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Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Waters La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Feasibility Study

La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California

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ACRONYMS

ACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LSA	Lake and Streambed Alteration
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWP	Nationwide Permit
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PRISM	Parameter-Elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model
RHA	Rivers and Harbors Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWANCC	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County
TNW	Traditional Navigable Waters
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VNLC	Vollmar Natural Lands Consulting
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements

Note: for National Wetlands Inventory habitat acronym definitions, see the following website:
https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/decoders/wetlands.aspx

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the methods and results of the delineation of potential jurisdictional Waters of the United States and/or State of California within proposed project sites associated with the La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study. The project sites are within the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve (Preserve), located within central San Mateo County (**Figure 1**), and is owned and managed by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (MROSD). The delineation was conducted within four separate project sites (study area) within the Preserve, in order to identify and map any potentially jurisdictional Waters within the sites. The delineation was conducted by staff from Vollmar Natural Lands Consulting (VNLC) on behalf of MROSD, which is carrying out the projects. The proposed projects involve the following primary activities:

1. A potential new parking for equestrian trailers and future expansion for vehicles when use of the existing Sears Ranch Road lot exceeds its capacity. The project area is referred as "Site B" and is in the Sears Ranch Road area near the existing parking lot, as described in more detail below.
2. A potential new picnic area and family-friendly equestrian area, including interpretive amenities. This project area is referred to as "Site C."
3. Addition of a small parking lot with trailhead access and restroom facilities. This project area is referred to as "Site D."
4. Replacement of a dilapidated bridge along a trail that crosses La Honda Creek. This project area is simply referred to as the "Bridge Site."

All Waters delineated within the study area may be subject to federal jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and may also be subject to State jurisdiction by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and/or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) through state regulations. The results of this delineation are preliminary and must be reviewed and verified in writing by the ACOE to be considered an official delineation.

The delineation resulted in the documentation of a total of 0.433 acre of potentially jurisdictional Waters, consisting of 0.226 acre of wetlands and 0.044 acre of other Waters, and including habitats that are likely only jurisdictional at the State level as well as habitats that would also be jurisdictional at the federal level. In addition, the delineation resulted in the documentation of 0.079 acre of riparian habitat that lies above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of stream habitat.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Extent and Location of Study Area

The Preserve lies in the outskirts of the Town of La Honda and is bounded by State Highway 84. The study area is comprised of four distinct project areas within the Preserve, encompassing a total of 20.9 acres (**Figure 2**). The southern-most and largest of the four sites is Site B, which consists of B2 and B3, two adjacent sites near the existing parking lot at the Preserve's southern entrance. Site B2 is 6.6 acres and Site B3 is 2.0 acres, and one of them would be chosen as the new parking area (see above). From Highway 84, Site B can be accessed by heading north from Sears Ranch Road near the western edge of "downtown" La Honda, and continuing 0.44 mile from the highway intersection (**Figure 2**). Sites C1 and C2 are 3.9 acres and 5.1 acres, respectively, and one of them will be chosen as a picnic area and/or the equestrian area. Site C is bisected by Harrington Creek Trail, approximately 0.8 mile north of Site B and the existing parking lot that is located at the northern terminus of Sears Ranch Road. The 2.9-acre Site D is near the central western portion of the Preserve and is immediately adjacent to and accessible from Highway 84. The 0.4-acre Bridge Site is west of Site D and is accessible via an earthen trail. All of the project sites are mapped on the La Honda 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle within the San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant (no township, range, or section designations) (**Figure 2**). The project sites boundaries are shown in detail in **Figure 3**, **Section 5.1**.

Legend

- Selected Major Stream
- Highway
- Study Area Boundaries
- Midpen Preserve
- Other Public or Preserved Land
- Water Body
- Watershed Boundary (HUC 12)
- Urbanized Area
- County Boundary

Data Sources: Midpen, 2022, 2020 | CPAD, 2016
USGS, Various | GAP, 1998 | VNLC, 2022
GAP Analysis Project, 1998 | TIGER, 2012
GIS/Cartography by: Jake Schweitzer, May 2022
Map File: Vicinity_534_A-P_2022-0513.mxd

FIGURE 1
Regional Vicinity Map

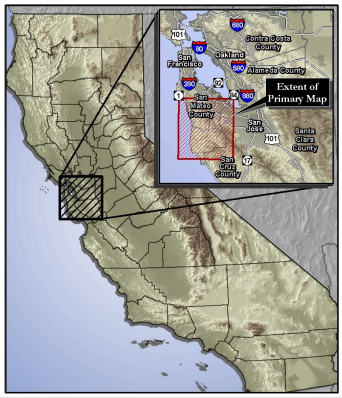
La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study
La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California

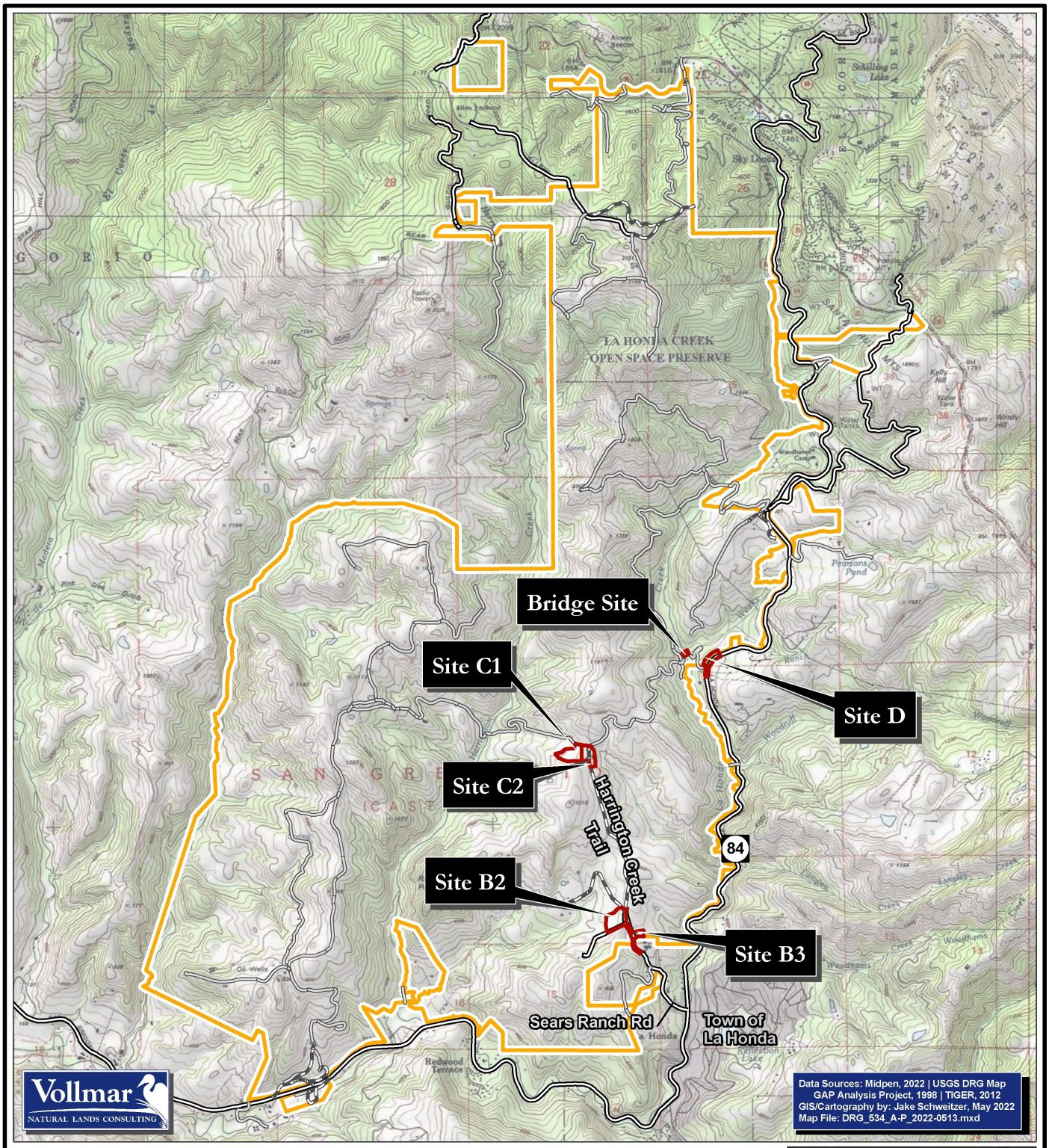
N W E S

1:200,000

0 2 4 Km

0 1 2 4 Miles





Legend

- Project Site Boundaries
- La Honda Creek Preserve Boundary

Roads and Trails

- Paved Highway or Road
- Unpaved All-Season Road
- Unpaved Seasonal Road

Note: Image conforms to Polyconic projection, NAD1927

FIGURE 2
USGS Topographic Map

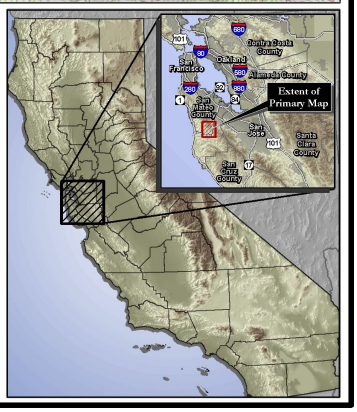
La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study
La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California

N
W E
S

1:47,520
(1 in. = 0.75 mile at letter-sized layout)

0 0.75 1.5 Km

0 0.75 1.5 Miles



2.2 General Setting of Study Area

The study area is situated within rolling to steep hills in the Santa Cruz Mountains, in the Central Coast Ranges. Elevation ranges from approximately 630 to 890 feet above sea level (USGS 2018), with the lowest elevation occurring within the Bridge project site and the highest elevation occurring within Site C2. Being just over six air miles from the Pacific Ocean, the region is considered to be within the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region as mapped by the ACOE (ACOE 2010). Climate within the region is described below.

The predominant plant communities within the study area are non-native annual and perennial grasslands; coastal scrub; and mixed hardwood and conifer forest. Both the Site B and Site C sites occur within predominantly grassland habitats that are bounded by coastal scrub. Site D follows a Eucalyptus windbreak backed up to mixed evergreen forest and scrub, while the Bridge Site lies within a stream canyon that is cloaked in a mosaic of mixed evergreen forest and Redwood forest along La Honda Creek.

2.2.1 Land Use

Consistent with the primary objectives set forth by the MROSD for grazing and recreation, land use in the vicinity of the study area is reflective of the Preserve's legacy as publically-accessible open space as well as a working cattle ranch. The Preserve encompasses a network of recreational trails and is dotted with structures such as barns, sheds, and watering stock ponds and troughs. The property is bounded and crisscrossed by a mix of barbed wire and wooden fences with steel tube gates. Land use in the study area includes conservation livestock grazing as well as low-impact recreational use. Land use surrounding the study area consists of additional preserve lands managed by MROSD and other entities as well as low density rural residential development associated with the Town of La Honda. Aside from fencing and the old bridge, infrastructure within the project sites is limited to a few old farm/ranch structures at Site C.

2.2.2 Watersheds

As shown in **Figure 1**, the study area straddles the San Gregorio Creek and La Honda Creek Watersheds, both of which are in turn contained within the Greater San Gregorio Creek watershed (USGS 2013). Specifically, Site D and the Bridge Site are within the La Honda Creek Watershed, and the latter site is immediately adjacent to the eponymous stream itself. Sites B and C both straddle the ridge that divides the two watersheds.

La Honda Creek is a tributary of San Gregorio Creek, flowing southward from the bridge and Site D along Highway 84. Ephemeral to seasonal streams conduct water from Site C1 and Site B3 southeastward toward La Honda Creek. La Honda Creek merges with San Gregorio Creek where the highway turns west, just south of La Honda and approximately one mile south of Site B (**Figure 2**). Overland flows within Site B2 and Site C1 are conducted via ephemeral drainages southwestward into Harrington Creek, a major tributary of San Gregorio Creek. In turn, San Gregorio Creek flows westward, discharging into the Pacific Ocean approximately eight miles west of its confluence with La Honda Creek.

2.2.3 Climate

The climate of the study area and surrounding vicinity is characterized by cool, wet winters and relatively warm summers that are arid but subject to frequent fog and moderate to high winds. The region is subject to high inter- and intra-annual variability in weather conditions, particularly with respect to precipitation. Being within the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region, the climate may be defined for floristic analyses as "coastal Mediterranean." On average, the area receives 31.5 inches of precipitation on an annual basis, with over 97 percent occurring during the "wet season," from October through April (PRISM 2022). However, because the study area is significantly influenced by coastal maritime weather

patterns, considerable moisture is available as fog through the "dry" summer season. In turn, the moisture serves to moderate temperatures, maintaining relatively cool average summer temperatures with minimal fluctuations. The average annual temperature in the area (from 1981 to 2010) is 54.0 degrees, and average monthly temperatures range from a low of 50.3 degrees Fahrenheit in December to a high of 64.6 degrees in September. The highest average monthly temperature is in September because summertime fog serves to suppress temperatures, such that June, July, and August experience average temperatures of only 60.0, 63.1, and 63.6 degrees, respectively (ibid).

The 2021-2022 wet season (from October through April), experienced lower than average precipitation and slightly higher than average temperatures. Specifically, total precipitation during the timeframe amounted to just under 79 percent of the 30-year normal (22.7 verses 28.9 inches), and temperatures were 101 percent of normal (54.2 versus 53.9 degrees). Moreover precipitation in particular was highly inconsistent, with October, December, and April all experiencing considerably higher than average rainfall, but January, February, and March all experiencing much lower than average rainfall. **Table 1** below presents the WETS analysis of weather for the timeframe prior to the first round of delineation surveys (more general climate analysis is provided by the PRISM data, which provides more complete data). The WETS analysis confirms that, overall, the region experienced "normal" precipitation, because exceptionally wet periods balanced out exceptionally dry periods, ultimately leading to conditions conducive to a wetland delineation. The timing of the precipitation in the three months leading up to the January survey (and ultimately April as well) was generally conducive to plant germination and growth, if not in a manner that supported vigorous growth. A large storm in late December was just in time to initiate germination of annual plants, which aided the growth that began following heavy rains in early November. Following a mid-winter drought in January and February, precipitation resumed in peak spring (April) to extend the plant blooming period.

TABLE 1. WETS Weather Analysis

Precipitation Data from the Last 30 Years (1991 – 2021) [1]			Recent Field Conditions Compared to Precipitation Data from the Last 30 Years, and Analysis [1]					
Date	**30th Percentile (inches)**	**70th Percentile (inches)**	**Date**	**Recorded Rainfall (inches)**	**Rainfall Condition Compared to Previous 30 years [2]**	**Numeric Condition Value [3]**	**Weighting Factor [4]**	**Product of Condition Value and Weighting Factor [5]**
Dec	2.15	5.97	Dec 2021	11.31	Wet	3	3	9
Nov	1.42	2.89	Nov 2021	0.84	Dry	1	2	2
Oct	0.38	0.48	Oct 2021	5.29	Wet	3	1	3
[1] Precipitation data is obtained from the Half Moon Bay, CA Weather Station [2] Below 30th percentile = dry; between 30th and 70th percentile = normal; above 70th percentile = wet. [3] Relative rainfall conditions are then translated to a numeric condition value, as follows: dry = 1, normal = 2, wet = 3. [4] Greater weight is given to the most recent month as this would most likely influence what hydrologic or vegetative characteristics are observed. [5] The numeric condition value is then multiplied by the weighting factor, then the subtotals are added to get the total value. Total value equivalents: 6-9 = dry; 10-14 = normal; 15-18 = wet						**TOTAL[5]**	14 (NORMAL)

2.3 Project Personnel

The wetland delineation was conducted by VNLC Senior Ecologist Jake Schweitzer and Staff Ecologist Christopher Jamison.

3.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

3.1 Federal Regulatory Framework

The federal government, through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA), has jurisdiction over all Waters of the United States. Waters of the United States are divided into four subsets – territorial seas and traditional navigable waters (TNWs); tributaries to TNWs; lakes, ponds, and impoundments of TNWs; and wetlands adjacent to territorial seas and TNWs. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the United States. The CWA grants dual regulatory authority of Section 404 to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and ACOE. The ACOE is responsible for issuing and enforcing permits for activities in jurisdictional Waters in conjunction with prior permitting authorities in navigable Waters under the RHA of 1899. The EPA is responsible for providing oversight of the permit program. In this capacity, the EPA has developed guidelines for permit review (Section 404 [b][1] Guidelines) and has the authority to veto permits by designating certain sites as non-fill areas (Section 404[c] of the CWA). The EPA also has enforcement authority under Section 404.

The ACOE generally extends its jurisdiction to all areas meeting the criteria for Waters of the United States. Waters of the U.S. by definition exclude isolated Waters that are not hydrologically connected to navigable rivers and streams. Rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court (SWANCC, Rapanos, and Carabell decisions) reduced or eliminated federal jurisdiction over 'Isolated Waters' such as isolated ponds that have no hydrologic connection to tributary Waters serving an interstate function. The rulings concluded that such Waters are to be regulated by the individual state in which the isolated water occurs rather than by the federal government. Additionally, the ACOE jurisdiction over wetlands created by artificial means is decided on a case-by-case basis. The ACOE generally does not assume jurisdiction over areas that are (1) artificially irrigated and would revert to upland habitat if the irrigation ceased; or, (2) artificial lakes and ponds created by excavating and/or diking of dry land to collect and retain water, used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing. Other areas that are not considered jurisdictional Waters of the United States include waste treatment ponds, ponds formed by construction activities including borrow pits until abandoned, and ponds created for aesthetic reasons such as reflecting or ornamental ponds (33 CFR Part 328.3). It should be noted that the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which was codified under Federal Register and effective as of 02/12/2020, has been paused and will likely be reversed. That rule states that Waters of the U.S. exclude features that lack hydrological surface connection to territorial seas and TNWs. The ACOE is in the process of crafting specific regulations that modify this ruling, but that still adhere to recent Supreme Court rulings.

Projects which propose activities that fall under the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the CWA and/or Section 10 of the RHA must obtain approval from the ACOE through the individual or nationwide permit (NWP) process. Individual permits entail a full public interest review that includes consultation with other federal and state agencies.

3.2 California State and Regional Regulatory Framework

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW regulates river, stream, and lake habitats through Fish and Game Code section 1600 *et seq*. Fish and Game Code section 1602 requires an entity to notify the CDFW prior to commencing any activity that may do one or more of the following:

- Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake.

A “river, stream, or lake" includes those that are episodic (i.e., they are dry for periods of time) as well as those that are perennial. The definition includes ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow (CDFW 2016) and may also apply to work undertaken within the flood plain of a body of water, the boundary of which may be identified as a topographic feature or as riparian vegetation. In addition, the CDFW does not distinguish between a “pond” and a “lake,” such that relatively small bodies of water, including both natural and artificial features, may be regulated under section 1600.

The CDFW requires a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement when it determines that the activity, as described in a complete LSA Notification, may substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources (ibid). A LSA Agreement includes measures necessary to protect existing fish and wildlife resources. The CDFW may suggest ways to modify a project that would eliminate or reduce harmful impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Before issuing a LSA Agreement, CDFW must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The study area is located within the San Francisco Bay (Region 2) Regional Water Board which has authority to regulate projects that could potentially impact wetlands and/or other Waters. According to the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board, 2006), the authority derives from the following:

- The state’s Porter-Cologne through Waste Discharge Requirements to protect Waters of the state;
- The CWA under Section 4013;
- Governor’s Executive Order W-59-93 (i.e., the “California Wetland’s Policy” which requires “No Net Loss of Wetlands”);
- Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 28; and
- California Water Code Section 13142.5 (applies to coastal marine wetlands).

In addition to the state directives to protect wetlands, for individual permits (but not NWPs), the Basin Plan also directs the State Water Board staff to use the EPA’s CWA 404(b)(1) guidelines to determine circumstances under which the filling of wetlands may be permitted and requires that attempts be made to avoid, minimize, and only lastly to mitigate for adverse impacts (ibid).

California’s jurisdiction to regulate its water resources is much broader than that of the federal government. While the U.S. Supreme Court’s 2001 decision in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) vs. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the “SWANCC” Decision) called into question the extent to which the federal government may regulate isolated, intrastate, non-navigable waters as “Waters of the United States” under the CWA, state law is unaffected by that decision. The State Water Board’s Executive Director issued a memorandum directing the Regional Water Boards to regulate such waters under Porter-Cologne authorities. Porter-Cologne extends to “Waters of the State,” which is broadly defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” This definition includes isolated wetlands and any action that may impact isolated wetlands is subject to the Water Board’s jurisdiction, which may include the issuance of Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). For projects that will impact less than 0.2 acre of “isolated” wetlands, the State Water Board issued Order No. 2004-004-DWQ, WDRs for Dredged or Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction (General

WDRs). These General WDRs streamline the permitting process for low impact projects in isolated wetlands (ibid).

Activities or discharges from a project that could affect California's surface, coastal, or ground waters, require a permit from the local RWQCB (Region 2, San Francisco Bay Region). Discharging pollutants (or proposing to) into surface water requires the applicant to file a complete National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit application form with the RWQCB. Other types of discharges, such as those affecting groundwater or from diffused sources (e.g., erosion from soil disturbance or waste discharges to land) are handled by filing a Report of Waste Discharge with the RWQCB in order to obtain WDRs. For specified situations, some permits may be waived and some discharge activities can be handled through enrollment in an existing general permit (ibid).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Preliminary Review and Field Preparation

Prior to conducting the field delineation, the project ecologists reviewed site aerial photography, topographic data, existing preliminary wetland and watershed mapping, and geology and soil survey maps of the study area and surrounding areas. High-resolution topographic data was available for the study area, in the form of 1-meter pixel resolution light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data (USGS 2018). The LiDAR data were processed to render detailed topographic, hill shade, depression, and slope data. All of these data were used to help characterize the study area, identify any potential jurisdictional Waters on a preliminary basis, and guide the field surveys. Background imagery and project features were loaded onto professional GPS units (Trimble Geo7x) for use in navigation and mapping in the field. A GPS data dictionary was utilized to facilitate and standardize data collection.

4.2 Field Surveys

The delineation field surveys were conducted over the course of two field surveys, during the winter and spring of 2022. Specifically, the surveys were conducted on January 13 and April 20, 2022.

During the surveys, the ecologists traversed all portions of each of the four project sites on foot, primarily using topographic and soils data as well as aerial photography as guides. The ecologists particularly focused on investigating topographic depressions and linear drainages identified remotely with the LiDAR digital elevation models (DEM). At each such feature, detailed habitat information and digital photographs were recorded using GPS to document the locations of the features. The information recorded at each feature included dominant plant species, indicators of wetland hydrology, habitat connectivity, and other habitat characteristics of interest.

The boundaries of all potential Waters were identified using the three primary parameters (soils, hydrology, and vegetation), though topography and vegetation generally served as the primary guides. Soils were investigated in areas where vegetation and hydrology appeared inconclusive with respect to potential jurisdictional status. Delineation data points were established along the boundaries of representative habitat types and within some areas of uncertain jurisdictional status. A total of 18 delineation data points were established throughout the study area. The collection of data points followed the Routine Wetland Determination Method developed by the ACOE and described in the 1987 ACOE Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Interim regional supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (ACOE 2010). The boundaries of all potential jurisdictional Waters and other habitats identified in the study area were mapped using sub-meter precise GPS units, as required by the ACOE. In areas where topography and tree canopy cover diminished GPS reception and therefore precision, points rather than lines or polygons were recorded along habitat boundaries, with multiple readings for each point to

increase precision. In order to further increase the GPS data precision, all data were differentially corrected using the nearest base station (UNAVCO station in La Honda). Where points were recorded in lieu of polygons, they were later connected to form polygons using GIS software.

In addition to potential jurisdictional Waters, features beyond OHWM boundaries were identified and mapped as potentially jurisdictional habitats under the CDFW. These include stream bank tops and/or the edge of riparian habitat, whichever was found to be further from the OHWM. The top of bank was identified as the break in slope at the top of stream banks, and riparian habitat was identified as the edge of vegetation along a stream corridor that was found to be distinct from the surrounding upland habitats (all of which are hill slopes within the study area) and also occurring along topographic floodplains.

In addition to standard ecological terminology for California wetlands, wetland habitats as well as non-wetland hydrologic features in the study area (e.g., non-wetland drainages) were classified according to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) system, which is adapted from Cowardin et al. (1979). This is a scalable classification system that was developed to support a detailed inventory and periodic monitoring of the wetland habitats of the United States, using remote sensing. It became a national standard in 1996, but has been the de facto standard for mapping U.S. wetlands and deepwater habitats since 1976, and has also been used internationally.

4.2.1 Soils

Soil profiles were taken at each data point using a tile spade shovel and/or a mattock (for difficult digging situations). Soils were examined for positive hydric soil indicators such as low matrix chromas, reduction-oxidation (redox) features, gleys, and iron and manganese concretions. The color and texture of the soil layers encountered were recorded on the delineation forms. A standardized soil texture chart used by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) for assessing soils (adapted from Brewer and McCann 1982) was used to determine texture (e.g., clay versus clay loam, etc.). Soil color was identified using a Munsell soil color chart (Kollmorgen 2009). All soil samples were moistened before determining the color—or let to dry out a little if saturated. Soil map units were cross-referenced with the California hydric soils list (SCS 1993, USDA 2020) and the national hydric soils list (SCS 1991, USDA 2020). Determination of whether or not the hydric soil criterion was met was based upon the criteria specified by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (ibid) and the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region Supplement (ACOE 2010). In most cases, soils with a matrix chroma of 1, and mottled soils with a matrix chroma of 2 or less are considered to meet the hydric soil criteria. Soils that do not have low matrix chromas but are inundated or saturated within 12 inches of the surface are considered to be hydric when those conditions persist for at least 5 percent of the growing season (14 consecutive days).

4.2.2 Hydrology

Indicators of wetland hydrology were noted, such as the presence of surface soil cracks, sediment deposits, sub-surface soil characteristics, and water-stained leaves or vegetation/thatch. Hydrological connectivity was investigated throughout the study area and surrounding habitats. It should be noted that some wetlands in the western U.S. periodically lack indicators of wetland hydrology. If a given theoretical location is in a geomorphic position where a wetland could occur but the site visit was during the dry season and follows a wet season of below-normal rainfall or snowpack, indicators of wetland hydrology might not be present. According to the ACOE regional supplement, “under these conditions, a site that contains hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation and no evidence of hydrologic manipulation should be considered a wetland” (ACOE 2010). This delineation was conducted during winter and peak spring, following a mix of heavy early winter storms and mid-winter drought, as described above (see **Section 2.2.3**). However, based on plant phenology as well as the WETS analysis, climate conditions appeared to be suitable for assessing wetland habitats, as annual and seasonal wetland plant cover was conspicuous within the study area.

4.2.3 Vegetation

At each delineation data point, all herbaceous plant species within a five-foot radius were identified and a visual estimate of percent coverage for each species was recorded. The nearest trees and shrubs were accounted for at distances of 25 and 15 feet, respectively, as appropriate for the small study area. Plant species and strata cover estimations were calibrated using CNPS percent cover templates—see the following website: http://www.cnps.org/cnps/vegetation/pdf/percent_cover_diag-cnps.pdf.
The indicator status of each species was then checked using the most recent ACOE National Wetland Plant List—Version 3.5 (Lichvar et al. 2020). Indicator status categories are as follows:

OBL = obligate wetland; >99% probability of occurring in a wetland
FACW = facultative wetland; 67%-99% probability of occurring in a wetland
FAC = facultative; 33%-67% probability of occurring in a wetland
FACU = facultative upland; 1%-33% probability of occurring in a wetland
UPL = obligate upland; <1% probability of occurring in a wetland
NL = not listed (plants not listed in Lichvar et al. [2020], including some known to occur occasionally or primarily in wetlands). Note: unlisted taxa are included as UPL on the delineation data forms included in **Appendix G**.

The wetland plant cover criterion is met when the vegetation passes the dominance test: greater than 50 percent of the dominant plants are designated as OBL, FACW, or FAC wetland indicators. The ACOE defines dominant plant species as those that, when included in descending order of their percent cover, together sum up to 50 percent of the total cover in their stratum (tree, sapling/shrub/subshrub, herb, or woody vine). In addition, all species with at least 20 percent coverage of the total canopy within a stratum are always counted as dominants. All scientific and common plant names correspond to Baldwin et al. (2012) and/or the Calflora database (2022).

If the dominance test is not passed, vegetation can be considered hydrophytic if it meets the requirements of the prevalence index, morphological adaptations, or problematic wetland situations (ACOE 2010).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Overview

The delineation identified a total of 0.433 acres of potential jurisdictional habitats, including potential Waters of the United States and/or Waters of the State of California (CDFW and/or RWQCB) as well as riparian habitat and tops of banks that include areas beyond OHWM boundaries (**Figures 3a-3c**). Of these potential jurisdictional habitats, there are 0.226 acres of wetland habitats and 0.044 acres of other Waters, which would potentially be jurisdictional under the ACOE as well as the CDFW and RWQCB. In addition, 0.017 acres of incised channel habitat that is beyond the OHWM but below the top of bank which are potentially jurisdictional by the CDFW and RWQCB. Finally, 0.061 acres of riparian habitat are potentially jurisdictional under the CDFW and 0.0.085 acres of non-wetland swales are potentially jurisdictional under the RWQCB (see **Table 2**).

The riparian habitats do not include incised channels or areas of ponded water, but occur as floodplains and consist of vegetation largely unique to stream channel edges. The swale features lack a majority of wetland vegetation, are not incised channels, and lack indicators of an OHWM. One swale at the southeastern edge of Site C does feature a very short stretch of scoured channel, but only because water enters the swale through a narrow culvert that constrains flow and that is well above the swale grade, resulting in concentrated flow and a “waterfall” that has scoured the channel there. There is riparian vegetation in this swale where the channel slope decreases, but the feature is generally not incised and does not otherwise support riparian vegetation. The riparian vegetation is not rooted within the project site

TABLE 2. Inventory of Mapped Potential Jurisdictional Habitats

Feature ID	Habitat Type	NWI Code	Acreage	Project Site	Potential Jurisdictional Status
Wetlands					
01	Seep Wetland	PEM1A	0.039	B3	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
02	Spring Wetland	PEM1C	0.135	C2	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
03	Seep Wetland	PEM1A	0.042	C2	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
08	Wetland Channel	R4SBC	0.010	D	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
Total Acreage			**0.226**		
Other Waters					
04	Stream Channel (<5% vegetation)	R3UBH	0.044	Bridge	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
13	Stream Channel (<5% vegetation)	R3UBH	<0.001	Bridge	ACOE, CDFW, RWQCB
Total Acreage			**0.044**		
Stream Channels above OHWM and Riparian Habitats					
05	Riparian Floodplain	N/A	0.021	Bridge	CDFW
07	Riparian Floodplain	N/A	0.025	Bridge	CDFW
09	Riparian Floodplain	N/A	0.002	Bridge-	CDFW
10	Riparian Floodplain	N/A	0.013	C1-	CDFW
14	Stream Channel above OHWM	N/A	0.007	Bridge	CDFW, RWQCB
15	Stream Channel above OHWM	N/A	0.002	Bridge	CDFW, RWQCB
16	Stream Channel above OHWM	N/A	0.009	Bridge	CDFW, RWQCB
Total Acreage			**0.079**		
None Wetland Swales*					
06	Non-wetland Swale	R4SBA	0.004	Bridge	RWQCB
11	Non-wetland Swale	R4SBA	0.003	C1	RWQCB
12	Non-wetland Swale	R4SBA	0.077	B2 & B3	RWQCB
Total Acreage-			**0.084**		
TOTAL ACREAGE			**0.433**		

*12 is a roadside drainage channel consisting of a mix of pavement, riprap, and dirt. Dissipates into upland habitat. 12 and 06 are both presumed to be excavated, so NWI code may include the "x" modifier (R4SBAx).

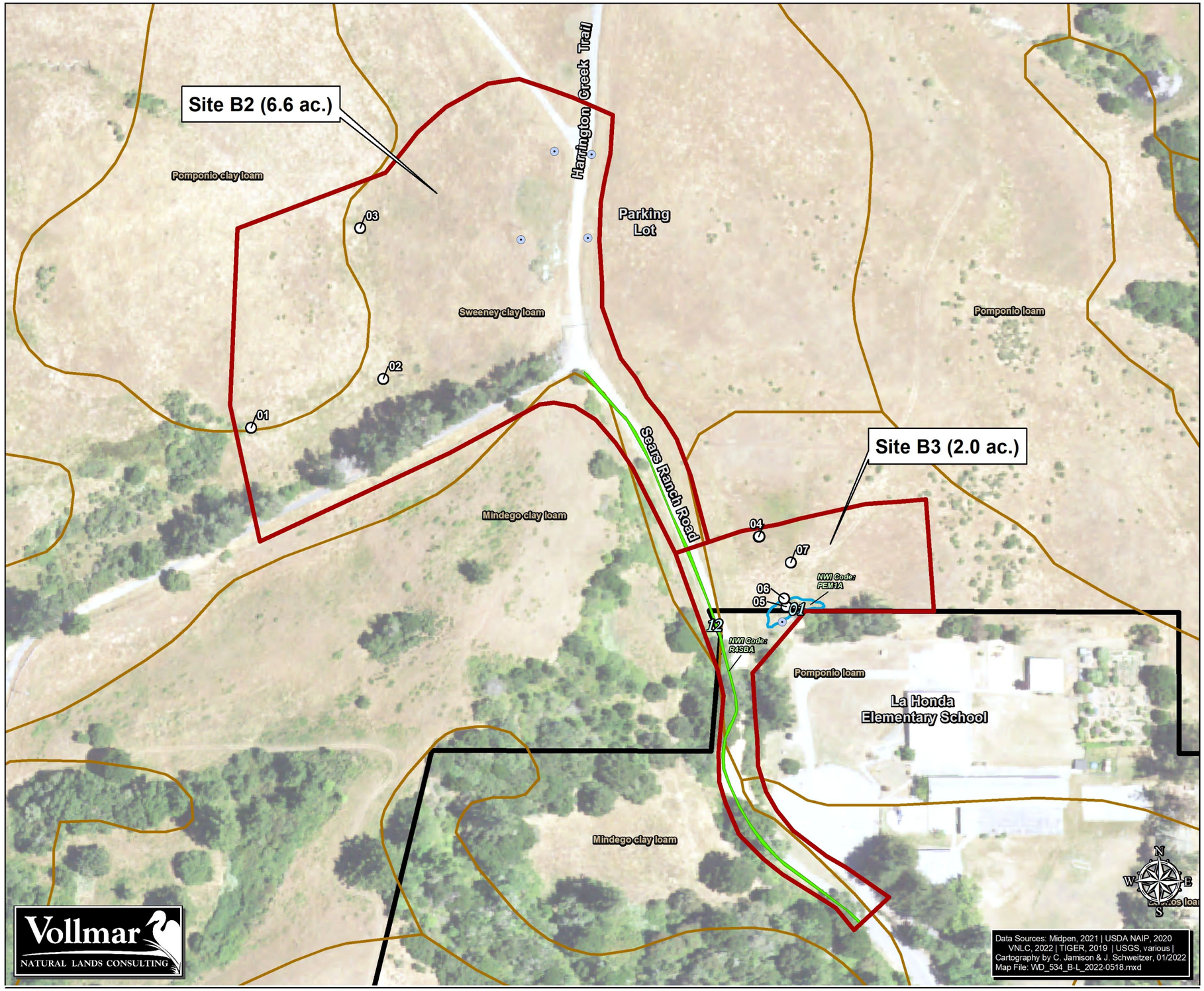
Note: Representative photographs of the habitats and other features are included in **Appendix A**.

NWI Code Definitions

- **P System PALUSTRINE**: The Palustrine System includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 ha (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2.5 m (8.2 ft) at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts less than 0.5 ppt.
- **R System RIVERINE:** The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.
- **3 Subsystem UPPER PERENNIAL:** This Subsystem is characterized by a high gradient. There is no tidal influence, and some water flows all year, except during years of extreme drought. The substrate consists of rock, cobbles, or gravel with occasional patches of sand. The natural dissolved oxygen concentration is normally near saturation. The fauna is characteristic of running water, and there are few or no planktonic forms. The gradient is high compared with that of the Lower Perennial Subsystem, and there is very little floodplain development.
- **4 Subsystem INTERMITTENT:** This Subsystem includes channels that contain flowing water only part of the year. When the water is not flowing, it may remain in isolated pools or surface water may be absent.
- **EM Class EMERGENT**: Characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants.
- **UB Class UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM:** Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.
- **SB Class STREAMBED**: Includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.
- **1 Subclass Persistent**: Dominated by species that normally remain standing at least until the beginning of the next growing season. This subclass is found only in the Estuarine and Palustrine systems.
- **A Water Regime Temporary Flooded:** Surface water is present for brief periods (from a few days to a few weeks) during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the ground surface for the most of the season.
- **C Water Regime Seasonally Flooded:** Surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years. The water table after flooding ceases is variable, extending from saturated to the surface to a water table well below the ground surface
- **H Water Regime Permanently Flooded:** Water covers the substrate throughout the year in all years.

FIGURE 3a
Potential Jurisdictional Waters
Site B

La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study
La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California



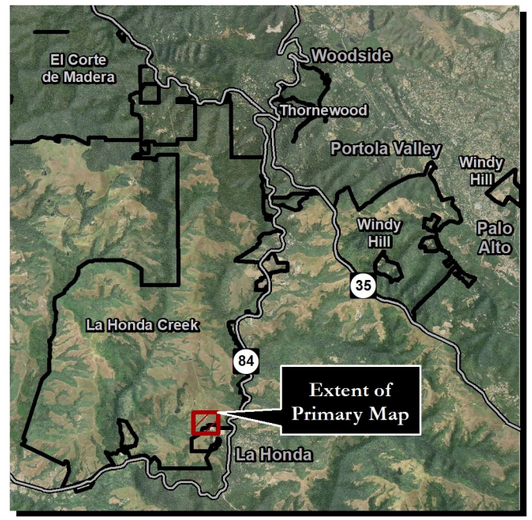
Legend

- Delineation Data Point (with point ID label)
- Soil Unit Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (20.9 ac.)
- La Honda Creek Preserve Boundary

Potential Jurisdictional Habitats*

- Spring or Seep Wetland (0.216 ac.)
- Non-wetland Swale (0.084 ac.)

* NWI is National Wetland Inventory. For code definitions, see Table 2 in report. Table 2 also presents acreage for individual features.



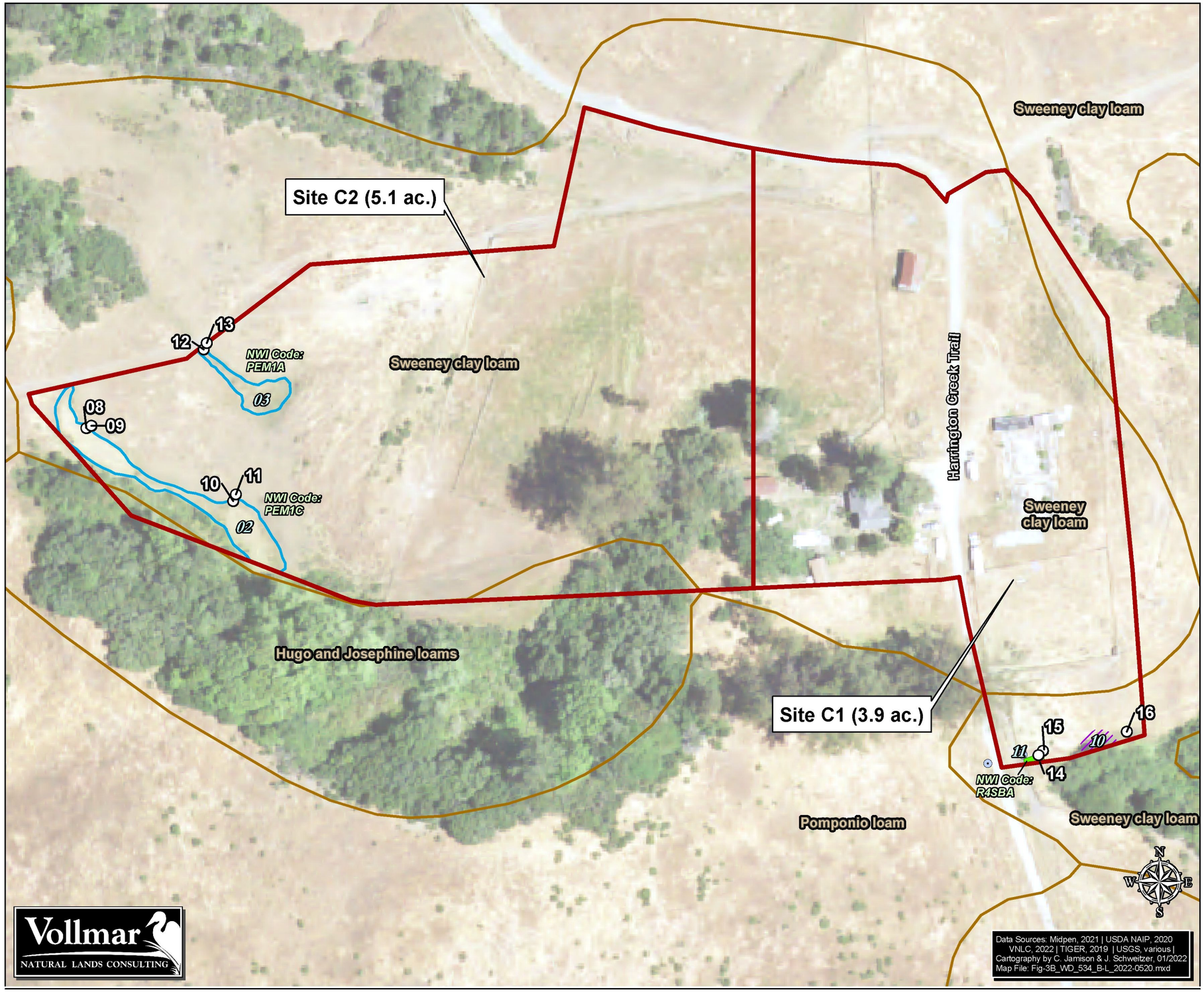
1:1,800

0 12.5 25 50 Meters

0 50 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 3b
Potential Jurisdictional Waters
Site C

La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study
La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California



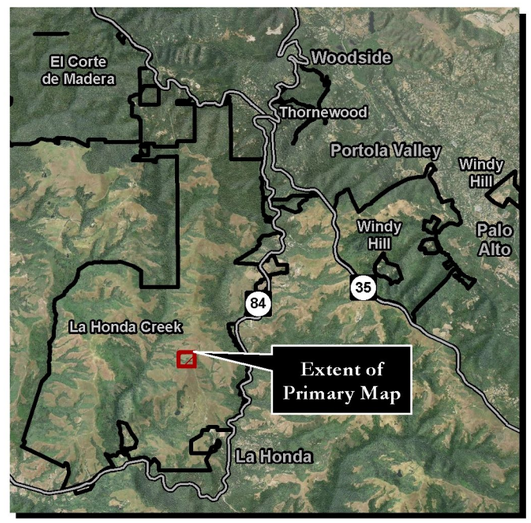
Legend

- Delineation Data Point (with point ID label)
- Soil Unit Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (20.9 ac.)
- La Honda Creek Preserve Boundary

Potential Jurisdictional Habitats*

- Spring or Seep Wetland (0.216 ac.)
- Non-wetland Swale (0.084 ac.)
- Riparian Habitat (0.061 ac.)

* NWI is National Wetland Inventory. For code definitions, see Table 2 in report. Table 2 also presents acreage for individual features.



1:1,200

0 12.5 25 50 Meters

0 50 100 200 Feet

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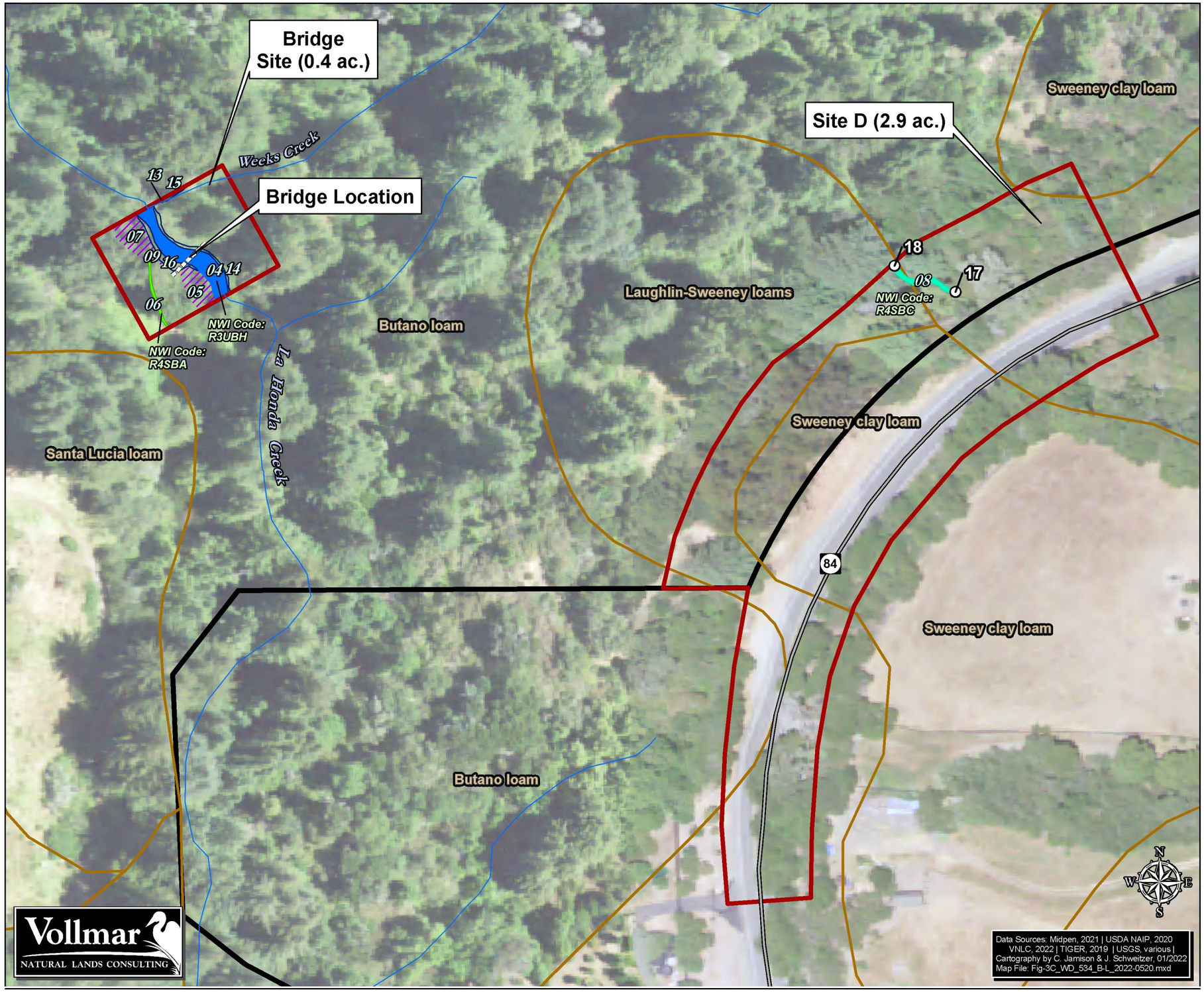
Data Sources: Midpen, 2021 | USDA NAIP, 2020 VNLC, 2022 | TIGER, 2019 | USGS, various | Cartography by C. Jamison & J. Schweitzer, 01/2022 Map File: Fig-3B_WD_534_B-L_2022-0520.mxd

FIGURE 3c
Potential Jurisdictional Waters
Site D and Bridge Site

La Honda Creek Parking and Trailhead Access Feasibility Study
La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve
San Mateo County, California



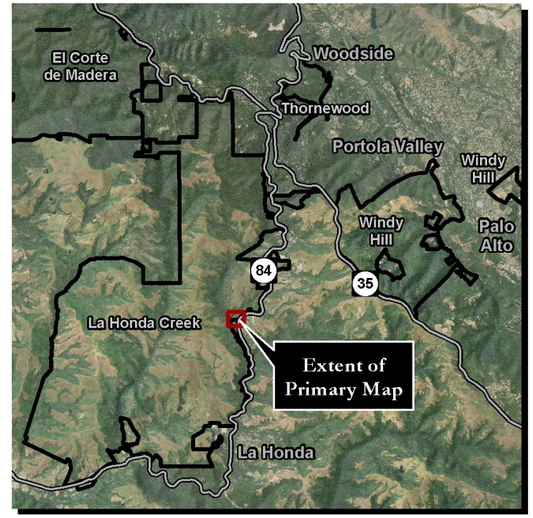
Legend

- Delineation Data Point (with point ID label)
- Stream
- Highway
- Soil Unit Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (20.9 ac.)
- La Honda Creek Preserve Boundary

Potential Jurisdictional Habitats*

- Wetland Channel (0.010 ac.)
- Non-wetland Swale (0.084 ac.)
- Non-wetland Stream Channel with OHWM (0.044 ac.)
- Stream Channel Beyond OHWM (0.029 ac.)
- Riparian Habitat (0.061 ac.)

* NWI is National Wetland Inventory. For code definitions, see Table 2 in report. Table 2 also presents acreage for individual features.



1:1,200

0 12.5 25 50 Meters

0 50 100 200 Feet

Vollmar NATURAL LANDS CONSULTING

boundaries and does not form a wetland by virtue of the fact that hydric soils and wetland hydrology are lacking. The only true stream habitat within the study area is at the Bridge Site, along La Honda Creek and Weeks Creek, a tributary to La Honda Creek (**Figure 3**). Within the study area, both streams are perennial and feature well-defined bed and bank topography, but both support less than five percent cover of vegetation within the site (and thus wetlands are lacking). All of the identified wetlands feature dominance of wetland vegetation as well as hydric soils and indicators of wetland hydrology, and all appeared to be hydrologically connected to streams. Representative photographs of the onsite habitats and features of interest are presented in **Appendix A**.

5.2 Potential Jurisdictional Waters

5.2.1 Soils

Including all sub-units based on slope and other modifiers, eight distinct soil units are mapped in the study area. Soil units are mapped on **Figures 3a-3c**. As indicated in bold text in **Table 3** below, none of the eight soil units are classified as "hydric," though field observation revealed that hydric soils were present within localized areas of wetlands within the study area.

TABLE 3. Mapped Soil Units in the Study Area

Soil Unit[1]	Surface Texture[2]	Hydric?	Drainage Class	Pct of Study Area
Sweeney clay loam, moderately steep, eroded	Clay loam	**No**	Well-drained	73.0%
Pomponio loam, sloping, eroded	Loam or Clay loam	**No**	Moderately well-drained	13.3%
Butano loam, very steep	Loam	**No**	Well-drained	5.4%
Laughlin-Sweeney loams, steep, eroded	Loam	**No**	Well-drained	4.4%
Mindego clay loam, steep	Clay loam	**No**	Well-drained	2.1%
Hugo and Josephine loams, very steep	Loam	**No**	Well-drained	1.1%
Lobitos loam, moderately steep, eroded	Loam	**No**	Well-drained	0.6%
Santa Lucia loam, moderately steep, eroded	Chanerry loam	**No**	Well-drained	0.1%

1. Includes all sub-units (primarily separate slope classes)
2. Top 24 inches of soil unit

Consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) classification, soil textures were typically some forms of clay, though often with silt and/or some amount of loam (i.e., some gritty material). The generally fine texture of the soils, particularly within Sites B and C, contributes to reduced downward percolation of water from the surface. As a result, ponded water is presumed to be widespread following rain events. This was confirmed during the first survey in January, which was conducted approximately one week after a rain event—ponded water was found even in clear non-wetland habitats. An exception to the fine-textured soils was noted within La Honda Creek and its adjacent tributary (Weeks Creek), which feature sandy soils with high gravel content within and adjacent to the bed, and silty soils at and beyond the tops of the banks. Cobbles, stones, and boulders are also prevalent within the stream channels.

In general, soils examined at soil pits were found to be very dark with frequent redox features. Soil samples generally had yellow to red (YR) hues with value/chromas of 2/1, 2.5/1 and 3/1, where identified hydric soils had chromas and values of 2/1 and 2.5/1. Identified wetland soils varied; while predominate hues and values were similar, some soils examined had hues of 7.5 YR. In site B, soils in the mesic grassland habitats were moist but with minimal to no redox features. Redox features across sites B and C all had hues of 7.5YR with high contrast values of 5/6 or 6/6 within the Munsell soil color chart. Wetland and non-wetland soils across Sites B and C had predominately the same hues and values as the upland

sites; however, Site C wetland features consistently had redox features in the pore linings of the upper 4 inches of soil as well as high redox concentrations in the matrix. In site D, soils had hues of 5YR-7.5YR with values of 4/1 and 2.5 over 1, with similar redox features as other sites. Soil color variation was largely due to a difference in habitat as Site D delineation points were located within a *Sequoia sempervirens* grove around a wetland channel. Overall, redox features were common, with 12 of the 18 sites exhibiting at least some redox features. The sites had experienced rainfall within two weeks of the first survey in January, and tended to be moist if not saturated, with considerable standing water at two of the soil pits within Site B.

5.2.2 Hydrology

Located on the windward side of ridge of the Santa Cruz Mountains, the study area encompasses multiple drainages that originate upslope of the preserve and converge into larger watercourses. The macro-scale watershed hydrology is described in detail in **Section 2.2.2**.

Indicators of wetland hydrology noted within wetlands identified in the study area include surface water, oxidized rhizospheres along living roots, and redox concentrations. In addition, high soil moisture or saturation was prevalent across the study area wetlands, often resulting in the presence of deep hoof prints left by the grazing cattle.

The wetlands are primarily fed by springs or seeps but are augmented by direct precipitation and overland sheet-flow, which is facilitated by widespread fine-textured soils (see section above). Groundwater was most apparent within La Honda Creek and Weeks Creek—it was present only near the surface of the spring and seep wetlands, and only following the January rain event and near ponded water in the spring wetland. Springs are hereby distinguished from seeps by the presence of flowing and/or standing water.

The OHWM lines as identified within La Honda Creek and Weeks Creek were mapped using the presence of clear changes in topography as well as soil texture. Topographic changes occurred as breaks in slopes at the OHWM, and soil changes occurred as a shift from more sandy and gravelly soils to more of a clay loam and, farther upward and outward along the bank slopes, increasing silt. The presence of increased moss cover was also noted above the OHWM.

5.2.3 Vegetation

Wetland

Three spring and seep wetlands and one channel wetland were identified and mapped within the study area, forming potentially jurisdictional habitats at both the state and federal levels. Two seep wetlands were identified within Site B3 (**Figure 3a**), and a spring wetland was identified in Site C3 (**Figure 3b**). The channel wetland was identified within Site D (**Figure 3c**). The total area of these habitats amounts to 0.226 acre, consisting of 0.216 acre of spring and seep and 0.010 acre of channel wetland.

Vegetation within the spring and seep wetland consisted primarily of plant species associated with seasonal wetlands within grassland ecosystems, with occasional FACU and even upland species. Example wetland species include Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*) [FAC], Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*) [FAC], spreading rush (*Juncus patens*) [FACW], and spiny fruit buttercup (*Ranunculus muricatus*). Within the spring wetland, which held water into the April survey, the obligate western manna grass (*Glyceria Xoccidentalis*) was also present. Examples of plants that only occasionally occur in wetlands or that do not generally occur at all in wetlands include bur-clover (*Medicago polymorpha*) [FACU], cutleaf geranium (*Geranium dissectum*) [NL], and shamrock (*Trifolium dubium*) [FACU]. The mix of seasonal wetland species and upland species was also found within upland habitats throughout much of the study area (especially in Sites B and C), often in shallow depressions but

occasionally even along convex hill slopes. These were not mapped as wetlands because the upland species were dominant and/or there were no hydric soils and/or signs of wetland hydrology.

Vegetation within the single-channel wetland is dominated by mesic forest species. The overstory is dominated by coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) [NL] and tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) [NL]. The shrub stratum is fairly disturbed, consisting primarily of the noxious French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) [NL] and the native but often weedy poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) [FAC]. The only herb species noted is giant chain fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*) [FACW], a native fern that is typically associated with saturated soils.

Other Waters

The stream channels of La Honda Creek and Weeks Creek within the Bridge Site form potentially jurisdictional other Waters of the U.S. They are navigable Waters, but do not support sufficient vegetation to be classified as wetlands (i.e., they support less than 5% vegetation cover). The total area of stream habitat below OHWM is 0.044 acres (**Figure 3c**).

Though very sparse, there are plants within the stream channels along the lower bank slopes. Species observed include giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*) [FACW], California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) [FACU], stream dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) [FACW], giant chainfern [FACW], and western burning bush (*Euonymus occidentalis*) [FACW].

Stream Channel above OHWM and Riparian Habitat

Aside from the wetlands and other Waters, habitats potentially subject to CDFW jurisdiction include streamside riparian habitats and areas above OHWM along streams that are also below the tops of banks. There are several such areas within the Bridge Site that are associated with La Honda and Weeks Creek (**Figure 3c**), and one riparian area adjacent to a swale in Site C1 (**Figure 3c**) . The total area for these habitats amounts to 0.079 acre.

Topography adjacent to the two streams in the Bridge Site consists of both steep slopes and flat terraces that form high floodplains. Where the stream is immediately bounded by slopes, vegetation is consistent with the surrounding upland hill slopes. Plant species in the tree stratum consist primarily of coast redwood [NL], tanoak [NL], California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) [FAC], and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) [FACU]. The underlying shrub/vine and herb strata consist of beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*) [FACU], California blackberry [FACU], western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*) [FACU], brackenfern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) [FACU], creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*) [FACU], redwood sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*) [FACU], and redwood violet (*Viola sempervirens*) [NL]. Enough of these species also occur along the more level terrace/floodplain that the areas do not qualify as wetlands (and thus were not investigated for hydric soils—no indicators of wetland hydrology were observed either). However, a number of distinct, slightly more mesophytic species were noted in the flatter areas. Examples include scattered western burning bush [FACU], stream dogwood [FACW], leopard lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) [FACW], and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) [FACU] (this generally does not occur along hill slopes in the area).

The one riparian habitat outside of the La Honda Creek corridor was found along the non-wetland swale in the southeastern corner of Site C1 (**Figure 3b**). This area features a dense stand of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) [FACW] that overhangs over the study area—the trees are not rooted in the study area. The primary understory plant species observed in this area is poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) [FAC], and this extends into the study area. A delineation point taken within the poison hemlock revealed it to be an upland habitat as a result of a lack of hydric soils and wetland hydrology.

Non-wetland Swale

This habitat includes 0.084 acre of non-wetland drainages in the study area. While the drainages convey water, at least during and perhaps shortly after rain events, they do not feature hydric soils and therefore do not support a predominance of wetland vegetation. The drainages also do not feature bed and bank topography and do not otherwise have OHWM features. In addition, while some of the features are natural, a majority are anthropogenic, having been excavated for the purpose of consolidating and redirecting water away from roads or trails (see **Figure 3a** and **3d**). Plants observed within the swales are primarily weedy herbaceous species, including slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*) [NL], common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) [FACU], English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) [FACU], and bedstraw (*Galium aparine*) [FACU]. The few native and/or wetland plants that were observed in the swales include limited numbers of spreading rush [FACW], California blackberry [FACU], creeping snowberry [FACU], and woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) [FACU]. All of these latter species were found within the swale near the Bridge Site.

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APPENDIX A:

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE STUDY AREA

(Recorded January 13 and April 20, 2022)

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Inundated upland habitat (due to fine-textured soils) on Jan. 13.
Delineation Data Point 02, southern edge of Site B2. Facing north.

Overview of upland area facing Delineation Data Points 01 and 02. Jan. 13.
Western section of Site B2. Facing west.

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Seep wetland at Delineation Data Point 01 on Jan. 13.
Site B3 adjacent to school. Facing south

Hydric soils at Delineation Data Point 05 on Jan. 13.
Site B3.

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Upland habitat adjacent to seep wetland at Delineation Data Point 01 on Jan. 13. Site B3. Facing west.

View from above Site B3 on Jan. 13. Facing east.

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Non-wetland swale along trail at Bridge Site on April 20. Facing southwest.

View bank under bridge at La Honda Creek on April 20. Bridge Site. Facing east.

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Stream channel of La Honda Creek bed and bank on April 20. Bridge Site. Facing south.

La Honda Creek junction with Weeks Creek north of bridge on April 20. Facing north.

Representative Photographs of the Study Area

Ponded spring wetland facing Delineation Data Point 10 on April 20.
Western edge of Site C2. Facing southeast.

Non-wetland swale below culvert at Delineation Data Points 14 and 15 on April 20.
Site C1. Facing east.

APPENDIX B:

LIST OF PLANT TAXA IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD SURVEYS

APPENDIX B: LIST OF PLANT TAXA IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD SURVEYS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Wetland Indicator Status
Acer macrophyllum	Big leaf maple	native	FACU
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush	native	Not listed
Corylus cornuta	Beaked hazelnut	native	FACU
Cornus sericea	Stream dogwood	native	FACW
Euonymus occidentalis	Western burning bush	native	FACW
Fragaria vesca	Woodland strawberry	native	FACU
Galium aparine	Bedstraw	native	FACU
Juncus mexicanus	Mexican rush	native	FACW
Juncus patens	Spreading rush	native	FACW
Lilium pardalinum	Leopard lily	native	FACW
Oxalis oregana	Redwood sorrel	native	FACU
Maianthemum stellatum	Starry false lily of the valley	native	FAC
Notholithocarpus densiflorus	Tan oak	native	Not listed
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping snowberry	native	FACU
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	native	FACW
Polystichum munitum	Western swordfern	native	FACU
Pteridium aquilinum	Brackenfern	native	FACU
Rosa Californica	California wildrose	native	FAC
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	native	FACU
Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood	native	Not listed
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak	native	FAC
Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant chainfern	native	FACW
Viola sempervirens	Redwood violet	native	Not listed
Avena barbata	Slender oat	naturalized	Not listed
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome	naturalized	UPL
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft brome	naturalized	FACU
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian plumeless thistle	naturalized	Not listed
Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle	naturalized	FACU
Conium maculatum	Poison hemlock	naturalized	FAC
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	naturalized	Not listed
Festuca bromoides	Brome fescue	naturalized	FACW
Festuca perennis	Italian ryegrass	naturalized	FAC
Genista monspessulana	French broom	naturalized	Not listed
Geranium dissectum	Cutleaf geranium	naturalized	Not listed
Geranium molle	Dovefoot geranium	naturalized	Not listed
Glyceria Xoccidentalis	Western manna grass	naturalized	OBL
Helminthotheca echioides	Bristly oxtongue	naturalized	FAC
Hordeum marinum	Mediterranean barley	naturalized	FAC
Linum bienne	Pale flax	naturalized	Not listed
Medicago arabica	Spotted medick	naturalized	Not listed
Medicago polymorpha	Burclover	naturalized	FACU
Phalaris aquatica	Bulbous canarygrass	naturalized	FACU
Plantago lanceolata	Narrowleaf plantain	naturalized	FACU
Ranunculus muricatus	Spinyfruit buttercup	naturalized	FACW
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered dock	naturalized	FACW
Rumex crispus	Curly dock	naturalized	FAC
Rumex pulcher	Fiddle dock	naturalized	FAC
Silybum marianum	Blessed milkthistle	naturalized	Not listed
Trifolium angustifolium	Narrowleaf crimson clover	naturalized	Not listed
Trifolium dubium	Shamrock	naturalized	FACU
Trifolium repens	White clover	naturalized	FAC
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean clover	naturalized	Not listed
Vicia sativa	Garden vetch	naturalized	UPL

APPENDIX C:

DELINEATION DATA FORMS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B | City/County: San Mateo County | Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District | State: CA | Sampling Point: 01

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC | Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Undulating | Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast | Lat: UTM: 4131222 | Long: UTM: 563619 | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Clay Loam | NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Mesic uplands with fine textured soils and some hydrophytic vegetation.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *Toxicodendron diversilobum*	6	Yes	FAC
2. *Baccharis pilularis*	3	Yes	Not Listed
3. *Rosa californica*	1	No	FAC
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	10 %		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Juncus patens*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Bromus hordaceous*	20	Yes	FACU
3. *Hordeum marinum*	20	Yes	FAC
4. *Avena barbata*	10	No	Not Listed
5. *Vicia sativa*	3	No	UPL
6. *Geranium molle*	1	No	Not Listed
7. *Plantago lanceolata*	1	No	FACU
8. *Cirsium vulgare*	+	No	FACU
Total Cover:	85 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *Rubus ursinus*	2		FACU
2.			
Total Cover:	2 %		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 15 % | % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	27	x 3 =	81
FACU species	23	x 4 =	92
UPL species	3	x 5 =	15
Column Totals:	83 (A)		248 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.99

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 01

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/1	100					Silty Clay	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

Dark, fine textured mollisol

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 02

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4131244 Long: UTM: 563679 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Sweeney Clay Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	

Remarks:

Non-wetland shallow depression with some wetland vegetation due to fine textured soils and landscape position (toe of slope likely subject to sheet flow).

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Medicago arabica*	15	Yes	Not Listed
2. *Hordeum marinum*	15	Yes	FAC
3. *Geranium dissectum*	12	Yes	Not Listed
4. *Trifolium repens*	10	No	FAC
5. *Rumex crispus*	3	No	FAC
6. *Rumex pulcher*	4	No	FAC
7. *Ranunculus muricatus*	1	No	FACW
8. *Vicia sativa*	+	No	UPL
Total Cover:	60 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 40 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.3 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	1	x 2 =	2
FAC species	32	x 3 =	96
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	33 (A)		98 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.97

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [x] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

Marginal wetland vegetation present due to fine textured soils and depression landscape position.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 02

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/2	100					Silty Clay	Saturated

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

Dark, fine textured mollisol.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	1
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	4
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Surface water present but not at soil pit. High water table and soil saturation likely not present following extended dry out period.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 03

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): toe of slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4131312 Long: UTM: 563669 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Sweeney Clay Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ( ) **No** (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)		

Remarks:

Mesic uplands at toe of slope.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Medicago arabica*	30	Yes	Not Listed
2. *Hordeum marinum*	20	Yes	FAC
3. *Festuca perennis*	5	No	FAC
4. *Rumex pulcher*	3	No	FAC
5. *Geranium dissectum*	2	No	Not Listed
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	60 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 40 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	28	x 3 =	84
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	28 (A)		84 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [x] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** (●) **No** ( )

Remarks:

Marginal wetland vegetation due to fine-textured soils and landscape position.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 03

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/1	97	2.5YR 3/6	3	C	M	Silty Clay	Very Moist
4-20	10YR 3/1	98	2.5YR 3/6	2	C	M	Silty Clay	Very Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

Artificially moist soils due to recent storm.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 04

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): toe of slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4131307 Long: UTM: 563698 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Sweeney Clay Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	

Remarks:
Mesic uplands at toe of slope.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. N/A			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. N/A			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Festuca perennis*	12	Yes	FAC
2. *Hordeum marinum*	12	Yes	FAC
3. *Phalaris aquatica*	5	No	FACU
4. *Vicia sativa*	5	No	UPL
5. *Medicago arabica*	3	No	Not Listed
6. *Linum bienne*	2	No	Not Listed
7. *Geranium dissectum*	1	No	Not Listed
8.			
Total Cover:	40 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 60 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	24	x 3 =	72
FACU species	5	x 4 =	20
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	34 (A)		117 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.44

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [ ] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:
Mix of seasonal wetland and upland plants.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 04

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 2/1	99	7.5YR 6/6	1	C	M	Clay	Very Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

Artificially moist soils as a result of landscape position and recent runoff.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Artificially saturated due to recent rain and heavy clay soils.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B | City/County: San Mateo County | Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District | State: CA | Sampling Point: 05

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC | Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave | Slope (%): 5-15

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast | Lat: UTM: 4131140 | Long: UTM: 563863 | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Sweeney Clay Loam | NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes (●) No ( )
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	

Remarks:
Hillslope seasonal wetland seep

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Juncus patens*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Hordeum marinum*	25	Yes	FAC
3. *Festuca perennis*	5	Yes	FAC
4. *Geranium dissectum*	2	No	Not Listed
5. *Medicago polymorpha*	2	No	FACU
6. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
7. *Helminthotheca echioides*	1	No	FAC
8. *Ranunculus muricatus*	+	No	FACW
Total Cover:	66 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 34 % | % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	32	x 3 =	96
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	64 (A)		164 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.56

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:
Dominant wetland vegetation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 05

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 4/1	90	7.5YR 5/6	10	C	M	Clay	Saturated

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	1
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	3
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Possibly only temporarily saturated, but clear wetland vegetation and hydric soils indicate it is more likely long-term.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 06

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 10-20

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4131144 Long: UTM: 563862 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes ( ) No (●)**
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)		

Remarks:

Upland slope above P05.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Hordeum marinum*	30	Yes	FAC
2. *Geranium dissectum*	15	Yes	Not Listed
3. *Bromus hordaceous*	10	No	FACU
4. *Vicia sativa*	2	No	UPL
5. *Trifolium angustifolium*	2	No	Not Listed
6. *Helminthotheca echiodes*	1	No	FAC
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	60 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 40 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	31	x 3 =	93
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	2	x 5 =	10
Column Totals:	43 (A)		143 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- (●) Dominance Test is >50%
- (●) Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Remarks:

Mix of wetland and upland species

SOIL

Sampling Point: 06

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/1	95	10YR 5/6	5	C	M	Clay loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

Hydric soils are widespread in area.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B | City/County: San Mateo County | Sampling Date: 01/13/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District | State: CA | Sampling Point: 07

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC | Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Plateau | Local relief (concave, convex, none): None | Slope (%): <1

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast | Lat: UTM: 4131160 | Long: UTM: 563865 | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam | NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Level upland with fine-textured soils.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Hordeum marinum*	35	Yes	FAC
2. *Geranium dissectum*	20	Yes	Not Listed
3. *Medicago arabica*	7	No	Not Listed
4. *Trifolium angustifolium*	6	No	Not Listed
5. *Festuca perennis*	3	No	FAC
6. *Helminthotheca echiodes*	2	No	FAC
7. *Silybum marianum*	1	No	Not Listed
8. *Juncus patens*	1	No	FACW
Total Cover:	75 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 25 % | % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	1	x 2 =	2
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	41 (A)		122 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.98

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [x] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

Mix of upland species and marginal/ruderal wetland indicator species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 07

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/1	90	10YR 5/8	10	C	M	Clay	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☒ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

Soils are hydric due to very fine texture.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 08

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132664 Long: UTM: 563201 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (•) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (•) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (•)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (•)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes (•) No ( )
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (•)	No ( )	

Remarks:

Seasonal wetland within depression.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Festuca perennis*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Trifolium subterraneum*	15	Yes	Not Listed
3. *Hordeum marinum*	10	No	FAC
4. *Ranunculus muricatus*	3	No	FACW
5. *Rumex conglomeratus*	3	No	FACW
6. *Trifolium dubium*	1	No	FACU
7. *Geranium disectum*	1	No	Not Listed
8.			
Total Cover:	83 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 17 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	6	x 2 =	12
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	67 (A)		196 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.93

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [x] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (•) No ( )

Remarks:

Mix of upland species and marginal/ruderal wetland indicator species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 08

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	7.5 YR 2.5/1	95	5YR 5/6	5	C	PL	Clay	Moist
4-18	7.5 YR 2.5/1	95	5YR 5/6	5	C	M	Clay	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Deep cattle hoofprints also present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 09

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 10-20

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132665 Long: UTM: 563202 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Upland slope above P01

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Bromus horeaceus*	20	Yes	FACU
2. *Festuca perennis*	20	Yes	FAC
3. *Trifolium subterraneum*	10	No	Not Listed
4. *Trifolium dubium*	10	No	FACU
5. *Festuca bromoides*	5	No	FACW
6. *Hordeum marinum*	5	No	FACU
7. *Geranium disectum*	3	No	Not Listed
8. *Convolvulus arvensis*	2	No	Not Listed
Total Cover:	75 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 25 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	35	x 4 =	140
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	60 (A)		210 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.50

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- Dominance Test is >50%
- Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 09

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	7.5 YR 1.5/1	99	5YR 5/6	1	C	M	Clay	Dry
4-20	7.5 YR 1.5/1	100	5YR 5/6				Clay	Dry

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 10

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132642 Long: UTM: 563246 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	

Remarks:

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Festuca perennis*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Festuca bromoides*	10	Yes	FACW
3. *Juncus patens*	10	No	FACW
4. *Rumex crispus*	5	No	FAC
5. *Juncus mexicanus*	5	No	FACW
6. *Glyceria occidentalis*	2	No	OBL
7. *Geranium dissectum*	2	No	Not Listed
8. *Trifolium dubium*	2	No	FACU
Total Cover:	86 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 14 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	2	x 1 =	2
FACW species	25	x 2 =	50
FAC species	55	x 3 =	165
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	84 (A)		225 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.68

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 10

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 2/1	95	7.5YR 5/6	5	C	M	Clay	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

Consistent wet clay soils with scattered redox features.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◉ No ○	Depth (inches):	4
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉ No ○	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉ No ○	Depth (inches):	

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Standing water avg. 3 inches. Hoofmarks prominent.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 11

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope above Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132644 Long: UTM: 563246 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Bromus hordeaceus*	30	Yes	FAC
2. *Trifolium subterraneum*	10	Yes	FACW
3. *Festuca bromoides*	10	No	FACW
4. *Trifolium dubium*	10	No	FAC
5. *Geranium dissectum*	5	No	FACW
6. *Linum bienne*	5	No	OBL
7. *Festuca perennis*	3	No	Not Listed
8. *Ranunculus muricatus*	1	No	FACU
Total Cover:	74 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 26 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	5	x 1 =	5
FACW species	25	x 2 =	50
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	71 (A)		179 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.52

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 11

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/1	96	7.5YR 6/6	4	C	M	Clay loam	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

Upland plant dominant. Much softer soil.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Moist soil.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 12

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132644 Long: UTM: 563246 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes (●) No ( )
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Hillslope seep and seasonal wetland swale.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		

Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Glyceria occidentalis*	25	Yes	OBL
2. *Festuca perennis*	20	Yes	FAC
3. *Helminthotheca echioides*	5	No	FAC
4. *Trifolium subterraneum*	5	No	Not Listed
5. *Vicia sativa*	3	No	FACU
6. *Medicago polymorpha*	1	No	FACU
7. *Trifolium dubium*	1	No	FACU
8. *Geranium dissectum*	1	No	Not Listed
Total Cover:	61 %		

Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 39 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	25	x 1 =	25
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	5	x 4 =	20
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	55 (A)		120 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.18

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 12

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2.5/1	96	7.5YR 5/6	4	C	PL	Clay	Moist
4-18	10 YR 2.5/1	96	7.5YR 5/6	4	C	M	Clay	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☒ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Deeper hoofprints closer to source of seep have formed a channel at the bottom of the slope in the scrub + or - 1 inch

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve, Site B City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 13

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1-5

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132688 Long: UTM: 563237 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Hillslope seep and seasonal wetland swale.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Horderum marinum*	20	Yes	FACU
2. *Trifolium subterraneum*	40	Yes	Not Listed
3. *Festuca bromoides*	5	No	FACW
4. *Helminthotheca echioides*	5	No	FAC
5. *Geranium dissectum*	5	No	FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	75 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 25 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	25	x 4 =	100
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	35 (A)		125 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.57

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [ ] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 13

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/1	96	7.5YR 5/6	4	C	PL	Clay loam	Slightly Moist
4-18	10 YR 3/1	97	7.5YR 5/6	3	C	M	Clay loam	Moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 14

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132690 Long: UTM: 563237 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Hillslope seep and seasonal wetland swale.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Rubus ursinus*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Conium maculatum*	5	Yes	FAC
3. *Juncus patens*	5	No	FACW
4. *Bromus diandrus*	5	No	UPL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	25 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 75 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	25 (A)		90 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.60

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [ ] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Remarks:

Minimal streambed vegetation. Salix lasiolepis is present just down-slopes, but not rooted in the plot.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 14

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2/1	90	7.5YR 5/5	10	C	PL	Clay	Moist, sulfuric
4-18	10 YR 2/1	90	7.5YR 5/5	10	C	M	Clay	Moist, sulfuric

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- [ ] Histosol (A1)
- [ ] Histic Epipedon (A2)
- [ ] Black Histic (A3)
- [x] Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- [ ] Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- [ ] Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- [ ] Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- [ ] Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- [ ] Sandy Redox (S5)
- [ ] Stripped Matrix (S6)
- [ ] Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- [ ] Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- [ ] Depleted Matrix (F3)
- [ ] Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- [ ] Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- [ ] Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- [ ] 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- [ ] 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- [ ] Reduced Vertic (F18)
- [ ] Red Parent Material (TF2)
- [ ] Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes (•) No ( )

Remarks:

Full of gravel

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- [ ] Surface Water (A1)
- [ ] High Water Table (A2)
- [x] Saturation (A3)
- [ ] Water Marks (B1)
- [ ] Sediment Deposits (B2)
- [ ] Drift Deposits (B3)
- [ ] Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- [ ] Iron Deposits (B5)
- [ ] Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- [ ] Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- [ ] Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- [ ] Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- [ ] Salt Crust (B11)
- [ ] Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- [ ] Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- [ ] Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- [ ] Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- [ ] Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- [ ] Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- [ ] Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- [ ] Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- [ ] Drainage Patterns (B10)
- [ ] Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- [ ] Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- [ ] Geomorphic Position (D2)
- [ ] Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- [ ] FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- [ ] Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- [ ] Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ( ) No (•) Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ( ) No (•) Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ( ) No (•) Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ( ) No (•)

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Very wet soil without water.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 15

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Drainage channel Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 15

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132563 Long: UTM: 563497 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Culvert undersized, over exerted from roadcut

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Vicia sativa*	20	Yes	FACU
2. *Carduus pycnocephalus*	10	No	Not Listed
3. *Helminthotheca echioides*	10	No	FAC
4. *Geranium dissectum*	2	No	Not Listed
5. *Festuca perennis*	5	No	FAC
6. *Medicago polymorhpa*	4	No	FACU
7. *Bromus diandrus*	5	No	UPL
8. *Conium maculatum*	2	No	FAC
Total Cover:	58 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *Rubus ursinus*	15	Yes	FACU
2.			
Total Cover:	15 %		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 42 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	17	x 3 =	51
FACU species	39	x 4 =	156
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	61 (A)		232 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.80

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [ ] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 15

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-18	10YR 3/1	97	7.5YR 5/5	3	C	M	Clay loam	subsurface moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Moist subsurface.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 16

Investigator(s): Jake Schweitzer, Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 30-40

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4132572 Long: UTM: 563517 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Pomponio Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Mesic upland hillslope

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *N/A*			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Conium maculatum*	40	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	40 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 60 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	40 (A)		120 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [X] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: 16

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-18	10YR 3/2	100					S, CL	moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 17

Investigator(s): Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): streambed Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): >50

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4133507 Long: UTM: 564514 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Butano Loam NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (●)	

Remarks:

Upland edge of seasonal stream channel wetland

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *Rubus parviflorus*	4	No	FACU
2. *Genista monspessulana*	4	No	Not Listed
3. *Corylus cornuta*	2	No	FACU
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	10 %		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Woodwardia fimbriata*	2	No	FACW
2. *Maianthemum stellatum*	1	No	FAC
3. *Polystichum munitum*	2	No	FACU
4. *Galium aparine*	2	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	7 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 93 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 0 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	2	x 2 =	4
FAC species	1	x 3 =	3
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	13 (A)		47 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.62

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [ ] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ( ) No (●)

Remarks:

Mesic upland vegetation

SOIL

Sampling Point: 17

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-18	7.5 YR 4/1	95	7.5 YR 4/6	5	C	M	Clay loam	moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(exc. MLRA 1, 2, 4A/B)**
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ○ No ◉ Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Moist bank above channel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve City/County: San Mateo County Sampling Date: 04/20/2022

Applicant/Owner: Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District State: CA Sampling Point: 18

Investigator(s): Christopher Jamison, VNLC Section, Township, Range: San Gregorio (Rodriguez) Land Grant

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): stream Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 20-50

Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests and Coast Lat: UTM: 4133520 Long: UTM: 564493 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Laughlin-Sweeney Loams NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes (●) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [X] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (●) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (●)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes (●)	No ( )	

Remarks:

Seasonal wetland channel

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum Plot size: 25 feet			
1. *Sequoia sempervirens*	50	Yes	Not Listed
2. *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*	5	No	Not Listed
3.			
4.			
	55 %		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1. *Toxicodendron diversilobum*	4	No	FAC
2. *Genista monspessulana*	4	No	Not Listed
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	8 %		
Herb Stratum Plot size: 5 feet			
1. *Woodwardia fimbriata*	5	Yes	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	5 %		
Woody Vine Stratum Plot size: 15 feet			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 95 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0 % (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	4	x 3 =	12
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	9 (A)		22 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.44

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [ ] Dominance Test is >50%
- [X] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (●) No ( )

Remarks:

Redwood duff dominant. Tree species are not rooted in the channel.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 18

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
0-18	5Y 2.5/1	100					Sandy silt loam	Saturated

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2] CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☒ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☒ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present. unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:

Wet, sandy muck in riverbed

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
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- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D17) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**RMLRA 1, 2, 4A/B**)
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- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) **(LRR A)**
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches): 3
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Active flowing channel.