

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

# Preliminary Draft Significant Ecological Areas Program Guide

**2013**

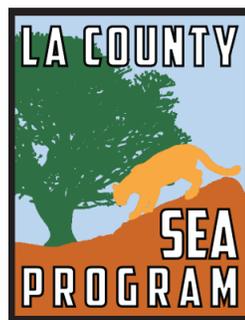




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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Program Guide is intended to aid applicants and staff with implementation of the SEA Program, which includes General Plan goals and policies, Zoning Code regulations (SEA Ordinance) and Department of Regional Planning (DRP) procedures. The SEA Program Guide includes critical information from the aforementioned documents, as well as additional information, to support environmentally sensitive development projects located within the SEAs. Specifically, it includes an overview of the SEA Program, elaboration of the development standards in the SEA Ordinance, recommendations for development projects, and biological report requirements and species lists referenced in the SEA Ordinance. This document is not intended to be an exhaustive resource on ecological design or principles. It therefore references other resources with the intention that the reader will explore those resources for more detailed information.

## II. OVERVIEW

### General Plan

The SEA Program was established by adoption of the Los Angeles County General Plan in 1980 and the subsequent adoption of the Hillside Management and Significant Ecological Areas Ordinance in 1982. A SEA designation is given to land that contains irreplaceable biological resources. Individual SEAs include undisturbed or lightly disturbed habitat which support valuable and threatened species, contain linkages and corridors to promote species movement, and are sized to support sustainable populations of the SEA's component species. The objective of the SEA Program is to preserve the genetic and physical diversity of the County by designating biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the future. However, SEAs are not wilderness preserves. Much of the land in SEAs is privately held, is used for public recreation, or abuts developed areas. The SEA Program is intended to ensure that privately held lands within the SEAs retain the right of reasonable use while avoiding activities and developments that are incompatible with the long-term survival of the SEAs.

Although SEAs are generally intended to support lower intensity uses, complex or more intensive types of development projects within SEAs are not precluded, provided that the applicant completes additional technical review to identify existing resources and potential impacts. DRP assists applicants with site design for these types of projects in the early stages of review to ensure that projects are sensitive to, and compatible with, the resources in the area. The process of analyzing impacts to existing biological resources and determining SEA compatibility is designed to provide careful evaluation of projects within SEAs to ensure that the ecological function of the SEA is maintained.

The General Plan Update Technical Appendix E identifies the SEAs and includes detailed biological and geographic descriptions of each SEA. These areas are proposed to be designated as SEAs because they satisfy at least one of the following six selection criteria:

1. The habitat of core populations of endangered or threatened plant or animal species.
2. On a regional basis, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution.
3. Within Los Angeles County, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution.
4. Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, migrating grounds and is limited in availability either regionally or in Los Angeles County.
5. Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent unusual variation in a population or community.

6. Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of the original natural biotic communities in Los Angeles County.

### SEA Boundaries and Map

Los Angeles County's SEAs were first adopted in 1980 as part of the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan. The original 61 SEAs were chosen out of 115 potential areas studied in 1976. The 61 adopted SEAs included both unincorporated and incorporated portions of Los Angeles County. However, the regulations in the SEA Ordinance only apply to those SEAs which are located in unincorporated Los Angeles County.

In 1999, DRP initiated an update to the SEA Program as part of its effort to update the General Plan. In 2000, DRP released the Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area Update Study (2000 Update Study). The 2000 Update Study evaluated existing SEAs for changes in biotic conditions; considered additional areas for SEA status; proposed SEA boundaries based upon biotic evaluation; and proposed guidelines for managing and conserving biological resources within SEAs. The 2000 Update Study was based on scientifically-grounded concepts regarding the size and type of linkage systems necessary to sustain the biologically diverse plant and animal species that are found within Los Angeles County.

The 2000 Update Study recommended that the 61 SEAs be consolidated and expanded, both in size (to include a broader geography) and scope (for greater ecological diversity). This expansion increases resiliency for each SEA as additional development occurs. The proposed 21 SEAs and 9 Coastal Resource Areas may be seen on the General Plan Update Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Zone Resources Map.

## III. SEA ORDINANCE

### History and Intent

The SEA Ordinance was first adopted as the Hillside Management and Significant Ecological Areas Ordinance in 1982. This 1982 version of the ordinance will be in effect until the General Plan Update is adopted. At that time, the SEA Ordinance and Hillside Management Ordinance

will be separated into individual ordinances in the Zoning Code in order to address the different intents and purposes of each set of regulations. After this separation, the SEA Ordinance will retain the same purpose of balancing the need to conserve Los Angeles County's biological resources against the needs and rights of property owners, with significant changes to make use of new technologies, new approaches, and an impact-based project review process that directs conservation towards the most important biological resources. For property owners, this means the SEA Ordinance has greater consistency in policy across all projects and increased flexibility in permitting. Additionally, this SEA Program Guide, including the species lists and maps, will accompany and support the SEA Ordinance to aid applicants and DRP staff with implementation of the SEA Program as a whole, and the SEA Ordinance specifically. The proposed SEA Ordinance Update is described below.

### Exemptions

The SEA Ordinance exempts the following uses: safety activities for the protection of people and property or in response to an emergency; uses in areas regulated by Local Coastal Plans, which, like the SEAs, have supplemental regulations to balance development and preservation in these areas; and existing uses that were legally established. In the future, permits may be approved to extend an existing use that was legally established; however, a new use within a SEA triggers a new review under the new regulations.

### Permitting Levels

The SEA Ordinance establishes three levels of development permitting: Site Plan Review (for uses permitted "by right" in the SEA Ordinance), and two types of SEA Conditional Use Permit (CUP); one for lower intensity projects (Type A SEA CUP) and one for higher intensity projects (Type B SEA CUP). These three levels tie the amount of review required for the project to the project's anticipated impact to the SEA. Projects which demonstrate that they will cause the highest level of impact to the SEA's important habitats, connection points, and water resources must undergo the highest level of review; while projects that are required to protect safety, restore habitat, are small in nature, or are located in already developed areas that are not exempted from the ordinance will undergo a simpler review process. Major points for each of the three levels are summarized below:

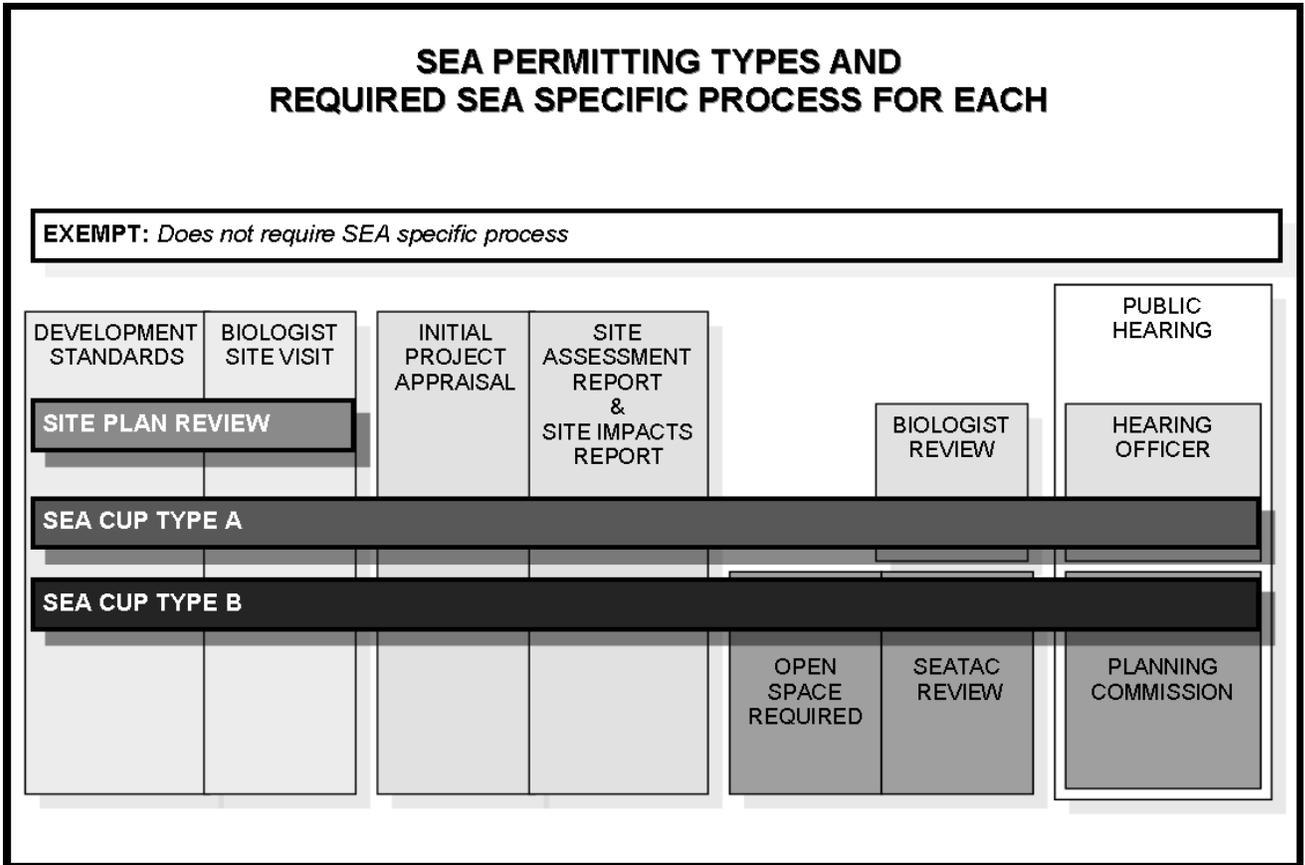


Figure I-1: Santa Clarita Valley Planning Area Boundaries

- **Site Plan Review:** Required in instances where the potential impacts to the SEA are generally minimal, but the use has some potential to disrupt rare site specific resources. Examples include new single family residences; uses within developed areas (as mapped on the SEA Development Map); and biological restoration activities. This is a ministerial process (no public hearing) that involves a staff biologist inspection and a staff planner decision.
- **Type A SEA CUP:** Required in instances where the potential impacts to the SEA are moderate. Examples include almost all other types of development, including multi-family residential, commercial, and agricultural uses. This is a discretionary process that entails an initial project appraisal with a staff planner and staff biologist, a staff biologist inspection, a staff planner recommendation at a public hearing, and a Hearing Officer decision, which may include conditions. The conditions may require the provision of open space.
- **Type B SEA CUP:** Required in instances where the potential impacts to the SEA are significant. This process entails an initial project appraisal with a staff planner and staff biologist, a Significant Ecological Areas Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC, an advisory body comprised of biologists and environmental design professionals) review, a staff planner recommendation at a public hearing, and a Regional Planning Commission (RPC) decision, which will include conditions. The conditions will require the provision of open space.
- **Changes between Type A and Type B SEA CUPs:** The level of review can be changed during the application review process if the project is redesigned. For example, if a project requiring a Type B CUP is redesigned to limit potential impacts to the SEA, it may only then need a Type A CUP and vice versa. This incentivizes good project design throughout the application review process and rewards environmentally sensitive approaches.

### Other Permits and Processes in SEAs

In addition to the three levels of SEA permitting listed above, several other categories of development must meet some additional SEA Ordinance requirements. There are four categories of “other” development, which have their own permit processes that are described in the Zoning Code: Uses requiring SEA Temporary Use Permits, County Development Activities, Surface Mining Reclamation Plans, and Voluntary Reviews.

#### SEA Temporary Use Permits

Uses requiring Temporary Use Permits (TUPs) are regulated in Part 14 of Section 22.56 of the Zoning Code. The TUP process was established to recognize that certain activities may be appropriate in specific locations on a temporary basis but would be inappropriate on a permanent basis. The TUP process is intended to regulate short term activities to ensure compatibility and to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts.

Many uses that require TUPs, such as musical festivals or fairs, may be located in natural areas. The SEA Ordinance does not establish a new SEA TUP process, but it adds several standards that temporary uses located within SEAs must meet to ensure that the uses do not cause impacts to important natural resources. Uses requiring TUPs within SEAs will be reviewed by a staff biologist to ensure that the noise and lighting created by the event will not disrupt wildlife. If necessary, the staff biologist may recommend some restrictions on access during the event to protect portions of the site that are environmentally sensitive. These additional review steps will ensure that a temporary use within a SEA does not cause accidental harm.

#### Los Angeles County Development Activities

Other Los Angeles County departments are not usually required to apply for permits from DRP. However, the SEA Program administered by DRP is a portion of the Los Angeles County’s General Plan. The General Plan serves as a guiding document for Los Angeles County’s physical change, so the development activities conducted by other Los Angeles County departments within SEAs, such as building infrastructure and maintaining public space, must be guided in part by the policies of the General Plan. However, these development activities serve to further many other General Plan goals, such as provision of water, roads, parks, or other facilities to Los Angeles County

residents. In order to reconcile these other goals against the goal of balancing development and conservation in the SEAs, the SEA Ordinance establishes a review process for Los Angeles County development activities. This process includes an initial interdepartmental consultation when other Los Angeles County departments intend to build in SEAs, and requires that those projects with high potential impacts to the SEAs (projects that, if conducted by private individuals, would meet the criteria for a Type B CUP) be reviewed by SEATAC. In addition, any recommendations of SEATAC and/or DRP will be attached to any public reports on the project.

This process does not require that other Los Angeles County departments follow the recommendations given during the review, but it is anticipated that the input of SEATAC and DRP will provide a perspective on how Los Angeles County projects may avoid or mitigate against potential impacts and also achieve environmentally sensitive design, contributing to a robust design process.

#### Surface Mining Reclamation Plans in SEAs

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA, Public Resources Code, Sections 2710-2796) is a state regulation which sets comprehensive standards for surface mining operations. In order to comply with SMARA, DRP issues Surface Mining Permits through Part 9 of Section 22.56 of the Zoning Code. The SEA Ordinance is not intended to conflict with this process or to require duplicate reviews. Instead, the SEA Ordinance requires review of only the reclamation plan, which describes how a surface mining operation will be returned to a readily usable condition and how the adverse ecological effects resulting from surface mining operations will be prevented or minimized. It has long been the policy of DRP that proposed surface mining operations within the SEAs submit their reclamation plans to SEATAC for review, with a focus on the restoration and minimization of impacts. The SEA Ordinance codifies this long standing practice.

#### Voluntary Reviews

On occasion, individuals approach DRP with a request to undergo voluntary consultation with staff planners or biologists or to go through SEATAC review, even when the project is not located in a SEA and/or does not require SEATAC review. This section of the SEA Ordinance codifies how that process will be conducted and allows for individuals to avail themselves of this service.

## SEA Ordinance Project Design and Development Standards Overview

Development standards are regulations contained within the Zoning Code that set forth minimum requirements or specifications and maximum allowances (e.g. minimum structure setbacks or maximum structure height). Generally, applicants for development projects must comply with these standards in order to obtain approval. The SEA Ordinance establishes development standards for landscaping; outdoor lighting; fencing; construction activities; fuel modification zones; streets and highways; trees; habitat linkages; wildlife corridors; and water resources. All projects that are not exempt from the SEA Ordinance must meet some or all of the development standards unless the applicant is obtaining a SEA CUP and the Reviewing Authority (Hearing Officer or RPC) approves modification(s) to the standards.

The development standards within the SEA Ordinance are intended to ensure that development sites are designed to support the goal of preserving the long term sustainability of each SEA. Any expansion of existing uses identified on the SEA Development Map must meet the least number of development standards. New single family homes, additions to existing single family homes, and their accessory uses must meet additional development standards. Projects requiring Type A and Type B SEA CUPs must meet the greatest number of development standards, including additional development standards regarding provision of open space. Projects requiring a Type A SEA CUP may be required to provide open space in some instances and projects requiring a Type B SEA CUP will be required to provide open space in a ratio proportional to the percentage of the SEA that will be developed.

More detailed information about each of the individual development standards is located in the “Development Standards” section below.

### SEA Ordinance Mapping

#### SEA Development Map

The SEA Development Map is maintained by DRP and depicts areas within the SEAs where human activities have occurred. The map includes, but is not limited to, outlines of buildings, ongoing agricultural activities, and fuel modi-

fication zones. The map was created through analysis of building footprints and aerial photography, as well as site inspections.

The map is intended to serve two purposes. First, it identifies areas where projects are eligible to undergo the simplest permitting process identified in the SEA Ordinance. Second, the areas within the SEAs where human activities have occurred were used as a base layer for the SEA Connectivity and Constriction Areas Map.

The map will be updated as new, legally approved uses are built within the SEAs. When an application for a development project located within a SEA is submitted, DRP will check with the applicant to ensure that all developed or disturbed areas on the property have been accurately identified. If a property owner has concerns about the accuracy of his or her property’s designation, he or she may contact DRP for assistance.

#### SEA Connectivity and Constriction Areas Map

The SEA Connectivity and Constriction Areas Map depicts portions of the SEAs where the remaining natural area is 1,000 feet in width or less and such natural area is necessary to assure species mobility and linkage across the SEA. Connectivity areas are mapped when the natural area is greater than 200 feet in width (up to 1,000 feet) and constriction areas are mapped when the natural area is 200 feet or less in width. These areas are not the only important areas for preservation. Instead, the map depicts the narrowest natural areas that are hemmed in between existing development and connect out to undisturbed natural lands that are core habitat areas. The SEA Ordinance sets additional regulations for development projects proposed within connectivity and constriction areas on the map.

## IV. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

This section provides more information about the specific development standards within the SEA Ordinance. Topics are organized in the order they occur within the ordinance.

[Forthcoming: any sections where additional information and context will enhance implementation of the SEA Ordinance.]

## Landscaping

The SEA Ordinance prohibits the use of invasive species in landscaped areas within SEAs. Invasive species are defined as plants, generally non-native to the habitat, which would disrupt the indigenous species growing in the area. The Invasive Species List located at the end of this document identifies non-native plant species that are considered invasive and are therefore prohibited to be used as landscaping within a SEA.

The prohibition of invasive species is based on biological factors. Many invasive plant species can compete with native species. Some invasive plants can also spread their pollen to indigenous species, resulting in hybridized species. In addition to competing with the local naturally occurring plants, many invasive species cannot feed or shelter animals that have evolved to coexist with the naturally occurring plants in the area. Not all non-native plants are invasive to a given area. For instance, there are non-native plants which are unlikely to survive without human tending, or plants that grow very slowly and do not spread quickly.

## Streets and Highways

### General Recommendations for Streets and Highways

When designing new streets or highways within a SEA, the following recommendations should be considered:

1. Minimize disturbance and avoid impacts to sensitive resources. This will generally be accomplished by choosing the shortest feasible route. The cleared roadbed should be the minimum feasible width, taking into account specific slope and safety requirements. Necessary erosion control measures and/or drainage pipes are also recommended.
2. Where feasible and consistent with public safety, allow joint use for public access on infrastructure access roads in order to reduce the need for new trail construction.
3. Minimize alterations to natural terrain and vegetation.
4. Where feasible and consistent with public safety, design roads within habitat linkages to comply with rural road standards, including minimum widths and reduced speed limits.

5. Where a road crosses a streambed within a habitat linkage area, utilize a bridge-crossing rather than a culvert. Enhance vegetation at undercrossing portals to encourage wildlife use.

### Wildlife Crossings

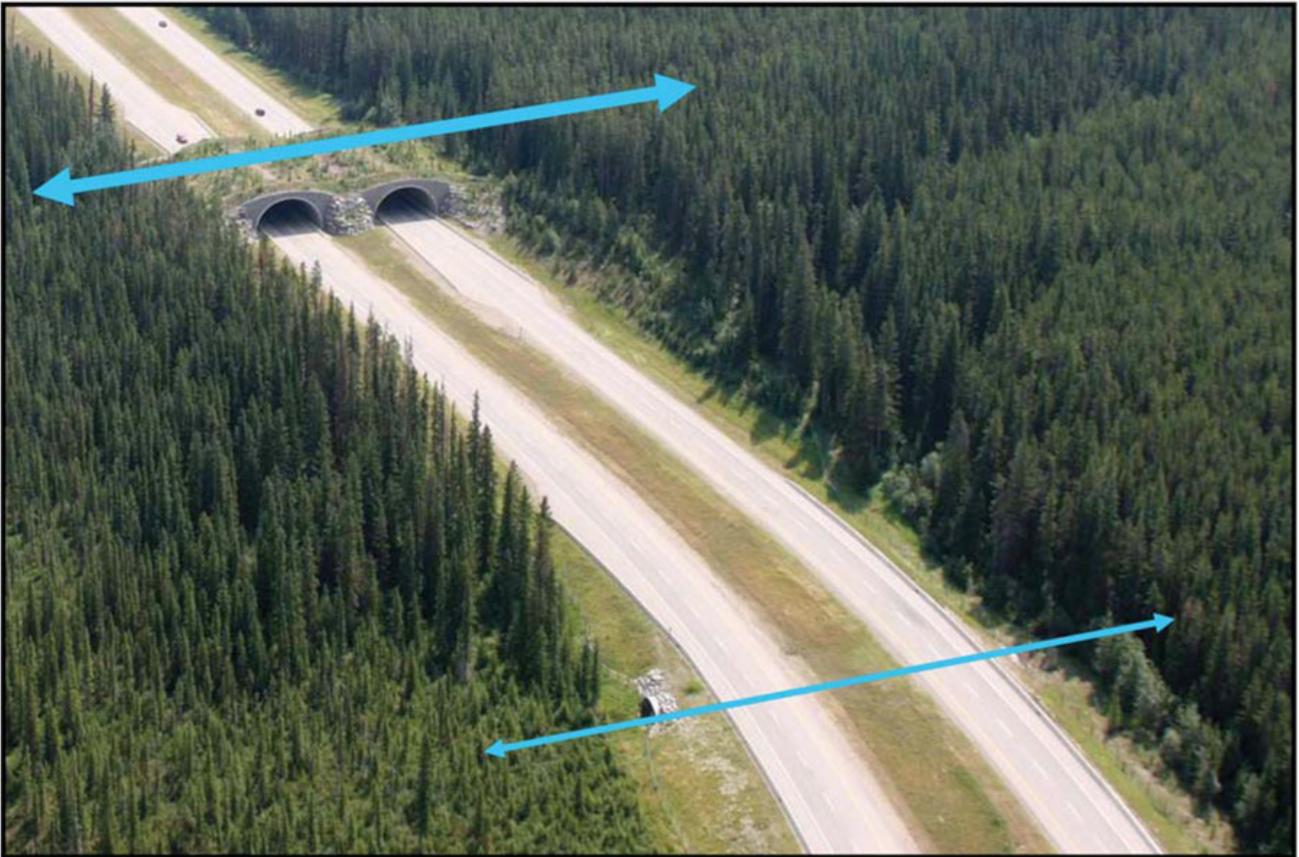
Wildlife crossings are structures that facilitate connections between habitats and wildlife populations by allowing animals to safely cross human-made barriers, such as roadways or railways. Wildlife crossings that are well-designed and properly sited can reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions by 80 percent or more. Determining the location of wildlife crossings requires a study of field data to identify species of concern and their movement patterns. For the purpose of this document, there are two categories of wildlife crossings: overpasses and underpasses. Selecting the appropriate crossing type and size is dependent on the wildlife species, quality of wildlife habitat, and topography.

The 2000 SEA Update Study Background Report makes the following recommendations for wildlife crossings:

- Where a road crosses a streambed within a linkage area, a bridge-crossing should be utilized rather than a culvert; and
- Vegetation at undercrossing portals should be enhanced to encourage wildlife use.

Wildlife crossing structures generally require one or more wildlife-vehicle collision reduction measures, such as fencing to funnel wildlife to crossings, escape gates and ramps to allow animals to get off fenced roadways, lighting to increase wildlife visibility to motorists, alternative median barrier designs that allow animal to pass-through, and signs. Although there is no evidence that signs by themselves reduce the wildlife mortality rate, signs requiring speed reduction and alerting drivers to watch for wildlife may be beneficial when located near a wildlife crossing structure. Additionally, infrastructure adaptation, such as the increasing road median width, may also be beneficial in reducing wildlife-vehicle collisions.

As wildlife crossings are an evolving body of knowledge, it is recommended that a biologist specializing in crossings and up to date on the latest technology and designs, consult on crossing placement and design for a specific project.



Roadway with a vegetated land bridge overpass and culvert underpass.

Source: Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook Design and Evaluation in North America. US Department of Transportation. March 2011.

### Overpass Designs/Types

- **Landscape bridge (vegetated land bridge):** Designed exclusively for wildlife use. Due to its large size, it is used by the greatest diversity of wildlife and can be adapted for amphibian and reptile passage.
- **Wildlife overpass:** Smaller than a landscape bridge, this overpass structure is designed to exclusively meet the needs of a wide range of wildlife, from small to large.
- **Multi-use overpass:** Generally the smallest of the wildlife overpasses. Designed for mixed wildlife-human use. This wildlife crossing type is best adapted in environments disturbed by humans and will benefit generalist type species adapted to regular amounts of human activity and disturbance.

- **Canopy crossing:** Designed exclusively for semi-arboreal and arboreal species that commonly use canopy cover for travel. Meets the needs of species that are not built for terrestrial travel and that generally have difficulties crossing open, non-forested areas.

### Underpass Designs/Types

- **Viaduct or flyover:** The largest of underpass structures for wildlife use, but usually not built exclusively for wildlife movement. The large span and vertical clearance of a viaduct allows for use by a wide range of wildlife. Structures can be adapted for amphibian and reptiles, semi-aquatic, and semi-arboreal species.

- **Large mammal underpass:** Not as large as most viaducts, but the largest of underpass structures designed specifically for wildlife use. Designed for large mammals but small- and medium-sized mammals can also use readily.
- **Multi-use underpass:** Design similar to large mammal underpass but the management objective is co-use between wildlife and humans. Design is generally smaller than a large mammal underpass because of the type of wildlife using the structure along with humans. This structure may not be adequate for all wildlife, but usually results in use by generalist species common in human-dominated environments (e.g., urban or peri-urban habitats). Large structures may be constructed to accommodate the need for more physical space for humans and habitat generalist species.
- **Underpass with waterflow:** An underpass structure designed to accommodate the needs of moving water and wildlife. This underpass structure is frequently used by some large mammal species, but its use depends largely on how it is adapted for their specific crossing needs. Small- and medium-sized mammals generally utilize these structures, particularly if riparian habitat or cover is retained within the underpass.
- **Small- to medium-sized mammal underpass:** One of the smaller wildlife crossing structures. Primarily designed for small- and medium-sized mammals, but species use will depend largely on how it may be adapted for their specific crossing needs.
- **Modified culvert:** Crossing that is adaptively designed for use by small- and medium-sized wildlife associated with riparian habitats or irrigation canals. Adapted dry platforms or walkways can vary in design and are typically constructed on the lateral interior walls of the culvert and above the high-water mark.
- **Amphibian and reptile tunnels:** Crossing designed specifically for passage by amphibians and reptiles, although other small- and medium-sized vertebrates may use as well. Many different amphibian and reptile designs have been used to meet the specific requirements of each species or taxonomic group.

Preferred Design Specifications by Species Group	
Species Group	Preferred Design Specifications
Large Mammals (deer, elk, bear, mountain lion)	<p>Large, open crossing structures with an openness ratio of at least 0.75, are easily accessible, and incorporate fencing (“funneling”) to direct animals to the crossing structures and to prevent animals from entering the highway.</p> <p>One-way gates or escape ramps must be incorporated to enable trapped animals to escape.</p> <p>Clear visibility through to vegetation at the other end of the crossing is essential.</p>
Medium-sized Mammals (fox, coyote, skunk, rabbit, raccoon, opossum)	<p>Box or pipe culverts that are at least 3’ high, have an openness ratio of at least 0.4, are easily accessible, and incorporate funneling to direct animals to the crossing structure and prevent them from entering the highway.</p> <p>Clear visibility through to vegetation at the other end of the crossing is essential. Ledges needed in modified, existing culverts for drainage.</p>
Small Mammals (squirrels, rats, voles, mice, reptiles, and amphibians)	<p>A mix of small pipes, box culverts, and pipe culverts that are 1’ or more high, provide natural vegetation of low stature near the openings to provide cover, are easily accessible, and incorporate funneling to prevent animals from entering the highway and to direct them to the crossing structure.</p> <p>Should be closely spaced to accommodate movements of small bodied animals.</p>

See the following resources for additional information:

- Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook Design and Evaluation in North America. US Department of Transportation. March 2011.

- Safe Passage: A User's Guide to Developing Effective Highway Crossings for Carnivores and Other Wildlife. Bill Ruediger. February 20, 2007.
- [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/bio/wildlife\\_crossings/](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/bio/wildlife_crossings/)

### Trees

The SEA Ordinance requires that new structures or infrastructure be set back at least 50 feet from the drip-line of any mature tree identified on the following SEA Tree Species List:

SEA Tree Species List			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Growth Form	Mature Size *
Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple	tree	3"
Acer negundo	boxelder	tree	3"
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	tree	5"
Alnus rhombifolia	white alder	tree	5"
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	tree	5"
Juniperus californica	California juniper	tree, shrub	All specimens
Platanus racemosa	western sycamore	tree	3"
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	tree	3"
Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood	tree	3"
Prosopis glandulosa	honey mesquite	tree, shrub	3"
Pseudotsuga macrocarpa	bigcone spruce	tree	5"
Quercus xmacdonaldii	MacDonald oak	tree	5"
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	tree	3"
Quercus chrysolepis	canyon oak	tree	5"
Quercus douglasii	blue oak	tree	5"
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	tree	5"

\* Diameter of trunk measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade.

SEA Tree Species List			
Quercus garryana	Oregon oak	tree	5"
Quercus john-tuckeri	Tucker oak	Tree/shrub	8"
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub oak	Tree/shrub	8"
Quercus durata	Leather oak	Tree/shrub	8"
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	tree	5"
Quercus wislizeni var. wislizeni	interior live oak	tree, shrub	5"
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's black willow	tree	3"
Salix laevigata	red willow	tree	3"
Salix lasiandra	yellow willow	tree	3"
Umbellularia californica	California bay	tree	5"
Yucca brevifolia	Joshua tree	tree	All specimens

\* Diameter of trunk measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade.

### Water Resources

In order to meet the goals of the SEA Program, water resources must be identified and conserved along with habitat types and connectivity points. Within this SEA Program Guide, the term "water resource" is used to identify all the forms of surface water protected by the SEA Ordinance and may differ from the definitions used by other agencies. Water resources are regulated under several state and federal agencies, most notably the State and Federal Departments of Fish and Wildlife, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, a subset of the California Environmental Protection Agency. Additional regulations may apply through federal programs regarding farming, such as the Farm Bill. These state and federal agencies have certain approaches to water permitting that most often protect water in order to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act of 1972. The goal of the Clean Water Act is to prevent discharge and fill from affecting wetlands.

There are two types of water resources, groundwater and surface water, that affect the earth's surface. Groundwater is water which has seeped into the ground below the earth's

surface. A well-known type of groundwater is an aquifer, a layer of porous rock which holds water that has drained into it from the surface. Surface water is water that has fallen onto the earth's surface ends up collecting to flow or pool in some form, such as a lake or a river. At times, groundwater overflowing or draining through lower elevations can also emerge as surface water in the form of seeps and springs.

Surface water is the form of water within the SEAs that the SEA Ordinance specifically identifies and protects. The definition and identification of the types of surface water found in Los Angeles County is an ongoing challenge. There are few common definitions for water resources, and federal agencies often do not have comprehensive definitions for the most common of water resources, such as ponds, lakes, streams, or rivers. Further complicating matters, within the dry and semi-dry areas of the United States, water resources can come and go at different times of the year. For instance, some streams are known as ephemeral, meaning that they only show up directly after rainfall, and some are intermittent, meaning that some portions of the stream may be ephemeral and some flow year round.<sup>1</sup> Other types of changing resources in dry climates include playas, which “are round hollows in the ground in the Southern High Plains of the United States. They are ephemeral, meaning that they are only present at certain times of the year,”<sup>2</sup> and vernal pools, which “are seasonal depressional wetlands that occur under the Mediterranean climate conditions of the West Coast. They are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry for most of the summer and fall. These wetlands range in size from small puddles to shallow lakes and are usually found in a gently sloping plain of grassland.”<sup>3</sup>

For the purposes of the SEA Ordinance, it is only necessary to define water resources in order to prevent conflicts between development project sites and the areas within the SEA that must remain undisturbed to prevent impacts to water collection areas. The water resources the SEA Ordinance protects are defined below.

### Protected Surface Water Resources

The various types of “water resources” referenced in the SEA Ordinance are defined below. For the purpose of the SEA Ordinance, all of these water resources are considered protected even in instances where the resources were initially

1 Levick et al., 2008. The Ecological and Hydrological Significance of Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams in the Arid and Semi-arid American Southwest. [http://www.epa.gov/esd/land-sci/pdf/EPHEMERAL\\_STREAMS\\_REPORT\\_Final\\_508-Kepner.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/esd/land-sci/pdf/EPHEMERAL_STREAMS_REPORT_Final_508-Kepner.pdf), p 6

2 EPA.gov, “Water/Our Waters/Wetlands/Playa Lakes” Accessed online November 2013 <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/playa.cfm>

3 EPA.gov, “Water/Our Waters/Wetlands/Vernal Pools” Accessed online November 2013 <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/vernal.cfm>

created artificially by human activities. Ephemeral and intermittent water resources are also considered protected in equal measure to perennial water resources.

### Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds

Lakes: “A lake is where surface-water runoff (and [potentially] some groundwater seepage) has accumulated in a low spot, relative to the surrounding countryside.”<sup>4</sup>

Reservoirs: “A reservoir is a man-made lake that is created when a dam is built on a river. River water backs up behind the dam creating a reservoir.”<sup>5</sup>

Pond: A pond is defined the same as a lake, except that ponds are recognized to be smaller than lakes. For the purpose of the SEA Ordinance, there is no fundamental difference between ponds and lakes.

### Rivers, Streams, and Creeks

River: “A river is ...surface water finding its way over land from a higher altitude to a lower altitude, all due to gravity. ...Flowing water finds its way downhill initially as small creeks. As small creeks flow downhill they merge to form larger streams and rivers. Rivers eventually end up flowing into the oceans.”<sup>6</sup>

Streams and Creeks: Streams and creeks are defined in the same way as a river, except that rivers are generally recognized to be larger in size and are more often permanent throughout the year. For the purpose of the SEA Ordinance, there is no fundamental difference between rivers, streams, and creeks.

### Marshes, Seeps, and Springs

Marshes: Marshes are wetlands frequently or continually inundated with water and are characterized by emergent soft-stemmed vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions. There are many different kinds of marshes, ranging from the prairie potholes to the Everglades, coastal to inland, freshwater to saltwater. All types receive most of their water from surface water, and many marshes are also fed by groundwater.<sup>7</sup>

4 USGS.gov, “Earth's water: Rivers and streams” Accessed online November 2013 <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/earthlakes.html>

5 USGS.gov, “Earth's water: Rivers and streams” Accessed online November 2013 <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/earthlakes.html>

6 USGS.gov, “Earth's water: Rivers and streams” Accessed online November 2013 <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/earthlakes.html>

7 EPA.gov, “Water/Our Waters/Wetlands/Marshes” Accessed Online November 2013. <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/marsh.cfm#nontidal>

Seeps and Springs: “A spring is a water resource formed when the side of a hill, a valley bottom or other excavation intersects a flowing body of groundwater at or below the local water table, below which the subsurface material is saturated with water. A spring is the result of an aquifer being filled to the point that the water overflows onto the land surface. They range in size from intermittent seeps, which flow only after much rain, to huge pools flowing hundreds of millions of gallons daily.”<sup>8</sup>

### Vernal Pools and Playas

Vernal Pools: “Vernal pools are seasonal depressional wetlands that occur under the Mediterranean climate conditions of the West Coast. They are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry for most of the summer and fall. These wetlands range in size from small puddles to shallow lakes and are usually found in a gently sloping plain of grassland.”<sup>9</sup>

Playas: “Playa lakes are round hollows in the ground in the Southern High Plains of the United States. They are ephemeral, meaning that they are only present at certain times of the year.”<sup>10</sup>

### Measuring Water Resources

In arid regions, determining the existence and extent of a water resource is complicated by the existence of ephemeral and intermittent water resources. In general, the existence and extent of a water resource shall be determined by a biologist employed by the DRP. However, if the applicant requests that an alternate expert be brought in to measure the resource, all methodologies used by the expert shall rely on the guidance provided in the most current version of the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, which is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.<sup>11</sup> Additional information regarding the location of water resources may be obtained through consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and also through any other maps or lists maintained by other state or Federal Agencies with an interest in mapping water resources. However, applicants and Department staff are advised that all databases maintained by such other agencies may be incomplete or conflicting in nature. When the

8 USGS.gov, “The Water Cycle: Springs” Accessed online November 2013 <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/watercyclesprings.html>

9 EPA.gov, “Water/Our Waters/Wetlands/Vernal Pools” Accessed online November 2013 <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/vernal.cfm>

10 EPA.gov, “Water/Our Waters/Wetlands/Playa Lakes” Accessed online November 2013 <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/playa.cfm>

11 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. [http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/regulatory/reg\\_supp/trel08-28.pdf](http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/regulatory/reg_supp/trel08-28.pdf)

location of a water resource is contested, the methodology used to resolve the issue shall rely upon a three-factor approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology.

**Note:** For this SEA Program Guide the definitions of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil and wetland hydrology are those given by Us Part III: Characteristics And Indicators Of Hydrophytic Vegetation, Hydric Soils, And Wetland Hydrology of the Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.<sup>12</sup>

The following methods shall be the initial approach employed to determine the extent of the water resources.

- 1. Lakes, reservoirs and ponds:** Measurements should be taken from the extent of the saturated soil.
- 2. Rivers and streams:** If hydrophytic vegetation is present, the extent of the river or stream shall be measured from the outer edge of the vegetation. Where the banks of the river or stream lack vegetation, the extent of the river or stream shall be measured from the outer edge of the “parafluvial zone: the part of the active channel without surface water.”<sup>13</sup>
- 3. Marshes, seeps and springs:** Measurements should be taken from the extent of the saturated soil.
- 4. Vernal pools and playas:** Vernal pools and playas shall be measured from the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil.

### Recommendations

Many land uses may have adverse effects on the quality, structure, and function of natural streambeds and their associated wetlands and riparian habitats. These uses include urban development, roads, mining, grazing, agriculture, recreational activities, reservoirs, and flood control, among others. Because these resources are so critical to healthy ecosystems, especially in semi-arid environments such as Los Angeles County, their conservation is considered vital to the long-term maintenance of SEAs.

The inherent functions and values of these habitats within local and regional ecosystems should be retained, such as: their importance to upstream, downstream, and

12 <http://www.wetlands.com/regs/tpge03d.htm>

13 Levick et al., 2008. The Ecological and Hydrological Significance of Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams in the Arid and Semi-arid American Southwest. [http://www.epa.gov/esd/land-sci/pdf/EPEMERAL\\_STREAMS\\_REPORT\\_Final\\_508-Kepner.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/esd/land-sci/pdf/EPEMERAL_STREAMS_REPORT_Final_508-Kepner.pdf), p 6

surrounding habitat systems; their critical value to migratory birds; their important contribution to habitat linkage and wildlife corridor networks; and their role in maintaining subsurface and surface water quality.

The following recommended methods are intended to ensure that a project’s ground disturbance will not materially affect water resources:

1. Avoid impacts to resource conservation areas associated with channelization, bridge construction, mining and gravel extraction, utility crossings, etc.
2. Designate resource conservation areas as use exclusion areas and prohibit ground-disturbing activities and vegetation removal.
3. Measure buffer setbacks horizontally, in plan view, since they are intended to serve as spatial buffers; consider lesser setbacks if topography and/or other physical features are determined to provide adequate screening and buffering.
4. Designate buffer areas as limited use areas; compatible uses may include agriculture and grazing, passive recreation (hiking, riding, golf and parks with no night lighting), and brush thinning for fire hazard reduction (no removal of trees).
5. Design crossings of riparian habitats and streambeds to be as perpendicular as possible to drainage courses in order to minimize resource disturbance. In order to minimize disturbances and other effects on natural surface flow, drainage courses should be bridged, with minimal intrusions of abutments and bridge supports into the drainage, whenever feasible.

## V. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

[Content forthcoming.]

## VI. SEA SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

[Content forthcoming.]

## VII. BIOLOGICAL REPORTS REQUIREMENTS

The SEA Ordinance requires that a SEA Site Assessment Report (SSAR) and a SEA Site Impacts Report (SSIR) be prepared as a part of a complete SEA CUP application. These reports are typically prepared by a biological consultant obtained by the applicant and must meet the standards of the DRP staff biologist or SEATAC. Requirements for the reports are identified below. In many instances where the SEA CUP application is for a low impact, small scale use, the staff biologist and/or SEATAC will not require that an applicant complete all of the information below because some of the requested tables and studies will not be applicable or necessary.

**NOTE:** The requirements for the SSAR and SSIR are fundamentally the same as the current Biological Constraints Analysis and Biota Report every SEA CUP applicant must complete if requested by SEATAC.

### SEA Site Assessment Report

The SSAR details the habitat, species, or water resources located on the project site and must include:

#### 1. Cover / Spine / Title Page

- A. Project name, type of report (SEA Site Assessment Report)
- B. County identification numbers (Project number, CUP number, APNs)
- C. Applicant name and contact information
- D. SEA/SERA/ESHA name(s)
- E. Name of head biologist for report and consulting company directive information
- F. Date of report

#### 2. Introduction

- A. Project description
  - i. Project name, type of report, address of project

- ii. County application identification numbers including APNs
  - iii. Applicant name and contact information
  - iv. SEA/SERA/ESHA name(s)
  - v. Supervising biologist, company, directive information
  - vi. Parcel and Acreage Table (for more than one parcel)
  - vii. Location
    - a. Map of regional features in vicinity showing project location; all drainages and wetlands referenced in text must be shown on a map
    - b. Color USGS topographic map with outline of project parcels, SEA, open space resource areas, etc.; scale about 1:24,000
    - c. Color vertical aerial showing project parcels, SEA, open space, etc.
- B. Description of natural geographic features**
- i. Summary of biological resources known including description of relation to:
    - a. Landforms and geomorphology
    - b. Drainage and wetland features
    - c. Soils; include soil map
    - d. Vegetation communities
    - e. SEA criteria and resources
  - ii. Color site photography with keys
  - iii. Summary of biological resources incorporating pertinent literature review
- C. Methodology of biological survey**
- i. Table of surveys (surveys approximately 1 year old or more recent)
  - ii. Text description of survey methods
  - iii. Table of information on biologist(s) and other contributors for SSAR; appendix of contributors' experience
  - iv. Proof of permits or Memoranda of Understanding for trapping shall be in the appendix
- 3. Biological Characteristics of the Site**
- A. Vegetation data and descriptions**
- i. Vegetation map of Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf, Evens (2009) alliances and associations of vegetation types, relevé locations
  - ii. Vegetation cover table
  - iii. Map of trees (For jurisdictional oaks, State and County, an oak tree report will be needed. Oak tree reports will be in an appendix.)
  - iv. Summary of vegetation site habitats in relation to soil, sensitivity, rainfall, potential for impact (Only necessary if there is a possibility of rare plant occurrences that would be made possible by the presence of some important soil type or geological formation)
  - v. CD/DVD of geo-referenced files for vegetation data as ESRI .shp including metadata (May be combined with other data on CD/DVD of project .pdf)
- B. Fauna and Flora sensitive species tables and discussion**
- i. Table of sensitive species known from the region, sensitivity rankings, habitat requirements, and likelihood of occurrence on site—with rationale for likelihood determination
  - ii. Table of break points on rough estimate of population size (appendix)
  - iii. Paragraphs for each sensitive species on characteristics that might lead to project impact; listed species paragraphs are to be in separate section

- C. Maps of occurrence for sensitive species
- D. Wildlife movement/habitat linkage analysis with map of site and movement areas
- E. Floral and faunal compendia (all plant and animal species observed directly or indirectly on site, and for animals, in adjacent areas of similar habitat), updated for latest observation if multiple versions of the BCA are submitted, version date
- F. All voucher collections shall be deposited in an appropriate, recognized public institution, and such vouchers and institutions shall be tabulated in the floristic and faunal lists

#### 4. Characteristics of the Surrounding Area

- A. Description of existing land uses in the project area
- B. Table of development projects in the vicinity and summary discussion (acreage, units, etc.)
- C. Map of land uses
- D. Description of open space reserves in the area and depiction of wildlife movement/habitat linkage relationships to open space; include known conservation easements in perpetuity. Refer to maps II.A.7
- E. Reference to any conservation plans in the vicinity and project relationship
- F. Description of habitats, alliances, associations and vegetative communities in the vicinity with respect to those on site
- G. Rough estimates of the overall population sizes of species of flora and fauna on site and in vicinity
- H. Description of overall biological value of the area: fit to the biotic mosaic; contribution to surrounding area and SEA ecological functions

#### 5. Conclusion

- A. Regulatory framework

- B. Summarized biological data with respect to regulatory framework
- C. Constraints map(s)
- D. Explicit statement of SEA/SERA/ESHA acreages total and in project parcels; explicit statement of length of watersheds on project parcels and total; potential affected area of watercourses
- E. Recommendations for further studies needed to prepare Biota Report

#### 6. Bibliography

- A. Bibliography of references cited in text
- B. Bibliography of general references used to prepare document but not cited

#### 7. Appendices [as appropriate]

- A. Table of biologists and other contributors; preparer and other contributor qualifications; permits, MOUs
- B. Vegetation alliance relevé data
- C. Oak Tree Report for sites with jurisdictional native oak trees (5" DBH and larger)
- D. Focused and floristic survey reports
- E. Floral and faunal compendia
- F. Copies of meeting minutes from previous SEATAC/ERB reviews of project
- G. Correspondence with State and Federal trustee agencies
- H. Completed SEA Site Assessment Checklist

#### 8. Digital Copies of SEA Site Assessment Report as .pdf for final version; geo-referenced files of vegetative data and sensitive species occurrences

## SEA Site Impacts Report

The SSIR details the anticipated impacts to the habitat, species, or water resources located on the project site, recommends measures to protect habitat, species, or water resources located on the project site and must include:

### 1. Cover / Spine / Title Page

- A. Project name, type of report (SEA Site Impacts Report)
- B. County identification numbers (Project number, CUP number, APNs)
- C. Applicant name and contact information
- D. SEA/SERA/ESHA name(s)
- E. Name of head biologist for report and consulting company directive information
- F. Date of report

### 2. Introduction

- A. Summary of project impacts and mitigation
- B. Project description
  - i. Project name, type of report, address of project
  - ii. County application identification numbers including APNs
  - iii. Applicant name and contact information
  - iv. SEA/SERA/ESHA name(s)
  - v. Supervising biologist, company, directive information
  - vi. Parcel and Acreage Table (for more than one parcel)

vii. Location (Note, these maps/photos may be excerpts or contain less detail than those submitted in the BCA so long as they provide an adequate indication of the project location and the surrounding area)

- a. Map of regional features in vicinity showing project location; all drainages and wetlands referenced in text must be shown on a map
- b. Color USGS topographic map with outline of project parcels, SEA, open space resource areas, etc.; scale about 1:24,000
- c. Color vertical aerial showing project parcels, SEA, open space, etc.

viii. Project and alternatives description

- a. Site plans; at least one superimposed on vegetation map with topographic lines
- b. Grading plans; at least one superimposed on vegetation map, topographic lines
- c. Description of disturbance schedule
- d. Permits requested
- e. Alternatives

### 3. Impacts

A. Regulatory framework

B. Tables

- i. Table of impact for sensitive vegetation and species
- ii. Table of vegetation type and proposed changes
- iii. Table of acreage additions and deductions of SEA land

C. Discussion of logic on conclusions of significance

**D.** Maps [may be combined, but each of the following should be illustrated in one form or other]

- i.** Map(s) of vegetation constraints
- ii.** Map of proposed vegetation impacts (grading and fuel-modification superimposed on vegetation map)
- iii.** Map of noteworthy or protected tree species, sensitive plant observations (and animal if highly resource dependant, e.g. aquatics, burrowing owl, etc.), showing removals and disturbance proposed
- iv.** Regional and local maps of wildlife corridors and habitat linkages [including regional and statewide efforts (e.g. South Coast Missing Linkages, California Essential Connectivity Project, Puente Hills “Missing Middle”, etc), as well as any site-specific features (ridgelines, drainages, culverts, fencing, etc) that may facilitate or constrain movement]

**E.** Discussion of impacts—direct (grading and fuel-modification), indirect, and cumulative impacts to each of the following must be discussed

- i.** Vegetation, with note of any sensitive vegetation types (refer to State and Global sensitivity rankings included on the CDFW Natural Communities List) or noteworthy natural stands that may be unique to the site
- ii.** Special-status species, including any locally-recognized sensitive species (e.g. the Los Angeles Audubon list of Los Angeles County’s Sensitive Bird Species) and unusual sightings of otherwise common taxa (e.g. *Gilia diegensis* in the Liebre Mountains, *Petalonyx thurberi* in the Santa Clara River, etc.)
- iii.** Protected and noteworthy trees
- iv.** Wildlife habitat, including wildlife corridors and habitat linkages

**v.** Project impact on integrity of the SEA

**F.** Discussion of project consistency with SEA CUP compatibility criteria

- i.** That the requested development is designed to be highly compatible with the biotic resources present, including the setting aside of appropriate and sufficient undisturbed areas
- ii.** That the requested development is designed to maintain water bodies, watercourses, and their tributaries in a natural state
- iii.** That the requested development is designed so that wildlife movement corridors (migratory paths) are left in an undisturbed and natural state
- iv.** That the requested development retains sufficient natural vegetative cover and/or open spaces to buffer critical resources, habitat areas, or migratory paths
- v.** That the roads and utilities serving the proposed development are located and designed so as not to conflict with critical resources, habitat areas, or migratory paths

**4. Mitigation measures**

**A.** List of impact and mitigation measures that apply. The following aspects of SEA impact must be addressed:

- i.** Acreage remaining as natural open space and percentage of original
- ii.** Existing designated open space on and adjacent to the parcel in question
- iii.** Short- and long-term measures & preservation instruments that will provide protection of natural open areas
- iv.** Type and amount of landscaping; utilization of locally-indigenous native plants; prohibition on invasive plants

## **5. Monitoring program**

- A. Directly applicable to addressing impact; measurement of biological response to mitigation
- B. Performance standards
- C. Alternatives for failure to meet performance standards
- D. Funding and bond establishment
- E. Schedule
- F. Responsible parties
- G. Adaptive management

## **6. Bibliography**

- A. Bibliography of cited references
- B. Bibliography of general references used to prepare report but not cited

## **7. Appendices**

- A. Table of biologists and other contributors; preparer and other contributor qualifications; permits, MOUs
- B. Oak Tree Report for sites with jurisdictional native oak trees (5" DBH and larger)
- C. Focused and floristic survey reports
- D. Copies of meeting minutes from previous SEATAC/ERB reviews of project
- E. Completed SEA Site Impacts Report Checklist
- F. Correspondence with State and Federal trustee agencies

## **8. CD or DVD of SEA Site Assessment Report and Impacts Report as .pdf & Geo-referenced shapefiles (ESRI .shp, geographic) for vegetative maps and observations of sensitive species**

## VIII. INVASIVE SPECIES LIST

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Malephora crocea [Malephora purpureo-crocea (Haw.) Schwantes]	coppery mesemb
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Aptenia cordifolia	heartleaf iceplant
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Carpobrotus edulis	Hottentot fig
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	iceplant
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Tetragonia tetragonioides	New Zealand spinach
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Cypselea humifusa	panal
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Drosanthemum floribundum	rosea iceplant
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Carpobrotus chilensis	sea fig
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	slenderleaf iceplant
Eudicots	Aizoaceae	Delosperma litorale	white trailing iceplant
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera philoxeroides	alligatorweed
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Alternanthera caracasana [Alternanthera peploides (Roem. & Schult.) Urb.; Alternanthera pungens Kunth, misappl.; Alternanthera repens (L.) Kuntze, misappl.]	khakiweed
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus deflexus	large-fruit amaranth
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus hybridus	prince's feather
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus albus [Amaranthus graecizans L., misappl.]	prostrate pigweed
Eudicots	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus retroflexus	red-root amaranth
Eudicots	Anacardiaceae	Searsia lancea [Rhus lancea L. f.]	African sumac
Eudicots	Anacardiaceae	Schinus polygamus	borocoi
Eudicots	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper
Eudicots	Anacardiaceae	Pistacia atlantica	Mount Atlas pistache
Eudicots	Anacardiaceae	Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Anthriscus caucalis [Anthriscus scandicina (F.H. Wigg.) Mansf.]	bur-chervil
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Daucus carota	carrot
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Apium graveolens	celery
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Torilis arvensis [Torilis arvensis ssp. purpurea (Ten.) Hayek]	common hedge-parsley
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Coriandrum sativum	coriander, cilantro
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Anethum graveolens	dill
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Foeniculum vulgare	fennel
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Torilis nodosa	knotted hedge-parsley
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Pastinaca sativa	parsnip
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Conium maculatum	poison hemlock
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Ammi majus	Queen Anne's lace
Eudicots	Apiaceae	Scandix pecten-veneris	shepherd's needle
Eudicots	Apocynaceae	Araujia sericifera	bladder vine
Eudicots	Apocynaceae	Asclepias curassavica	Mexican butterfly weed

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Apocynaceae	Nerium oleander	oleander
Eudicots	Apocynaceae	Vinca major	periwinkle
Eudicots	Araliaceae	Hedera canariensis [Hedera helix L. ssp. canariensis (Willd.) Cout.]	Algerian ivy
Eudicots	Araliaceae	Hedera helix [Hedera helix L. ssp. helix]	English ivy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Dimorphotheca sinuata	African daisy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cynara cardunculus	artichoke thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cynara cardunculus ssp. cardunculus [Cynara scolymus L.]	artichoke thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cynara cardunculus ssp. flavescens	artichoke thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Centaurea cyanus	bachelor's button
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Artemisia biennis	biennial wormwood
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Soliva sessilis	bindi weed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Centaurea benedicta [Cnicus benedictus L.]	blessed thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cotula coronopifolia	brass buttons
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Helminthotheca echioides [Picris echioides L.]	bristly ox-tongue
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Arctotis venusta [Arctotis stoechadifolia P.J. Bergius, misappl.]	bue-eyed African daisy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Coreopsis tinctoria	calliopsis
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Argyranthemum foeniculaceum	Canary Island marguerite
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Delairea odorata [Senecio mikanioides Walp.]	Cape ivy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Dimorphotheca ecklonis [Osteospermum ecklonis (DC.) Norl.]	Cape marguerite
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Arctotheca calendula	Cape weed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cichorium intybus	chicory
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Bidens pilosa	cobbler's pegs
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Senecio vulgaris	common groundsel
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Sonchus oleraceus	common sow thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Glebionis segetum [Chrysanthemum segetum L.]	corn marigold
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Hedypnois cretica	Crete weed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Glebionis coronaria [Chrysanthemum coronarium L.]	crown daisy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Centaurea cineraria	dusty miller
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Bellis perennis	English daisy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Ageratina adenophora	eupatorium
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Tanacetum parthenium	feverfew
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Galinsoga parviflora var. parviflora	few-flowered galinsoga
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Erigeron bonariensis [Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronquist]	flax-leaved horseweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	Cosmos bipinnatus	garden cosmos

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> [ <i>Matricaria globifera</i> (Thunb.) Harv.; <i>Matricaria globifera</i> (Thunb.) Fenzl ex Harv.]	globe chamomile
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> ssp. <i>exauriculata</i>	golden crownbeard
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	greater burdock
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	hairy cat's ear
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> [ <i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> L.; <i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> , orth. var.]	Jersey cudweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> [ <i>Ratibida columnaris</i> (Pursh) D. Don var. <i>pulcherrima</i> (DC.) D.J.N. Hind]	Mexican hat
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Logfia gallica</i> [ <i>Filago gallica</i> L.]	narrowleaf cottonrose
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea diluta</i>	North African knapweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i> [ <i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> (Pursh) Rydb.; <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> (Less.) Porter, misappl.]	pineapple weed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	pot marigold
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium canescens</i> [ <i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (Nutt.) Spreng., in part, misappl.]	prairie thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i>	prickly sow thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	purple salsify
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum erythrospermum</i> [ <i>Taraxacum laevigatum</i> var. <i>erythrospermum</i> (Besser) J. Weiss; <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> var. <i>erythrospermum</i> (Besser) Bab.; <i>Taraxacum laevigatum</i> (Willd.) DC., misappl.]	red-seeded dandelion
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	sheep thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	smooth cat's ear
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus creticus</i> [ <i>Carthamus baeticus</i> (Boiss. & Reut.) Nyman]	smooth distaff thistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	smooth hawksbeard
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	southern waterbuttons
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pulicaria paludosa</i>	Spanish false fleabane
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i> [ <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> L.]	spotted knapweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> [ <i>Anthemis foetida</i> Lam.; <i>Chamaemelum cotula</i> (L.) All.; <i>Chamaemelum foetidum</i> Baumg.; <i>Maruta cotula</i> (L.) DC.]	stinking chamomile
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	tansy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	tocolote

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Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> [ <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> (L.) Norl.; <i>Calendula fruticosa</i> L.]	trailing African daisy
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	treasureflower
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> [ <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> (Retz.) E. Walker; <i>Conyza floribunda</i> Kunth; <i>Conyza bilbaoana</i> J. Rémy, misappl.]	tropical horseweed
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	western salsify
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	willowleaf lettuce
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
Eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> var. <i>ochrocentrum</i>	yellowspine thistle
Eudicots	Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	common catalpa
Eudicots	Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda
Eudicots	Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	northern catalpa
Eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	borage
Eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	clasping heliotrope
Eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride of Madeira
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Strigosella africana</i> [ <i>Malcolmia africana</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton]	African mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	annual wall-rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> [ <i>Eruca sativa</i> Mill.]	arugala
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	bittercress
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	cabbage, broccoli, etc
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>	clasping pepperweed
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Chorispura tenella</i>	crossflower
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	eastern rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	English wallflower
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European searocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium pinnatifidum</i>	featherleaf pepperweed
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> [ <i>Brassica kaber</i> (DC.) L.C. Wheeler]	field mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	field penny-cress
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	hairy bittercress
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hedge mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	horseradish
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Jim Hill mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium didymum</i> [ <i>Coronopus didymus</i> (L.) Sm.]	lesser swinecress
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	littlepod false flax
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	mediterranean cabbage
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Mediterranean rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	money plant
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	mouse-ear cress
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	mustard greens

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Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	perennial wall-rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	radish
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica napus</i>	rapeseed
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Sahara mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cakile edentula</i> [ <i>Cakile edentula</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> (A. Heller) Hultén]	sea rocket
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	stock
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> [ <i>Brassica geniculata</i> (Desf.) Benth.]	summer mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	sweet alyssum
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	tansy mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> [ <i>Brassica campestris</i> L.]	turnip
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis alba</i> [ <i>Brassica alba</i> (L.) Rabenh.; <i>Brassica hirta</i> Moench.]	white mustard
Eudicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild raddish
Eudicots	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	bunny-ears
Eudicots	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> [ <i>Opuntia megacantha</i> Salm-Dyck, misappl.]	Indian-fig
Eudicots	Cannabaceae	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> [ <i>Humulus lupulus</i> var. <i>neomexicanus</i> A. Nelson & Cockerell]	common hop
Eudicots	Cannabaceae	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> [ <i>Cannabis indica</i> Lam.]	marijuana
Eudicots	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> [ <i>Gypsophila elegans</i> var. <i>elegans</i> ]	annual baby's breath
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina apetala</i> [ <i>Sagina apetala</i> var. <i>barbata</i> Fenzl ex Ledeb.]	annual pearlwort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	birdeye pearlwort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia bocconi</i> [ <i>Spergularia bocconeii</i> , orth. var.]	Boccone's sea-spurrey
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	common mouse-ear
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	common stitchwort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	corn spurrey
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>	cowherb
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> [ <i>Silene coronaria</i> (L.) Clairv.]	dusty miller
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> var. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	four-leaved allseed
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria neglecta</i> [ <i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. ssp. <i>neglecta</i> (Weihe) Gremlj]	greater chickweed
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i>	hairy rupturewort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> var. <i>cinerea</i> [ <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> ssp. <i>cinerea</i> (DC.) Cout.]	hairy rupturewort

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Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> [ <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> ssp. <i>hirsuta</i> ]	hairy rupturewort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia villosa</i>	hairy sand-spurrey
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia platensis</i> var. <i>platensis</i>	La Plata sand-spurrey
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	lesser chickweed
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene coniflora</i> [ <i>Silene multinervia</i> S. Watson]	manynerve catchfly
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	night-flowering catchfly
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	red sand-spurrey
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	sticky mouse-ear chickweed
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> var. <i>serpyllifolia</i> [ <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i> ]	thyme-leaved sandwort
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene latifolia</i> [ <i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i> (Mill.) Greuter & Burdet]	white campion
Eudicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gallica</i>	windmill pink
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> [ <i>Atriplex flagellaris</i> Wootton & Standl.]	Australian saltbush
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola paulsenii</i> [ <i>Kali paulsenii</i> (Litv.) Akhani & Roalson]	barbwire Russian thistle
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	beet
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> [ <i>Atriplex johnstonii</i> C.B. Wolf]	bluegreen saltbush
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i> [ <i>Chenopodium pumilio</i> R. Br.]	clammy-leaf goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania multifida</i> [ <i>Chenopodium multifidum</i> L.]	cutleaf goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	fivehook bassia
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania botrys</i> [ <i>Chenopodium botrys</i> L.]	Jerusalem oak goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's quarters
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium macrospermum</i> [ <i>Chenopodium macrospermum</i> var. <i>halophilum</i> (Phil.) Standl.; <i>Chenopodium macrospermum</i> var. <i>farinosum</i> (S. Watson) J.T. Howell]	largeseed goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> [ <i>Atriplex halimoides</i> Lindl., illeg.]	Lindley's saltbush
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> [ <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.; <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> var. <i>suffruticosum</i> (Willd.) Graebn.]	Mexican tea
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium missouriense</i>	Missouri lamb's quarters
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	nettle-leaved goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex rosea</i>	red orach
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	river saltbush
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola tragus</i> [ <i>Salsola iberica</i> (Sennen & Pau) Botsch.; <i>Salsola kali</i> L. var. <i>tenuifolia</i> Tausch; <i>Salsola pestifer</i> A. Nelson]	Russian thistle
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	saltlover
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	sprawling saltbush

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Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> ssp. <i>scoparia</i> [ <i>Bassia scoparia</i> var. <i>culta</i> Voss; <i>Kochia iranica</i> Bornm., misappl.; <i>Kochia scoparia</i> ssp. <i>culta</i> (Voss) O. Bolòs & Vigo; <i>Kochia scoparia</i> var. <i>subvillosa</i> Moq.; <i>Kochia scoparia</i> f. <i>trichophylla</i> (Voss) Schinz & Thell.; <i>Kochia trichophylla</i> Voss]	summer cypress
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex micrantha</i> [ <i>Atriplex heterosperma</i> Bunge]	two-scale saltbush
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium strictum</i> var. <i>glaucophyllum</i>	white-leaved goosefoot
Eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i> [ <i>Salsola atriplicifolia</i> Spreng.]	winged pigweed
Eudicots	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	crimson-spot rockrose
Eudicots	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Montpelier rockrose
Eudicots	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus incanus</i> [ <i>Cistus creticus</i> L.; <i>Cistus incanus</i> ssp. <i>corsicus</i> (Loisel.) Heywood; <i>Cistus villosus</i> L., incl vars.]	pink rockrose
Eudicots	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i> [ <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> , orth. var.]	sageleaf rockrose
Eudicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>	Asian ponysfoot
Eudicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colligata</i> ssp. <i>lamprosperma</i>	[no common name]
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>arboreum</i>	blackrose
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	mossy stonecrop
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>oblonga</i>	pig's ear
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium haworthii</i>	pinwheel
Eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop
Eudicots	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> var. <i>citroides</i> [ <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> var. <i>lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai, ined.; <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad. ex Eckl. & Zeyh., in part]	watermelon
Eudicots	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> [ <i>Elaeagnus angustifolius</i> L., orth. var.]	Russian olive
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	carnation spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Triadica sebifera</i> [ <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb.]	Chinese tallow tree
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce nutans</i>	eyebane
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	gopher spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i> [ <i>Euphorbia esula</i> L., misappl.]	leafy spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce serpens</i>	matted sandmat
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>	prostrate sandmat
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	spotted spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge
Eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	tree-spurge
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Senna didymobotrya</i> [ <i>Cassia didymobotrya</i> Fresen.]	African senna
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	annual sweetpea
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> [ <i>Melilotus indica</i> , orth. var.]	annual yellow sweet-clover

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Eudicots	Fabaceae	Bituminaria bituminosa [Psoralea bituminosa L.]	Arabian pea
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Acacia baileyana	Bailey acacia
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Lotus corniculatus	bird's foot trefoil
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Medicago lupulina	black medick
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood acacia
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Colutea arborescens	bladder senna
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Genista monosperma [Retama monosperma (L.) Boiss.]	bridal veil broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Medicago polymorpha	bur-clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Genista canariensis	Canary Island broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Ulex europaeus [Ulex europaea, orth. var.]	common gorse
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia sativa	common vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia sativa ssp. nigra [Vicia angustifolia L.]	common vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia sativa ssp. sativa	common vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Medicago praecox	early medick
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Senna artemisioides [Cassia artemisioides DC.; Cassia artemisioides Gaudich. ex DC.]	feathery cassia
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Genista linifolia	flax broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Genista monspessulana	French broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia villosa	hairy vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia villosa ssp. varia [Vicia dasycarpa Ten.]	hairy vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia villosa ssp. villosa	hairy vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem thorn
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Glycyrrhiza glabra	liquorice
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Medicago minima	little bur-clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Trifolium campestre [Trifolium procumbens L., nom. rej.]	low hop clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Coronilla valentina ssp. glauca	Mediterranean crownvetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Albizia julibrissin	mimosa
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Pisum sativum	pea
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Lathyrus latifolius	perennial sweetpea
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Albizia lophantha [Paraserianthes lophantha (Willd.) I.C. Nielsen]	plume albizia
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Cytisus striatus	Portuguese broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Vicia benghalensis	purple vetch
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Trifolium pratense	red clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Acacia cyclops	red-eyed wattle
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Trifolium hirtum	rose clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Acacia dealbata [Acacia decurrens Willd. var. dealbata (Link) Maiden; Acacia decurrens Willd. var. dealbata (Link) F. Muell. ex Maiden]	silver wattle
Eudicots	Fabaceae	Spartium junceum	Spanish broom

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Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	strawberry clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	suckling clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier pea
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Caesalpinia spinosa</i> [ <i>Poinciana spinosa</i> Molina]	tara
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	trailing acacia
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	white Spanish broom
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i> [ <i>Melilotus alba</i> , orth. var.]	white sweet-clover
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> [ <i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> (L. f.) Link]	white-flowered tree-lucerne
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Senna multiglandulosa</i>	wooly senna
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	yellow bird of paradise
Eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	yellow sweet-clover
Eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium panduriforme</i>	balsam scented geranium
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut-leaf geranium
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle</i>	dove's foot geranium
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	gooseberry geranium
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	longbeak stork's bill
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	long-stalked crane's bill
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stem filaree
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	roundleaf geranium
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i>	shortfruit stork's bill
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	small-flowered crane's bill
Eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	white-stem filaree
Eudicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
Eudicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> [ <i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i> Cambess.; <i>Myriophyllum proserpinacoides</i> Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.]	parrot feather
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> [ <i>Mentha rotundifolia</i> (L.) Huds., misappl.]	apple mint
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	catnip
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	greater henbit
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	lemon balm
Eudicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	spearmint
Eudicots	Linaceae	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	flax
Eudicots	Linaceae	<i>Linum grandiflorum</i>	flowering flax
Eudicots	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	grass-poly
Eudicots	Lythraceae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	pomegranate
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	bull mallow

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Carolina bristle-mallow
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	dwarf mallow
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	hollyhock
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
Eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	violettas
Eudicots	Martyniaceae	<i>Proboscidea lutea</i>	devil's claw
Eudicots	Martyniaceae	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i> ssp. <i>louisianica</i>	ram's horn
Eudicots	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry
Eudicots	Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed
Eudicots	Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	damascisa
Eudicots	Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig
Eudicots	Moraceae	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage-orange
Eudicots	Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
Eudicots	Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> [ <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L. ssp. <i>arvensis</i> ; <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i> (L.) Gouan; <i>Anagallis caerulea</i> L.; <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ssp. <i>foemina</i> (Mill.) Schinz & Thell., misappl.; <i>Anagallis caerulea</i> Lam., misappl.; <i>Anagallis caerulea</i> Schreb., misappl.; <i>Anagallis foemina</i> Mill., misappl.]	scarlet pimpernel
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian tea tree
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	forest red gumy
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	lemon-scented gum
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	mannan gum
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	red gum
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	red ironbark
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	silver-dollar gum
Eudicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	sugar gum
Eudicots	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> var. <i>jalapa</i>	four o'clock
Eudicots	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet
Eudicots	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet
Eudicots	Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> [ <i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>africana</i> (Mill.) P.S. Green]	olive
Eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> ssp. <i>montevidensis</i> [ <i>Jussiaea repens</i> L. var. <i>montevidensis</i> (Spreng.) Munz]	creeping water primrose
Eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cutleaf evening-primrose
Eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> [ <i>Oenothera speciosa</i> var. <i>childsii</i> (L.H. Bailey) Munz]	Mexican evening-primrose
Eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera xenogaura</i> [ <i>Gaura drummondii</i> (Spach) Torr. & A. Gray; <i>Gaura odorata</i> Lag., misappl.; <i>Gaura odorata</i> Sessé ex Lag., misappl.]	scented gaura

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera sinuosa</i> [ <i>Gaura sinuata</i> Ser.; <i>Gaura villosa</i> Torr. var. <i>villosa</i> , misappl.; <i>Gaura villosa</i> var. <i>mckelveyae</i> Munz, misappl.; <i>Gaura sinuata</i> Nutt. ex Ser.]	wavy-leaf gaura
Eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Mediterranean lineseed
Eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
Eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	creeping wood-sorel
Eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis articulata</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> [ <i>Oxalis rubra</i> A. St.-Hil.]	windowbox wood-sorel
Eudicots	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	white-ramping fumitory
Eudicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	karo
Eudicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	tobira
Eudicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	baby snapdragon
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	buckhorn plantain
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria bipartita</i>	clovenlip toadflax
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> [ <i>Plantago major</i> L. var. <i>pilgeri</i> Domin; <i>Plantago major</i> L. var. <i>scopulorum</i> Fries & S.P. Broberg]	common plantain
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	corn speedwell
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i> [ <i>Linaria genistifolia</i> (L.) Mill. ssp. <i>dalmatica</i> (L.) Maire & Petitm.]	Dalmatian toadflax
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago virginica</i>	dwarf plantain
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Persian speedwell
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria pinifolia</i> [ <i>Linaria reticulata</i> (Sm.) Desf.]	pine needle toadflax
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	roundleaf cancerwort
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago arenaria</i> [ <i>Plantago indica</i> L., nom. superfl.; <i>Plantago psyllium</i> L., nom. ambig.]	sand plantain
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	sharpleaf cancerwort
Eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	water speedwell
Eudicots	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i>	Algerian sea lavender
Eudicots	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium perezii</i> [ <i>Statice perezii</i> Stapf]	Perez's sea lavender
Eudicots	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	wavyleaf sea lavender
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> [ <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L.]	black bindweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	broad-leaved dock
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	clustered dock
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> [ <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Siebold & Zucc.; <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.]	Japanese knotweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Emex spinosa</i>	lesser jack
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	mattress vine
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria capitata</i> [ <i>Polygonum capitatum</i> D. Don]	pink knotweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i> [ <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> Boreau]	prostrate knotweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>	silversheath knotweed
Eudicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> [ <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.]	spotted knotweed
Eudicots	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane
Eudicots	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silf oak
Eudicots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping crowfoot
Eudicots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Consolida ajacis</i> [ <i>Consolida ambigua</i> (L.) P.W. Ball & Heywood, misappl.]	larkspur
Eudicots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	spinyfruit buttercup
Eudicots	Resedaceae	<i>Reseda alba</i>	white mignonette
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus dulcis</i> [ <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch]	almond
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	baby rose
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	elmleaf blackberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> var. <i>anoplothrysus</i> [ <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Focke]	elmleaf blackberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> var. <i>ulmifolius</i>	elmleaf blackberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	European pear
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> [ <i>Rubus discolor</i> Weihe & Nees, misappl.]	Himalayan blackberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> var. <i>indica</i>	Indian mock-strawberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	milkflower cotoneaster
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Malus pumila</i> [ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> Mill., misappl.; <i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.; <i>Malus pumila</i> var. <i>domestica</i> (Borkh.) C.K. Schneid.; <i>Pyrus malus</i> L.]	paradise apple
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Pensylvania blackberry
Eudicots	Rosaceae	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> [ <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> Scop. ssp. <i>muricata</i> (Bonnier & Layens) Briq.]	salad burnet
Eudicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	field madder
Eudicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	wall bedstraw
Eudicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium murale</i>	yellow wall bedstraw
Eudicots	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	fringed rue
Eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	weeping willow
Eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar
Eudicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>	false olive
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Mediterranean figwort
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	moth mullein
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	ngaio
Eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	wand mullein

Group	Family	Scientific Name and Synonyms	Common Name
Eudicots	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of Heaven
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalo bur
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	cutleaf nightshade
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	goji berry
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis pubescens</i> var. <i>grisea</i>	ground cherry
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i> var. <i>nitidibaccatum</i> [ <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> Sendtn., misappl.]	hairy nightshade
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	jimsonweed
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	kangaroo apple
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana acuminata</i> var. <i>multiflora</i>	manyfower tobacco
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	night jessamine
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i>	orangeberry nightshade
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Pampas lily of the valley
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis philadelphica</i>	tomatillo
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	tomato
Eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree-tobacco
Eudicots	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	athel tree
Eudicots	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	French tamarix
Eudicots	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	salt cedar
Eudicots	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	salt cedar
Eudicots	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	small-flowered tamarisk
Eudicots	Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	garden nasturtium
Eudicots	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm
Eudicots	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm
Eudicots	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	dwarf nettle
Eudicots	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	spreading pellitory
Eudicots	Valerianaceae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	red valerian
Eudicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena pulchella</i> [ <i>Glandularia pulchella</i> (Sweet) Tronc.; <i>Verbena tenuisecta</i> Briq.]	moss verbena
Eudicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> [ <i>Verbena incompta</i> P.W. Michael]	purpletop vervain
Eudicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola odorata</i>	sweet violet
Eudicots	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	common grape vine
Eudicots	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	caltrop
Ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Japanese holly-fern
Ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake
Ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris cretica</i>	Cretan brake
Monocots	Alliaceae	<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i> [ <i>Nothoscordum inodorum</i> (Aiton) G. Nicholson, misappl.]	slender false-garlic
Monocots	Alliaceae	<i>Ipheion uniflorum</i>	spring star flower
Monocots	Alliaceae	<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild garlic

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Monocots	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	belladonna lily
Monocots	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	narcissus
Monocots	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	sea daffodil
Monocots	Araceae	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	common calla
Monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
Monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
Monocots	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> ssp. <i>officinalis</i>	asparagus
Monocots	Asphodelaceae	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed
Monocots	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower
Monocots	Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	wandering Jew
Monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nut-sedge
Monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	shortleaf spikesedge
Monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex texensis</i> [ <i>Carex retroflexa</i> var. <i>texensis</i> (L.H. Bailey) Fernald]	Texas sedge
Monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	umbrella plant
Monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	variable flatsedge
Monocots	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
Monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African flag
Monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Iris germanica</i>	German iris
Monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag
Monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	broad-leaved helleborine
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	African fountain grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Crypsis vaginiflora</i> [ <i>Crypsis niliacea</i> Fig. & De Not.]	African prickleglass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Arabian split grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Australian brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goatgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i> [ <i>Rottboellia cylindrica</i> Willd.; <i>Lepturus cylindricus</i> (Willd.) Trin.; <i>Monerma cylindrica</i> (Willd.) Coss. & Durieu]	barbgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> [ <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> ssp. <i>spiralis</i> (Vasinger) Tzvelev; <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> var. <i>zelayensis</i> (Kunth) Hitchc.]	barnyard grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum antidotale</i>	blue panicgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	bristly dog's tail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> [ <i>Setaria carnei</i> Hitchc., misappl.]	bristly foxtail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca bromoides</i> [ <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> (L.) Gray; <i>Festuca dertonensis</i> (All.) Asch. & Graebn.]	brome fescue
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	bulbous bluegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canarygrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris caroliniana</i> [ <i>Phalaris americana</i> Elliott; <i>Phalaris intermedia</i> Poir.; <i>Phalaris microstachya</i> DC.; <i>Phalaris occidentalis</i> Nutt.; <i>Phalaris trivialis</i> Trin.]	Carolina canarygrass

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Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> [ <i>Bromus tectorum</i> var. <i>glabratus</i> Spenn.]	cheat grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus berterianus</i> [ <i>Bromus trinii</i> Desv. var. <i>trinii</i> ]	Chilean cress
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Polypogon australis</i>	Chilean rabbitsfoot grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	coast barbgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cock's foot
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ssp. <i>miliaceum</i>	common millet
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Avena sativa</i> [ <i>Avena fatua</i> L. var. <i>sativa</i> (L.) Hausskn.]	common oat
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> [ <i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i> Benth.; <i>Cenchrus spinifex</i> Cav.]	common sandbur
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	common thatching grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	common wheat
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	compact brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i>	compact brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Elymus repens</i> [ <i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski; <i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P. Beauv.; <i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Desv. ex Nevski]	couch grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> [ <i>Agrostis alba</i> L. var. <i>alba</i> , in part, misappl.; <i>Agrostis alba</i> L. var. <i>palustris</i> (Huds.) Pers.]	creeping bent
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	crested dog's tail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> ssp. <i>pectinatum</i> [ <i>Agropyron cristatum</i> ssp. <i>desertorum</i> (Link) Á. Löve; <i>Agropyron desertorum</i> (Link) Schult.; <i>Agropyron cristatum</i> ssp. <i>desertorum</i> (Fisch. ex Link) Á. Löve; <i>Agropyron desertorum</i> (Fisch. ex Link) Schult.]	crested wheatgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	dallisgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca temulenta</i> [ <i>Lolium temulentum</i> L.]	darnel
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Polypogon interruptus</i>	ditch beardgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Egyptian crowfoot grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	false barley
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>glaucum</i> [ <i>Hordeum glaucum</i> Steud.; <i>Hordeum stebbinsii</i> Covas]	false barley
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> [ <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> Link]	false barley
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>murinum</i>	false barley
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	feather fingergrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	feathertop
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Desmazeria rigida</i>	fern grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine coracana</i> ssp. <i>africana</i> [ <i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn. ssp. <i>africana</i> (Kenn.-O'Byrne) S.M. Phillips]	finger millet
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa palustris</i>	fowl meadow grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	giant foxtail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	goldentop

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Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	green foxtail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> var. <i>crus-galli</i>	gulf cockspur
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	hairy crabgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> [ <i>Phalaris commutata</i> Roem. & Schult.; <i>Phalaris stenoptera</i> Hack.; <i>Phalaris tuberosa</i> L.; <i>Phalaris tuberosa</i> var. <i>stenoptera</i> (Hack.) Hitchc.; <i>Phalaris bulbosa</i> L., misappl.]	Harding grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> [ <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> var. <i>praemorsa</i> (Lam.) Coss. & Durieu; <i>Phalaris praemorsa</i> Lam.]	hood canarygrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Indian goosegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Elymus hispidus</i> [ <i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> (Host) Nevski ssp. <i>intermedia</i> ; <i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i> (Host) Barkworth & D.R. Dewey; <i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i> ssp. <i>barbulatum</i> (Schur) Barkworth & D.R. Dewey; <i>Agropyron intermedium</i> (Host) P. Beauv.; <i>Agropyron trichophorum</i> (Link) K. Richt.; <i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> var. <i>intermedia</i> ]	intermediate wheatgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese chess
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubata grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> [ <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> , orth. var.]	jungle rice
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyu grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis lehmanniana</i>	Lehmann lovegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	lesser canarygrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	little lovegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	little quakinggrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	long-flowered veldtgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca pratensis</i> [ <i>Schedonorus pratensis</i> (Huds.) P. Beauv.; <i>Festuca elatior</i> L. var. <i>pratensis</i> (Huds.) A. Gray]	meadow fescue
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Mediterranean beardgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i>	Mediterranean lovegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Mediterranean split grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Stipa capensis</i>	Mediterranean steppegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca myuros</i> [ <i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C.C. Gmel. var. <i>hirsuta</i> Hack.; <i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>myuros</i> ; <i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>myuros</i> ; <i>Festuca megalura</i> Nutt.]	mouse-tail fescue
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i> ssp. <i>repens</i> [ <i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (Willd.) C.E. Hubb.; <i>Rhynchelytrum roseum</i> (Nees) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.; <i>Tricholaena rosea</i> Nees]	Natal grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i> [ <i>Gastridium ventricosum</i> (Gouan) Schinz & Thell., misappl.]	nit grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	panic veldtgrass

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Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca perennis</i> [ <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.; <i>Lolium perenne</i> L.; <i>Lolium perenne</i> L. var. <i>multiflorum</i> (Lam.) Parnell]	perennial ryegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	poverty brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	purple false brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	purple veldtgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	rabbitsfoot grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i>	rattlesnake grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> [ <i>Bromus rubens</i> L.]	red brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> [ <i>Agrostis alba</i> L., in part, misappl.]	redtop
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	rescuegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>catharticus</i>	rescuegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>elatus</i> [ <i>Bromus stamineus</i> E. Desv.]	rescuegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> [ <i>Bromus rigidus</i> Roth; <i>Bromus diandrus</i> var. <i>rigidus</i> (Roth) Sales]	ripgut brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	rough-stalked bluegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Secale cereale</i>	rye
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	rye brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i> [ <i>Hordeum geniculatum</i> All.; <i>Hordeum hystrix</i> Roth]	sea barley
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i>	sheep's fescue
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i> [ <i>Andropogon torreyanus</i> Steud.]	silver beardgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	silver hairgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	slender oat
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i> [ <i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> (L.) Coss. ssp. <i>miliaceum</i> ; <i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i> (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Asch. & Schweinf.]	smilo grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	smooth brome
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	smooth crabgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> [ <i>Sporobolus creber</i> DeNardi; <i>Sporobolus poiretii</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Hitchc., misappl.]	smut grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> [ <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>thominei</i> (Nyman) Braun-Blanquet; <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>divaricatus</i> (Bonnier & Layens) Kerguelen; <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>thominei</i> (Hardham ex Nyman) Braun-Blanquet; <i>Bromus mollis</i> L.; <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>molliformis</i> (J. Lloyd) Maire & Weiller, inval.]	soft chess
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	sorghum
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	southern sandspur
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	spiny burr grass

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Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	St. Augustine grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> [ <i>Eragrostis megastachya</i> (Koeler) Link]	stinkgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i> [ <i>Heleochoa schoenoides</i> (L.) Host]	swamp timothy
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> [ <i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> (Schreb.) Dumort.; <i>Festuca elatior</i> L.; <i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Schreb.) Darbysh.; <i>Schedonorus phoenix</i> (Scop.) Holub]	tall fescue
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Elymus ponticus</i> [ <i>Elytrigia elongata</i> (Host) Nevski; <i>Elytrigia pontica</i> (Podp.) Holub; <i>Thinopyrum ponticum</i> (Podp.) Barkworth & D.R. Dewey; <i>Agropyron elongatum</i> (Host) P. Beauv., in part; <i>Elymus elongatus</i> (Host) Runemark var. <i>ponticus</i> (Podp.) Dorn]	tall wheatgrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothygrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vassey's grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	velvet grass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	weeping lovegrass
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i> [ <i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P. Beauv.; <i>Setaria lutescens</i> (Stuntz) F.T. Hubb.]	yellow foxtail
Monocots	Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	yellow foxtail grass
Monocots	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth