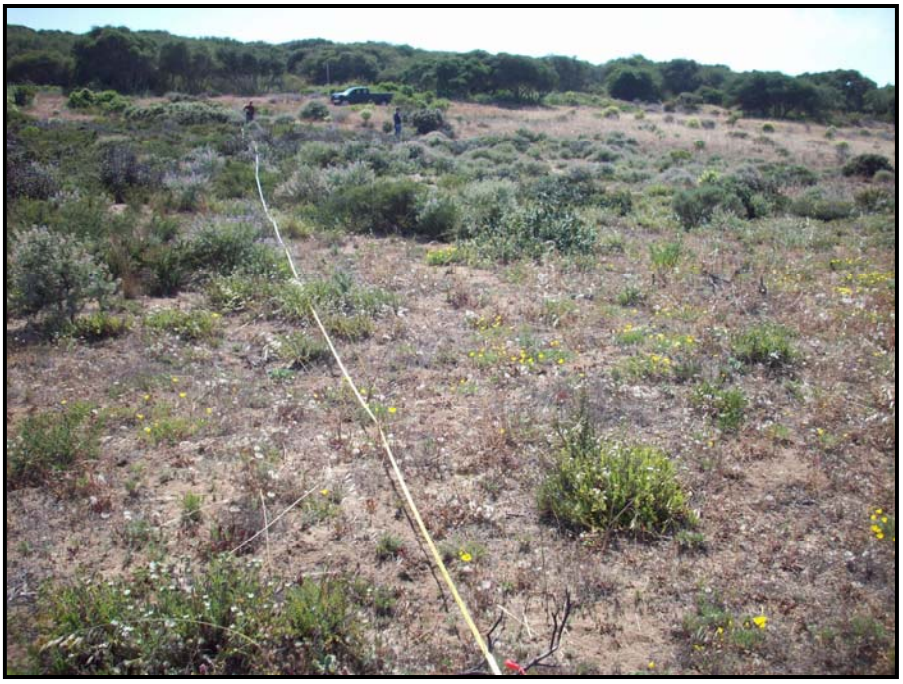
Photograph 2-13

HA-44 remediation area – View of transect through the remediation area, the vegetation consisting of five-year old, previously burned maritime chaparral.



Photograph 2-14

HA-48 remediation area – View of transect near one of the several small (less than one-acre) remediation areas, the vegetation consisting of five-year old, previously burned, mixed maritime chaparral, coastal scrub and grasslands.



Photograph 3-1

CTP Pilot Study Site– View of area which had high sand gilia and Monterey spineflower density in 2007. No sand gilia were found here in 2008, consistent with the pattern of reduced Fort Ord annual plant abundance most likely related to low annual rainfall.

Photograph 3-2

CTP Pilot Study Site– South perimeter access route in September 2007. The route has lower density of annual grasses and forbs compared to the previous year, due to concentrated use for access and staging.

Photograph 3-3
CTP Pilot Study Site– West perimeter access route in September 2007. The route has lower density of annual grasses compared to the previous year, due to concentrated use for access and staging.

Photograph 3-4
CTP Pilot Study Site– View of the chaparral burn area, with similar cover of annual grasses as in the previous year.

Photograph 3-5

CTP Pilot Study Site– Location of well IW-02 (in background) taken from the north end of the access route. Monterey spineflower was present in 2007 throughout this route.

Photograph 3-6

CTP Pilot Study Site– View of piping along the perimeter road. Inset shows high density Monterey spineflower in depressions made by the piping.

Photograph 3-7
CTP Pilot Study Site– View of access route to well IW-02. Impacted sandmat manzanita will takes some years to recover. Monterey spineflower was found throughout the area

Photograph 3-8
CTP Pilot Study Site– View of access route to well IW-01. Coastal scrub has not yet regenerated significantly in the 20 x 30-ft area of the well.

Photograph 4-1

Burn Unit 22 – View of location of Transect 13. This is a disturbed, young seral stage chaparral stand of on the west side of Burn Unit 22, that is dominated by shaggy-barked manzanita, and secondarily by the low-growing sandmat manzanita.

Photograph 4-2

Burn Unit 22 – View of the east side of Burn Unit 22 from Watkins Gate Road, in the area of Transects 14 and 15. This is on the west side of Burn Unit 22, a young seral stage stand with the co-dominant shrubs, shaggy-barked manzanita and sandmat manzanita, along with a variety of early seral species.

Photograph 4-3

Burn Unit 22 – View of the south side of Burn Unit 22, in the area of Transect 26. This is a dense, intermediate-aged stand dominated by shaggy-barked manzanita and chamise, with low percent cover of several other species.

Photograph 4-4

Burn Unit 18 - View from the north side looking south. The site is dominated by maritime chaparral stands of varying species composition and age, with sandmat manzanita and shaggy-barked manzanita as the two dominant species over the site. Open sandy areas such as the low-lying drainage shown in the photo, comprise high quality habitat for the HMP annual species: sand gilia, Monterey spineflower, and Seaside bird's beak.

Photograph 4-5
Burn Units 18 and 22 – Seaside bird's beak population (above) and sand gilia and Monterey spineflower plants (below), all of which were present on both Burn Units.

Photograph 4-6
Burn Unit 18, Transect 25 – A low-diversity, intermediate-mature aged stand of chaparral with the co-dominant shrub species, sandmat manzanita and chamise.

Photograph 4-7
Burn Unit 18, Transect 32 – A low-diversity, intermediate-mature aged stand of chaparral with the co-dominant shrub species, sandmat manzanita and shaggy-barked manzanita.

Photograph 6-1

Yadon's Piperia in 2008 in Parcel E29b.3.1 – A total of 34 plants was present in a 0.2 acre area of Monterey pine forest habitat within this parcel, which is due to be transferred to Monterey County in 2009.