
Year End Report for the 2025 Botanical Survey Season

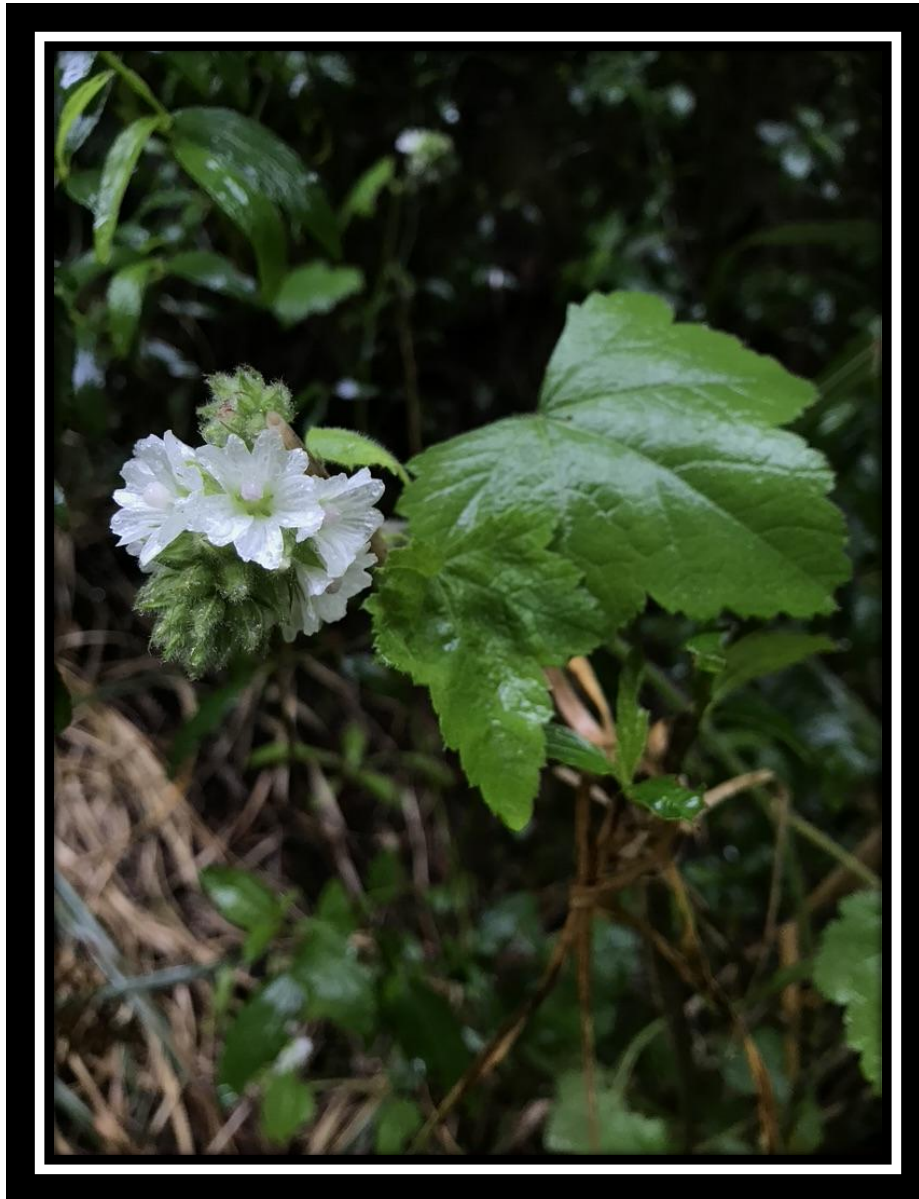


Photo Caption: The bright, showy white flowers of *Sidalcea malachroides* begin to emerge from the otherwise green forest floor.

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Year End Report for the 2025 Botanical Survey Season

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Executive Summary

Green Diamond Resource Company (GDRCo) botanical staff assessed 48 Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) during the 2025 field season. Four plans were initiated in 2024 and completed in 2025, and two plans initiated in 2025 will be completed in 2026. Forty-two THPs were either fully or partially exempt from full floristic surveys under current Botanical Management Plans (BMPs). Of these, 18 were fully exempt and required no surveys, while 24 received targeted, habitat-focused surveys in areas with potential to support special-status plant species. The 2025 botanical field season commenced on March 25 and concluded on September 25.

Survey efforts resulted in the documentation of 26 new California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 and 2 BotID occurrences representing five taxa, and 34 new CRPR 3 and 4 BotID occurrences representing 14 taxa associated with THPs. An additional 19 potentially rare plant populations were documented and will require follow-up visits to confirm species identification. Incidental (non-THP-associated) surveys yielded seven additional CRPR 1–4 BotID occurrences, further refining the property-wide botanical dataset. No federally listed plant species were detected during 2025 survey efforts.

The Coastal Lagoons and Little River Botanical Management Area (CLLR BMA) continued implementation of the long-term survey protocol established with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Within this BMA, numerous THPs were reviewed and targeted surveys were conducted in select high-quality habitats. Running pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*) remained the most frequently encountered sensitive species. Additional detections included *Cardamine angulata*, *Pleuropogon refractus*, and *Mitellastrum caulescens*. Monitoring of select *L. clavatum* populations continued to inform adaptive management of voluntary plant protection measures.

The County Line Botanical Management Area (CL BMA) entered its second full year of implementation in 2025. Botanical review and survey efforts emphasized habitats identified through GIS-based screening and coordination with forestry staff. Seven one-person survey days were completed within the CL BMA outside of active THPs, resulting in the detection of a new *Moneses uniflora* population and demonstrating the effectiveness of the revised, habitat-focused survey strategy. Targeted surveys within exempt THPs also led to the discovery of a new *Thermopsis robusta* population, underscoring the value of strategic survey allocation under the updated BMP framework.

All spatial, habitat, and occurrence data collected in 2025 have been compiled into a comprehensive dataset for submission to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The submission will include field survey forms for newly documented populations, follow-up monitoring records, and associated GIS data in ESRI File Geodatabase format.

The Botany Department continued advancing program objectives in 2025, most notably through acceptance of the BMA Expansion Project. This multi-year collaborative effort with CDFW establishes six additional BMAs within the existing framework. The expanded BMAs and associated BMPs further concentrate survey and management efforts in high-quality habitats and areas with the greatest conservation risk, strengthening the long-term effectiveness and efficiency of GDRCo's botanical program.

Results of Special Status Plant Population Surveys

Exhibited in table 1 and 2 are the records of new plant populations in 2025 for California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1-4. There are two main sections, separated by detections made within and outside of active THPs. For clarity, plant findings that are associated with THPs that are still in need of complete surveys are not recorded in the tallies for the year.

Rare and Uncommon Species Associated with THPs

Rare Species – CRPR 1 and 2 Detections

Table 1. Summary of new detections for CRPR 1 and 2 plant species.

CRPR	Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Number of Projects	Detections (BotID#s)
2B.2	<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	seaside bittercress	CAAN	1	1
2B.2	<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	ERRE	2	18
2B.2	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	ghost pipe	MOUN	1	1
1B.2	<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered piperia	PICA	1	5
1B.2	<i>Thermopsis robusta</i>	robust false-lupine	THRO	1	1
Total					26

Uncommon Species – CRPR 3 and 4 Detections

Table 2. Summary of new detections for CRPR 3 and 4 plant species.

CRPR	Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Number of Projects	Detections (BotID#s)
4.3	<i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i>	Pacific golden saxifrage	CHGL	3	4
4.2	<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon golden thread	COLA	1	3
4.3	<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. tracyi</i>	Tracy's tarplant	HECOTR	3	3
4.3	<i>Iris thompsonii</i>	Thompson's iris	IRTO	1	1
4.3	<i>Lathyrus glandulosus</i>	sticky pea	LAGL	1	1
4.2	<i>Listera cordata</i>	heart leaved twayblade	LICO	3	5
4.1	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running pine	LYCL	3	4
4.3	<i>Micranthes marshallii</i>	Marshall's saxifrage	MIMA	1	1
4.2	<i>Mitellastra caulescens</i>	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	MICAU	1	2
4.3	<i>Oxalis suksdorfii</i>	Suksdorf's woodsorrel	OXSU	1	2
4.2	<i>Pityopus californicus</i>	California pinefoot	PICAL	1	1
4.2	<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	PLRE	1	1
4.2	<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple leaved checkerbloom	SIMA	1	2
4.2	<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Methuselah's beard lichen	USLO	3	4
Total					34

Detections of Potentially Rare Species

The Botany Department seeks to survey THPs during the peak blooming window for species of special concern so there is a positive species ID with presented floral characteristics. There are a few reasons as to why plant populations are recorded as an unidentified species, such as herbivory or immaturity. It is common for populations of certain species to be detected in early spring and require a follow-up visit to determine if it is rare or not based on specific species level identifiers. Though the identification process

may prove to be challenging as it may take years to complete because some plants require a few years to develop floral parts that are vital for identification.

Surveys completed in 2025 found 19 new potentially rare plant populations in 5 different THPs: Papa Roach, Koyote Crossing, Cummings 1st Gen, Cold Boulder, and Moody Coombs (Table 3). Three of the plant populations were provided with programmatic mitigations and two fell within default buffered areas, specifically the Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) and a no-harvest geo-zone.

Table 3. Summary of new detections for unresolved species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Number of Projects	Detections (BotID#s)
<i>Erythronium</i> Sp.	fawn lily	ERSP	2	2
<i>Piperia</i> Sp.	rein orchid	PISP	6	17

Non-Rare Species Detections

Non-rare detections are common because initial plant observations are often based solely on the presence of leaf material, which can make it challenging to determine whether a population belongs to a rare or non-rare species. During the 2025 season, seven new populations of non-rare species were documented (Table 4). Maintaining records of these populations allows us to confirm their non-rare status if they are encountered again in future surveys.

Table 4. Summary of new detections for non-rare species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Number of Projects	Detections (BotID#s)
<i>Erythronium californicum</i>	California fawn lily	ERCAL	1	3
<i>Piperia elongata</i>	dense flowered rein orchid	PIELO	1	1
<i>Piperia transversa</i>	mountain piperia	PITR	2	3

Rare and Uncommon Species Not Associated with THPs (Incidental Detections)

There are several rare and uncommon plant populations that are detected every year on various parts of the property that are not associated with THPs (Table 5 and 6). The Botany Department still records and submits data for these populations to the CNDDDB.

Rare Species and Uncommon Species – CRPR 1 - 4 Detections

Table 5. Summary of new incidental detections for CRPR 1-4 species.

CRPR	Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Detections (BotID#s)
2B.2	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	giant fawn lily	EROR	1
2B.2	<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	ERRE	1
1B.2	<i>Iliamna latibracteata</i>	California globe mallow	ILLA	1
4.3	<i>Lilium kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's lily	LIKE	4
4.1	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running pine	LYCL	1
2B.2	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	woodnymph	MOUNI	1
4.2	<i>Pityopus californicus</i>	California pinefoot	PICAL	1

Detections of Potentially Rare Species

Table 6. Summary of new incidental detections for unresolved species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Code	Detections (BotID#s)
<i>Piperia</i> sp.	rein orchid	PISP	1

Botanical Management Areas

Since the inception of GDRCo's Sensitive Plant Conservation Plan (SPCP), a primary objective has been to expand Botanical Management Area (BMA) coverage across company ownership. Following several years of coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), an agreement was finalized on July 3, 2025, establishing six new BMAs in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

The associated Botanical Management Plans (BMPs) build upon the demonstrated successes of the Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMP and the County Line BMP, further refining habitat-focused survey and management strategies.

Below are the enforceable measures for all active BMAs on GDRCo ownership, presented in order of acceptance:

Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMA

GDRCo and CDFW agreed that the long-term survey protocol for THPs within the Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMA, effective 2009, is as follows:

1. RPFs shall conduct focused surveys for all THPs within the Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMA. RPFs shall be responsible for reporting the presence of any unique, high quality, sensitive plant habitat within their project area, e.g. bogs, well developed lakes or ponds, coastal prairies, or large mossy boulders or rock outcrops. When *Lycopodium clavatum* is encountered within THP areas, voluntary, non-enforceable PPMs will be applied. These PPMs include establishing ELZs for select populations and retaining non-merchantable trees. If other sensitive species are observed, the RPF will consult with GDRCo botany staff.

2. *Botanists shall survey unique, high quality sensitive plant habitats within THPs as identified by RPFs. If sensitive species are discovered appropriate PPMs shall be applied.*
3. *Botanists shall monitor a subset of *L. clavatum* populations on a yearly basis. Initially, monitoring activities will focus on pre- and post-harvest monitoring of populations protected with voluntary, internal PPMs that were implemented for plans submitted after July 8, 2008. Revisions to internal PPMs may be made based on monitoring results.*
4. *Botanists will survey unique or high-quality habitats outside of THPs when they are identified. The intent is to find and survey areas within the BMA that have the greatest likelihood of supporting sensitive species, regardless of whether the habitat would ever be impacted by timber harvest operations.*

County Line BMA

GDRCo and CDFW agreed that the long-term survey protocol for THPs within the County Line BMA, effective 2023, is as follows:

1. *Botanists will use extensive botanical database and Geographic Information System (GIS) of each THP in the BMA, in collaboration with forestry staff, to determine the potential presence of suitable sensitive plant habitat, e.g., *Monotropa uniflora* survey area, *Piperia candida* survey area, rock outcrops, and forest composition. Effectively, THP level surveys are limited to areas of high potential for target species and potential adverse effects.*
2. *Focused surveys in the County Line BMA will be conducted in habitats that are outlined below:*
 - a. *Stands with a significant component of *Picea sitchensis* ($\geq 50\%$) will be surveyed for *Moneses uniflora*. In which, all portions of the THP area that meet this threshold will be surveyed.*
 - b. *Any THP unit situated along the ridgeline between Tectah/Johnsons Creeks and Mettah Creek, located on the southeastern boundary of the BMA, will be surveyed for *Piperia candida*.*
 - c. *Any THP unit located within the area surrounding the pocket of *Monotropa uniflora* populations in the northern part of the BMA, bounded by Omagar Creek to the east, North Fork Ah-Pah Creek to the south, and Tarup Creek to the west and north, will be surveyed for *Monotropa uniflora*.*
 - d. *Rock outcrops to be utilized as a rock source that have not received botanical surveys in the past.*
3. *In-lieu of full THP level surveys, botanists will focus survey efforts within the BMA in two key areas (discussed here and continued in #4). The first focus area will involve conducting surveys in high quality habitats outside of previously assessed areas. The time dedicated to these survey efforts will be determined by the number of THPs in the BMA in any given year, with a commitment of one*

person-day per THP. Sensitive plants and associated habitat that may be among those surveyed outside of the THP process are outlined below:

- a. Class I and large Class II watercourses may be surveyed for *Cardamine angulata*, *Erythronium revolutum*, and *Packera bolanderi* var. *bolanderi*.*
 - b. Wet areas (e.g., swamps, bogs, ponds, etc.) may be surveyed for a suite of wetland associates.*
 - c. Rock outcrops that may be utilized as a rock source and cutbanks associated with riparian areas may be surveyed for *Erythronium revolutum* and *Packera bolanderi* var. *bolanderi*.*
4. *The second focus area will involve monitoring of known populations. Follow-up visits will monitor the effectiveness of GDRCo's PPMs, as well as indicating species well-being throughout the area. Efforts will be made to revisit at least one *Erythronium revolutum* population per year, at least two *Cardamine angulata* populations per year, and at least three *Monotropa uniflora* populations per year.*

BMA Expansion Project Group

GDRCo and CDFW agreed that the long-term survey and monitoring protocol for THPs within the Moore Tract, Northern Coastal, Coastal Lagoons and Little River Expansion, Outer North Coast Ranges, Humboldt Bay and Southern Interior BMAs, effective July 3, 2025, is as follows:

1. *Botanical surveys for Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) within the BMAs will be conducted in areas where suitable habitat for sensitive plant species occurs and where there is potential for adverse effects. The presence of suitable habitat will be determined by on the ground habitat assessment by forestry staff and a thorough review of the GDRCo botanical database, alliance-level data from Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP), and Geographical Information System (GIS) tools, including Advanced Light and Detection and Ranging (LIDAR). Botanists will critically evaluate key factors to determine whether a site warrants further field investigation. These factors considered include: (1) the presence of suitable habitats, geological features, and special survey areas present in the THP area (e.g., *Bensoniella oregona* study area, grasslands, rock outcrops, forest openings, etc.), and (2) forest composition (e.g., *Picea sitchensis* or *Quercus* sp. dominant stands).*
2. *A summary list of habitats that will receive focused surveys in the BMAs is given below:*
 - a. All projects in the Moore Tract BMA*
 - b. Stands with a significant component of *Picea sitchensis* (at least 50% of the basal area) will be surveyed for *Moneses uniflora*.*
 - c. Suitable habitat for *Bensoniella oregona* in the Outer North Coast Ranges BMA.*
 - d. Appurtenant seasonal roads within and leading to a portion of THPs to be filed yearly will be surveyed for *Astragalus agnicidus*, *Astragalus umbraticus*, *Iliamna latibracteata*,*

- Montia howellii*, and *Thermopsis robusta*. The surveys will focus on areas of high-quality habitat selected at the discretion of GDRCo resource management staff.
- e. Rocky environments, including rocky slopes, talus slopes, rocky barrens, rock outcrops, and volcanic seeps in areas outside of protected features.
 - f. Lower Montane Coniferous Forest in the Northern Coastal BMA.
 - g. Riparian habitats, including ponds, lakes, vernal pools, bogs, fens, mesic meadows, and seeps, springs, and wet areas with less than 50% relative canopy cover.
 - h. Forest openings and woodlands, including true oak woodlands, cismontane woodlands, meadows, grasslands, prairies, and chaparral edges.
 - i. Serpentine substrates.
 - j. Coastal-influenced environments including coastal scrub, coastal dunes, sandy slopes, coastal prairies, and bluff scrubs.
3. In lieu of protocol level THP-level surveys in the BMAs, GDRCo botanists will commit to monitoring efforts in two key areas: annual monitoring of known populations and targeted surveys outside of previously assessed areas. The results of monitoring efforts will be reported on in GDRCo's year-end report to CDFW.
- a. GDRCo botanists will conduct focused surveys in areas of high-quality habitat that haven't received survey coverage. This proactive approach allows GDRCo botanists to effectively survey areas that may never be assessed during the development of timber harvesting plans. This work will lead to a greater understanding of GDRCo's timberlands and the distribution of sensitive plant species. The level of survey effort will correspond to the acreage of THPs granted full relief from floristic surveys in any given year. A one-person-day survey will be conducted for every 250 acres relieved of floristic surveys. For example, 250-499 relieved acres = one day, 500-749 relieved acres = two days, and 750-999 relieved acres = three days. These surveys will be conducted within two years of the initial THP scoping and may take place anywhere on the property, not just within the BMA in which the THP occurs.
 - b. GDRCo botanists will begin long-term monitoring of the species listed below. These monitoring efforts will allow GDRCo botanists to observe the long-term effects of the various protection measures provided to these species. Populations to be monitored will be chosen at the discretion of the GDRCo botany department. A minimum effort of at least one-person-day-per species listed below will be implemented each year.
 - i. *Astragalus umbraticus*
 - ii. *Bensoniella oregona*
 - iii. *Erythronium revolutum*
 - iv. *Iliamna latibracteata*
 - v. *Thermopsis robusta*

- vi. *Long-term monitoring efforts for Monotropa uniflora and Piperia candida will consist of a minimum of two-person-day efforts per species. This greater monitoring commitment for these two species is due to the reduction of direct survey effort for these species.*

Table 7. Summary of THP activity and survey coverage in the BMAs across the property since adoption of their respective Botanical Management Plan (BMP); Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMA since 2008, County Line BMA since 2023, and the remainder since 2025.

Botanical Management Area (BMA)	Year	Total THP Acres in BMA	Acres Surveyed in BMA	Acres Exempt from Survey
Northern Coastal BMA	2025	1,437	75	1,362
	Total	1,437	75	1,362
County Line BMA	2024	925	35	890
	2025	1,061	183	878
	Total	1,986	218	1,768
Coastal Lagoons and Little River BMA	2008	3,029	1,219	1,810
	2009	670	76	594
	2010	3,813	109	3,704
	2011	1,975	52	1,923
	2012	893	1	892
	2013	1,811	52	1,759
	2014	2,185	137	1,620
	2015	2,625	148	2,374
	2016	1,594	109	1,485
	2017	1,857	204	1,654
	2018	2,344	807	1,537
	2019	1,138	273	865
	2020	1,262	60	1,202
	2021	762	60	702
	2022	905	14	891
	2023	797	88	709
2024	709	32	677	
2025	1,927	30	1,897	
Total		30,296	3,471	26,295
Little River Expansion BMA	2025	442	17	425
	Total	442	17	425
Outer North Coast Ranges BMA	2025	2,274	468	1,806
	Total	2,274	468	1,806
Humboldt Bay BMA	2025	867	56	811
	Total	867	56	811

Two BMAs, Southern Interior and Moore Tract, are not included in table 7 above, as no timber harvest plans have been developed in these areas since the creation of these BMAs. These BMAs will be incorporated into the table when new THPs are submitted for review.

During the 2025 field season, botanists assessed 51 active THPs. Of these, forty-two were either fully or partially exempt from full floristic surveys under current BMPs. Eighteen plans were fully exempt and

received no surveys, while the remaining twenty-four received partial surveys in habitat types with potential to support special-status species.

Bear Pah (CDF# 1-25-00167-HUM) was located within the County Line BMA, where a *Monotropa uniflora* Study Area was established to support ongoing documentation of the species in a rather isolated pocket of the region. Under this internal framework, any units occurring within the designated study area boundary require targeted surveys. Survey results for Bear Pah confirmed one new population of the species in the plan, demonstrating the effectiveness of the study area approach.

During the 2025 botanical field season, botanists completed seven one-person survey days within the County Line BMA for habitat assessments and population monitoring. A primary objective for several days was to survey *Picea sitchensis*-dominated stands for *Moneses uniflora*. These efforts were successful, resulting in the detection of a newly documented population of the species. Without this targeted effort, the population may have gone undetected.

Another example of targeted survey effectiveness under the revised BMPs is demonstrated by the Bald Butte THP (CDF# 1-24-00194-HUM). Though the plan was exempt from full floristic surveys, its location and prior known occurrences prompted focused botanical surveys. These surveys resulted in the detection of a new population of *Thermopsis robusta* in the plan.

Year End Mitigation Summary

Survey efforts in 2025 resulted in 26 new BotIDs for confirmed CRPR List 1 and 2 species, in addition to numerous previously documented occurrences across multiple THPs (Table 8). *Erythronium revolutum* accounted for a substantial portion of the new detections, with 18 newly recorded populations, most originating from the Papa Roach THP (CDF# 1-25-00003-HUM). Many of the overall *E. revolutum* populations occurred within RMZs and will be protected by default.

During the 2025 season, new formal Property Wide Consultations (PWC) were developed for three disturbance-adapted species: *Astragalus umbraticus*, *Iliamna latibracteata*, and *Thermopsis robusta*. Populations of these species occurring within active THPs were all subject to the new plant protection measures. These species are unique in that they have been shown to benefit from disturbance. These new standards were designed to better accommodate their life cycle and habitat requirements.

The newly documented occurrences of *Moneses uniflora* and *Iliamna latibracteata* will not receive formal mitigation at this time, as both populations occur outside of active THPs. Similarly, one population of *Erythronium revolutum* is located on Redwood National Park land and will not require mitigation.

Table 8. Summary of Plant Protection Measures for the 2025 Season.

Code	Species	Common Name	Mitigation Used	Total Populations	Mitigated Populations
ASUM	<i>Astragalus umbraticus</i>	Bald Mountain milk-vetch	Programmatic	4	4
BEOR	<i>Bensoniella oregana</i>	bensoniella	Programmatic	1	1
CAAN	<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	seaside bittercress	Programmatic	9	9

ERRE	<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	Avoidance, Programmatic, No-Harvest HRA	27	5
GICAPA	<i>Gilia capitata var. pacifica</i>	pacific gilia	Default	4	4
LYCL	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running pine	Programmatic	3	6
MOUN	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	ghost pipe	Programmatic	7	2
MOHO	<i>Montia howellii</i>	Howell's montia	Programmatic	9	9
PICA	<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Programmatic	6	2
PISP	<i>Piperia</i> sp.	rein orchid	Programmatic, Avoidance	15	4
THRO	<i>Thermopsis robusta</i>	robust false-lupine	Programmatic	6	6

Monitoring Agreements

THP Monitoring Agreements

The summaries below pertain specifically to binding monitoring agreements established with CDFW during consultations on proposed mitigations at the THP level. Voluntary monitoring efforts are described in detail in this report, as well (see Follow-up Visits section of report).

Flaccid sedge (*Carex leptalea*)

BotID#30010 was first detected in 2010 in accordance with the CR-1700 (2012) THP (CDF#1-10-137H). An estimated population count of 20 plants was recorded growing on the appurtenant CR-1000.78R road. The plants were seen growing along the margins of the road, directly at a road point. Both sides of the road were saturated or had pooled water and were receiving light from the adjacent clearcut. The plants on the outboard edge of the road were protected with a 25' ELZ to allow for equipment to access the stand adjacent to it for operations while reducing direct impact to the population. Operations occurred in the late summer to allow for the road to dry as much as possible for greater soil stability. In 2011, prior to road work, the crew returned to the site and removed *Cortaderia jubata* from the population area by shovel. This relieved some of the competition from the grass, but grading from the road work was predicted to help remove some of the larger plants from the road prism.

The population did not receive a formal follow-up report until 2022, though it was likely revisited post operations for the CR-1700 (2012) THP. 63 plants were observed, most being mature, flowering, and growing in the center of the road. In 2022, the population was associated with the CR1000/1900 THP (CDF# 1-21-00143-HUM), growing on the road appurtenant to unit B. An ELZ was placed along the extent of the population, about 25' long by 10' wide. The surface of the road was graded to level out water bars, then fabric was laid over the population and on top of that was rock, placed to establish a stable running surface. The rock and fabric were removed once timber harvest operations for unit B were complete.

One year post disturbance, in 2023, there were three young plants seen growing at the northern edge of the population area. The plants were small, but one had a single inflorescence present. By 2025, the population showed clear signs of recovery (Figure 1), with 20 individuals documented. The population consisted of plants



Figure 1. A small clump of BotID#30010 growing along the western edge of the seasonal road in 2025.

that were mostly small, but a couple were large, and many of them had an inflorescence. The true population size may be higher than recorded, as younger, small individuals were growing among *Juncus* and other graminoids, making detection difficult. Nonetheless, the return of nearly two dozen plants indicates that appropriate management decisions were made for this population. Comparison of site photographs (Figure 2) from 2023 and 2025 shows that the habitat remains intact and that the herbaceous layer within the road prism is fully regenerating. The presence of associated plant species further indicates



Figure 2. Top: View to the north (left) and to the south (right) in 2023, one year after removing the rocks and fabric. Bottom: View to the north (left) and to the south (right) in 2025, three years post-operations.

that the site remains mesic and continues to retain water, consistent with site conditions documented prior to the two operations that occurred in and around the area.

Ghost pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)

Monitoring population BotID# 37136 within the Winchuck 2022 THP (CDF# 1-22-00145-DEL) continued in 2025, marking the second monitoring year following thinning operations completed in early 2024. During the initial post-thinning visits in 2024, botanists noted that the stand density was well spaced, the understory was open, and skid roads extended through portions of the unit. The first monitoring visit after harvest presented some difficulty in relocating several plot center trees, as some had been harvested and

subsequently run over by equipment. Using GPS coordinates in combination with plot notes, botanists were able to identify the correct stump locations and re-mark them with flagging. Observations in 2024 also indicated a noticeable reduction in the number of ghost pipe clumps within the treated portion of the population.

In 2025, overall growth within the stand was limited, although some areas exhibited notable resprouting on redwood stumps. At one site, regeneration was so dense that the plot center flagging from the previous year was completely obscured, requiring botanists to move lower branches aside to locate the hidden stump. Each site was maintained and updated with tree marking paint to improve visibility and facilitate relocation as regeneration continues.

The 2025 survey findings were particularly informative, revealing significant shifts in population presence and stem abundance. Within this monitoring project, there are fifteen plots total, two control plots in undisturbed areas (C1–C2), eleven treatment plots in thinned areas (T1–T11), and two biased plots hand-selected in locations where plants were previously observed (B1–B2) (Figure 3). The two control sites have remained the same, with one plot (C2) showing a steadily increasing stem count, indicating denser clumps. There were four treatment plots (T1, T7, T9, T11) and one biased plot (B2) that had plants present prior to thinning operations but have not had any present plants post-thinning. Similarly, there were three treatment plots (T2, T4, T6) that had no plants prior to thinning nor post-thinning.

The five plots, four treatment plots and one biased plot, showed some surprising results. Three of these plots, two treatment plots (T3 and T5) and one biased plot (B1), had plants present prior to thinning and their presence declined in 2024, one of which had zero plants present (T5). The number of plants found

during 2025 were observed to have increased from the previous year, one plot (T3) had an incredible growth from 15 stems in 2024 to 416 in 2025. An interesting revelation was from two plots (T8 and T10), which prior to thinning did not have any plants present at the site, nor were there any plants observed in 2024. During visits in 2025 botanists observed stems in both plots. Overall, five out of the thirteen plots (which excludes the controls) have increased and displayed population growth, which accounts for a little over one-third of the plots in the project.

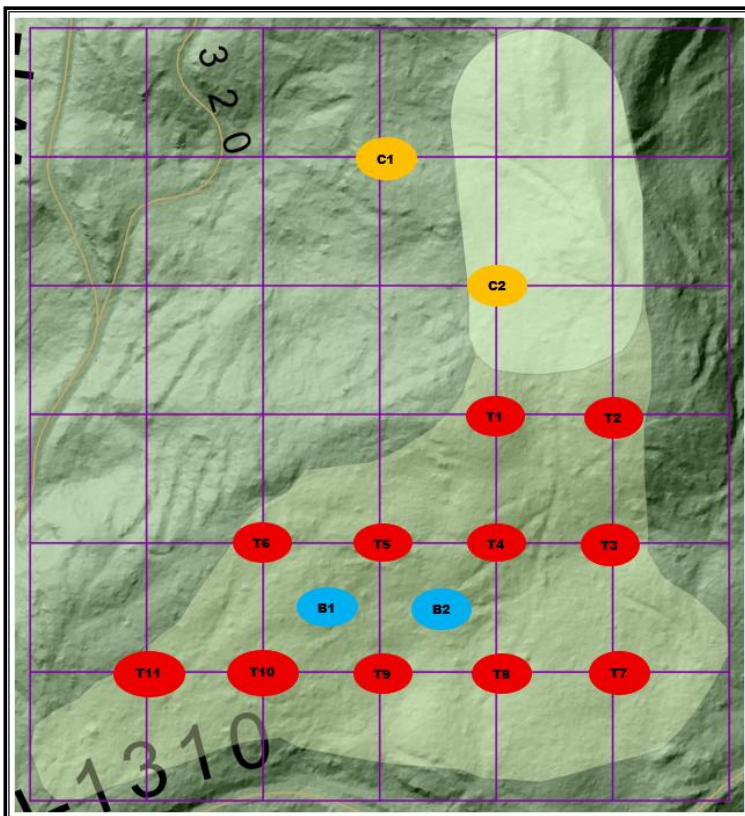


Figure 3. Map of the study area showing the population polygon for BotID#373116 (light green) and associated monitoring plots. Orange circles represent control sites (C1–C2), red circles indicate treatment sites (T1–T11), and blue circles denote biased, hand-selected sites (B1–B2). The grid overlay illustrates plot layout within the study boundary.

Spotted Knapweed Monitoring at Sweet Flat, Mad River

In 2013, the GDRCo botany department began collaborating with the Humboldt County Department of Agriculture to monitor and remove spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*) from the gravel bars along the Mad River near the City of Blue Lake. Spotted knapweed was initially detected in 2013 along the Mad River at three locations south of the Mad River Hatchery. One of these locations is at “Sweet Flat” which is best accessed from private GDRCo roads (Figure 4). The botany crew has visited and removed plants from the site since 2014 (Table 9).

Table 9. Summary of *C. stoebe* plants removed by year.

Year	Number of Plants Removed
2017	30
2018	50
2019	4
2020	6
2021	34
2022	29
2023	33
2024	12
2025	24

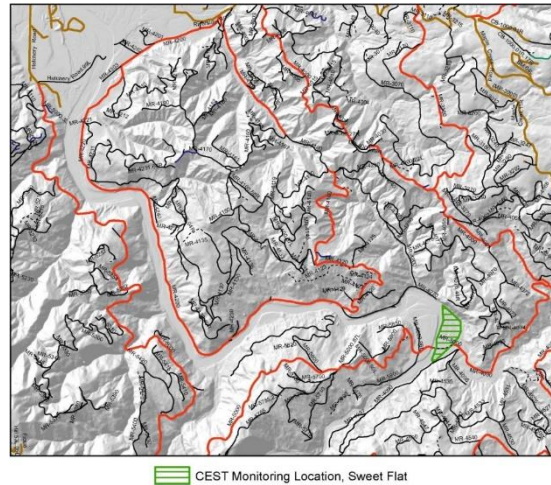


Figure 4. Location of *Centaurea stoebe* removal efforts at Sweet Flat, Mad River

The newer site detected in 2022 at the historic log decking area off BL-1000 was treated with herbicide in 2023. A follow-up survey by botanists has not yet been conducted, however, the site continues to be monitored by the Silviculture Department.

Follow Up Visits

The follow-up section of this report has been expanded upon to describe in more detail some of the specific responses we have observed in a variety of species over the years. The following populations revisited are not included in formal monitoring agreements per consultation with CDFW.

Bald Mountain milk vetch (*Astragalus umbraticus*)

Seven populations of bald mountain milk vetch were revisited in 2025 (Table 10). Three populations (BotID#37193, BotID#37191, and BotID#37187) were initially detected in 2022 within the Williams Ridge 23 (CDF#1-23-00020-HUM) project area. BotID#37193 occurs at a large road intersection and extends into adjoining road segments. There were approximately 550 individuals exhibiting variable density, many of which were fruiting. BotID#37191 occurs within a small forest opening along a former seasonal road that has become heavily overgrown, where conifer encroachment has formed a nearly closed canopy. Fifteen individuals were documented, growing densely but appearing healthy and reproductively successful. BotID#37187 occurs along an open road with suitable habitat but apparent limited growth success, having

shifted from a primarily mature population to one dominated by immature and seedling plants. Thirty-three individuals were recorded, with over half identified as seedlings. The high proportion of seedlings indicates a strong seed bank and potential for future recruitment, despite a possible latent limitation influencing the site. No formal plant protection measures were implemented for these populations; however, their persistence and continued viability within occupied areas demonstrate their resilience of the species under current management conditions.

BotID#36338 and BotID#31583 both initially occurred on the roadsides and were separated by an area of forest interior. BotID#36338 was first detected in 2020 with 150 individuals and has grown to an estimated 2,000 by 2025. Expansion followed harvest activities upslope that created favorable forest openings and ground disturbance, promoting dense recruitment extending to the upper road where it merges with BotID#31583. Documented in 2015 with 500 individuals, BotID#31583 has expanded to approximately 1,500 by 2025. Plants remain vigorous despite encroachment by *Cytisus scoparius*. Formally confined to the road, the population has expanded downslope following harvest, merging with BotID#36338. The two sites are retained as separate populations, as canopy closure in the harvested area is expected to eventually re-isolate them. Together, these populations exemplify the species' positive response to ground disturbance in the absence of formal plant protection measures.

BotID#37003 and BotID#36983 were both initially detected in 2022 within the Tully Creek 2022 (CDF#1-22-00028-HUM) project area. BotID#37003 consists of two mature individuals along a road that will serve as appurtenant for a recent THP (SK-10/WM-10, CDF#1-25-00018-HUM). Both plants are healthy and reproductively active, but with no observed population growth since initial detection. Ground disturbance from harvest is expected to stimulate recruitment from the seed bank. BotID#36983 extends from a mainline road to a seasonal road and an adjacent clearcut containing a tractor trail, supporting approximately 500 individuals. Density was highest along the tractor trail and lowest on the mainline road, reflecting recent disturbance patterns. The population remains vigorous, with a substantial seed bank likely to maintain long-term persistence under appropriate disturbance regimes.

Table 10. The total number of *Astragalus umbraticus* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
50	7	7

Seaside bittercress (*Cardamine angulata*)

Follow-up visits for three populations of *Cardamine angulata* were implemented in 2025 (Table 11). BotID#31686, BotID#36053, and BotID#35461 were initially detected between 2016 and 2019 and are currently thriving within their respective habitats. BotID#31686, first recorded in 2016 without a mapped polygon, was revisited to document the full population of approximately 500 individuals, occurring in dense clusters and more open areas. BotID#36053, detected in 2019, extends extensively along a creek, with an estimated 700 individuals growing along both edges and in areas distal to the channel, often among *Chrysosplenium glechomifolium*. Plants and habitat conditions were observed to be in excellent condition. BotID#35461, initially recorded in 2018, has increased at least threefold since initial detection

and includes multiple life stages, including immature and mature individuals, some of which were flowering. All three populations were subject to avoidance-based plant protection measures due to their location within RMZs, and these measures have been effective in maintaining their health and persistence.

Table 11. The total number of *Cardamine angulata* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
66	3	3

Mad River fleabane daisy (*Erigeron maniopotamicus*)

BotID#30585 and BotID#30586 were initially detected in 2013 within the Roddi 1000 (CDF#1-12-120H) project area (Table 12). BotID#30585 was first documented with approximately 300 individuals along a proposed road segment that would have impacted the population. Following implementation of avoidance-based plant protection measures and rerouting of the road, the population increased to an estimated 1,425 individuals, demonstrating the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy. BotID#30586, initially recorded with 20 individuals on a seasonal road leading to a proposed harvest unit, was similarly subject to avoidance measures. During the most recent site visit, the population had approximately doubled in size, further supporting the success of the protective measures.

Table 12. The total number of *Erigeron maniopotamicus* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
2	2	2

Coast fawn lily (*Erythronium revolutum*)

There were seven BotIDs from the Boulder Bottoms 2022 THP (1-23-00033-HUM) revisited in 2025 (Table 13). Three populations (BotID#37242, BotID#37243, and BotID#37251) occurred in the forest interior without formal protection measures. Two of these persisted, including BotID#37243, which produced an inflorescence despite growing beside a slash pile in an open canopy. Four other populations (BotID#37235, BotID#37239, BotID#37240, and BotID#37241) received formal protections. BotID#37235 and BotID#37239, both in the forest interior, have maintained or slightly increased in size, with BotID#37235 occupying space on and around a large rock outcrop with 400 individuals. BotID#37240 and BotID#37241, once separate, are now connected by numerous disjunct clumps, forming a merged population of approximately 760 individuals, most of which were in healthy flowering condition.

Six populations from the Bald Hills 2014 THP (1-14-073H) were also revisited in 2025. Only one had initially received plant protection measures due to its location within an RMZ, but all six populations remain healthy and intact, benefitting from the fact that the units were never logged. Several populations (BotID#30845, BotID#30848, and BotID#30850) have since been granted protection under a new THP.

Five additional populations associated with various THPs were also surveyed. These included one entirely within an RMZ, one partially within a RMZ and forest interior, and the remainder in forest interior habitat. BotID#36293, located in the forest interior, was only partially protected, with 20% of its extent exposed to rock extraction activities. Despite this, the site remains suitable and supports an estimated 1,500 individuals. BotID#36152, spanning both RMZ and forest interior, showed a slight increase in size and now forms a nearly continuous herbaceous ground layer, reflecting strong persistence under current management.

Table 13. The total number of *Erythronium revolutum* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
388	18	17

Pacific blue field gilia (*Gilia capitata* ssp. *pacifica*)

Two populations of *Gilia capitata* ssp. *pacifica* were visited in 2025 (Table 14). BotID#36349 and BotID#30654 both occur along a mainline road, WM-10, on rocky and talus slopes, where avoidance plant protection measures have been implemented to prevent disturbance. BotID#36349 was first detected in 2020 with plants established on a talus roadside cutbank and now supports approximately 450 individuals, most were fruiting, reflecting the strong reproductive success. BotID#30654, initially documented in 2013, occurs on a similar rocky roadside slope. Plant buffer flagging remains in place to prevent impacts from road maintenance, and the population continues to maintain a stable count of roughly 500 individuals. Both populations demonstrate long-term success under sustained avoidance measures along active road corridors.

Table 14. The total number of *Gilia capitata* ssp. *pacifica* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
21	2	2

Small groundcone (*Kopsiopsis hookeri*)

One population of an unconfirmed *Kopsiopsis hookeri* population, BotID#36983, was visited with the goal of achieving definitive species identification (Table 15). The population occurs across a modest area of rocky terrain and was observed during fruiting, limiting the availability of fresh floral characters necessary for precise identification. Morphological traits did not align clearly with either *K. hookeri* or *K. strobilacea*, but instead exhibited intermediate characteristics. Current observations suggest closer alignment with *K. strobilacea*, based on host association with madrone, plant height, inflorescence dimensions, bract length, and corolla morphology. Definitive identification will be revisited next season during a more optimal flowering period to allow for more complete evaluation of diagnostic traits.

Table 15. The total number of *Kopsiopsis hookeri* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
?	1	1

California globe mallow (*Iliamna latibracteata*)

Two *Iliamna latibracteata* populations were revisited in 2025 (Table 16). BotID#37732 and BotID#37503 were both incidentally detected on roadsides adjacent to previously harvested areas. BotID#37732 consists of three individuals near a clearcut, with noticeable growth since detection, including one plant now reaching approximately 2.5 feet in height. BotID#37503 includes seven plants established along a road within a harvested unit, showing signs of successful reproduction. As both populations emerged post-disturbance, formal protection measures were not required. However, they have been flagged for avoidance and are being monitored to ensure continued persistence. The only potential impact observed to date is herbivory from an unidentified source.

Table 16. The total number of *Iliamna latibracteata* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
4	2	2

Running pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*)

BotID#1934, BotID#1048, BotID#703, and BotID#37364 represent a range of long-term and recent population outcomes under varying protection measures (Table 17). BotID#1934, initially detected in 2008 within a WLPZ and granted programmatic protections, is now absent—likely outcompeted by the dense shrub layer despite intact buffer flagging. Similarly, BotID#1048, found in 2000 without protection measures, has been entirely overgrown by weedy species and is no longer present. In contrast, BotID#703, detected in 2003 with programmatic protections, remains extant but appears reduced in occupied area. The most recent detection, BotID#37364 (2023), was successfully protected during harvest activities. The plant is showing mild stress likely from rapid canopy changes. However, the plant retains some healthy green growth and is expected to adapt and persist within its protection area.

Table 17. The total number of *Lycopodium clavatum* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
1,022	4	2

Howell's montia (*Montia howellii*)

BotID#1145, BotID#35893, BotID#30778, BotID#1081, BotID#1080, BotID#180, BotID#179, BotID#29691, and BotID#1088 illustrate a range of long-term outcomes influenced by site conditions and management history (Table 18). BotID#1145, detected in 2006, expanded from a mainline road onto a newly reopened seasonal road following harvest activities, adding approximately 110 recruits and demonstrating strong persistence under programmatic protections. BotID#35893, found in 2019, remains stable with around 80 individuals and continues to benefit from ongoing protective measures. In contrast, BotID#30778—initially

dense along a now overgrown seasonal road—has declined substantially as vegetation succession increased competition, leaving only a few individuals.

BotID#1081 and BotID#1080 were both lost after roads were graveled and later overgrown, eliminating suitable habitat. Similarly, BotID#180 and BotID#179, once protected, failed to persist beyond 2007 and remain absent in marginal habitat. BotID#29691, a small population detected in 2008 without protection, has also disappeared due to heavy vegetative overgrowth. Lastly, BotID#1088, once stable under programmatic protections, was not relocated during recent surveys despite apparently suitable site conditions, leaving the cause of its absence uncertain.

Adjacent clearcuts may have influenced survivability of some populations as post-harvest drying reduced road moisture, while evolving road conditions have also likely impacted habitat viability across multiple sites.

Table 18. The total number of *Montia howellii* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
97	9	3

Ghost pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)

A total of 29 *Monotropa uniflora* populations were revisited during the 2025 monitoring season (Table 19). Overall, populations that received formal protection measures have remained stable within their designated protection areas. A few showed signs of stress or minor wildlife disturbance, which appeared seasonal rather than indicative of long-term decline. Two populations, BotID#35289 and BotID#35650, show the success of programmatic protection measures. BotID#35289, originally documented in 2017 during surveys for Savoy Thin (CDF#1-16-119-DEL), increased from 10 to 27 clumps, including one clump with approximately 90 stems. The site remains in excellent condition, well-buffered from nearby harvest activity. Similarly, BotID#35650, first observed in 2018 during Sultan Divide surveys (CDF#1-18-158-DEL), expanded from 8 to 37 clumps. The PPA remains intact and well-maintained, and despite heavy bear, elk, and deer activity, the population continues to thrive under proper management.

Several populations were visited that were not formally protected. Although a few populations were lost, many unprotected populations demonstrated persistence. Five such populations persisted and appeared stable. One particularly noteworthy population, BotID#31499 from NB-340 (CDF#1-15-105-DEL), was first detected in 2015 during surveys for a thinning unit. The site originally supported nine clumps, and no specific mitigations were implemented. Upon monitoring in 2025, botanists recorded a remarkable increase to 28 distinct clumps. Although evidence of thinning operations and nearby slash piles was observed, the population appeared to have expanded into a broader area of open understory within the thinned forest.

Table 19. The total number of *Monotropa uniflora* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
1,126	29	25

White flowered rein orchid (*Piperia candida*)

Three *Piperia candida* populations were revisited in 2025 (Table 20). BotID#30124 was detected in 2011 along an overgrown seasonal road. The population was historically unprotected and is now absent, likely due to dense shrub encroachment limiting light and space availability. BotID#36221 was first recorded in 2020 as an incidental detection of approximately 100 individuals outside any active THP. The population was revisited in 2025 when the site was incorporated into a new harvest plan. Botanists observed an increase to 115 individuals, including a substantial number of young plants and several reproductively active individuals, indicating both successful recruitment and persistence. Programmatic protections were implemented in 2025 to safeguard the population from upcoming harvest operations. Given the site’s apparent stability and strong regeneration, the population is expected to remain viable post-operations. BotID#37545 was detected in 2023 along a unit boundary. The population was given plant protection measures. During a recent visit to the site botanists observed eight plants, nearly all flowering. These results highlight the effectiveness of management measures in maintaining and promoting viable populations.

Table 20. The total number of *Piperia candida* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
100	3	2

Robust false-lupine (*Thermopsis robusta*)

BotID#1208, BotID#31044, and BotID#36930 each occur in areas where dense or competing vegetation has limited population establishment and persistence (Table 21). BotID#1208 was first detected in 2006 along a roadside and within a regenerating clearcut. The population, once protected by avoidance measures, has since declined as conifer growth and shading reduced available light and space. A single individual persists on the road edge but shows limited vigor. BotID#31044, first detected in 2014 as healthy flowering individuals, was last observed in robust condition in 2022, though the inflorescences had been predated on. In 2025, a small seedling was observed growing within a densely vegetated understory inside the Bald Butte THP (CDF#1-24-00194-HUM). Exposure to harvest operations is expected to stimulate the seed bank and promote resurgence. BotID#36930 was detected in 2022 as an incidental record of two flowering plants outside an active THP. The population has not been observed since and is presumed not to have established. The site remains suitable, but germination will likely only occur following some degree of ground disturbance.

BotID#692 and BotID#1933 occur along roadsides where persistent, moderate disturbance has supported stable, long-term populations. BotID#692, first recorded in 2002 along a heavily used seasonal road, has

maintained a population of approximately 95 individuals for over two decades. Continued road activity likely sustains the open, disturbed habitat conditions necessary for persistence, and avoidance measures remain in place. BotID#1933 was detected in 2008 with ten plants growing along a well-established roadside. The population has remained consistent, consisting mostly of large, robust, flowering individuals. The site remains well protected and suitable for persistence, though minor disturbance could further promote population growth.

Table 21. The total number of *Thermopsis robusta* populations on GDRCo property and the extant status of each revisited population.

Total Populations	Revisited Populations	Extant Populations
10	5	4

Habitat improvement projects

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) Removal

The ongoing restoration of the botanically unique Christmas Prairie Lake continues for the seventh consecutive year, focusing on the removal of Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) from the lake margins (Figure 5). The botany crew spent one day in September and one day in December removing the invasive weed through hand pulling and the use of weed wrenches. Many small plants were present this year, as taproots left behind during previous efforts were difficult to fully extract due to the dry, compacted soil. To improve effectiveness, efforts this season were strategically scheduled the field day following rainfall, when increased soil moisture loosened the substrate and allowed for more complete removal. The botany crew will continue to remove Scotch broom from the property in areas of high ecological importance such as Christmas Prairie Lake and around known sensitive plant occurrences.



Figure 5. One of three piles of removed *Cytisus scoparius* plants at Christmas Prairie Lake.

PROPERTY-WIDE SUMMARY TABLE FOR 2025 FLORISTIC SURVEYS

THP Name	GDRCO THP #	CalFire THP #	BMA	Quad	Elevation (ft)	Survey Acres	Field Work Date(s)	Field Survey Hours	CRPR 1-2 Rare/Sensitive Sp. (mitigated)	CRPR 3-4 Uncommon Species
Moody Coombs	012401	1-25-00016-HUM	SI	Garberville	850-2100	211.6	4/14, 4/15, 6/5	21.5	PICA, PISP	Negative
Kelly Ranch	32201	1-25-00013-HUM	ONCR	Board Camp Mountain & Mad River Buttes	2000-3820	57.7	2024: 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 5/24, 8/8; 2025: 5/8, 6/4	29.5	PISP	LICO, LAGL
Tom McCloud	142401	1-24-00168-HUM	HB	Fields Landing & McWhinney Creek	600-1300	150	2024: 9/12; 2025: 9/25	1.5	MOHO	CHGL
Cold Boulder	172402	1-25-00012-HUM	ONCR	Mad River Buttes	2000-3000	189.5	2024: 9/5; 2025: 4/16, 4/18, 4/21, 4/23, 6/17	23.5	BEOR, ERRE, GICAPA, MOHO, PISP	Negative
McKay R-12	192301	1-24-00159-HUM	HB	Arcata South & McWhinney Creek	60-180	55.4	3/25, 6/9	7.5	Negative	SIMA
Scrambled Eggert	192401	1-25-00054-HUM	HB	Fields Landing	160-400	29.5	4/1	4.25	Negative	CHGL
Yo Quiero Korbell	242501	1-26-00003-HUM	HB	Korbel	120-940	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
CB 1100/1300	262401	1-24-00199-HUM	ONCR	Blue Lake	300-1800	134	4/3, 4/4, 4/9, 4/17	10.75	Negative	CHGL, LICO,
Cummings 1st Gen	262402	1-24-00203-HUM	ONCR	Maple Creek	1600-2600	164	2024: 9/12; 2025: 4/8/, 4/10, 4/11, 6/4, 7/2	25	PISP	MICAU
Long Barrel	262501	1-25-00226-HUM	ONCR	Blue Lake & Lord-Ellis Summit	560-1780	17.5	6/26, 7/11	5	Negative	HECOTR, SIMA, USLO
Old 299	262502	1-25-00145-HUM	ONCR	Blue Lake	480-1920	.5	6/27	1.25	Negative	LICO, MICAU
Bald Butte	272401	1-24-00194-HUM	ONCR	Lord Ellis-Summit	1820-3070	10	7/2, 7/11	4	PICA, THRO	LIKE
Mather Creek	352501	1-25-00064-HUM	HB	Arcata North	280-480	3.5	6/2	1	Negative	LYCL
Pine Rail	402501	-	HB & ONCR	Blue Lake	840-3360	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	LICO
North Forkin	422402	1-25-00123-HUM	HB	Blue Lake	720-2880	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	COLA, LICO, LYCL, RILA

Basin Point	422501	1-25-00097-HJUM	HB	Blue Lake	800-1680	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
Little Labyrinth	432401	1-24-00193-HUM	CLLR	Crannell & Panther Creek	300-1900	1	2024: 5/10; 2025: 4/3	3.5	Negative	LYCL, PLRE
OK Corral	432501	1-25-00202-HUM	CLLR & LRE	Panther Creek	1490-2470	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	LYCL
Uppercut	432502	-	CLLR	Panther Creek	1000-2200	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
Crannell Crest	432503	1-25-00217-HUM	CLLR	Crannell	160-880	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
Beach Bones	452501	1-25-00180-HUM	CLLR	Crannell	480-1200	9.5	8/12	3.5	Negative	LYCL
Foghorn	472401	1-25-00082-HUM	CLLR	Trinidad & Crannell	280-980	5.5	7/8	2	Negative	LYCL
Big Hunt	472402	1-25-00106-HUM	CLLR	Rodgers Peak, Crannell, Panther Creek	600-2400	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	LYCL
Maple Mitch	472501	1-25-00096-HUM	CLLR	Rodgers Peak	40-1120	13	7/8	2	CAAN	LYCL
Agate Hunter	472502	1-25-00150-HUM	CLLR	Trinidad	185-560	.5	7/10	3.5	Negative	Negative
Shovel Momma	472503	1-25-00151-HUM	CLLR	Rodgers Peak	60-1660	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
Koyote Crossing	482403	1-24-00191-HUM	ONCR	Panther Creek & Hupa Mountain	700-2900	10.4	5/19, 6/18	4	ERRE, PISP	Negative
Panther Connection	482404	1-25-00088-HUM	LRE	Panther Creek	500-2500	.5	5/27	3	Negative	Negative
Bair Wood	482405	1-25-00030-HUM	ONCR	Panther Creek & Hupa Mountain	500-1040	.6	6/24	1.5	Negative	Negative
Panther's Hat	482501	-	LRE	Panther Creek	1290-2455	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative
Papa Roach	512402	1-25-00003-HUM	ONCR	Bald Hills	1200-2500	281.5	4/2, 4/24, 4/28, 4/29, 4/30, 5/6, 5/7, 6/12	55	ERRE, PISP	HECOTR, LICO, MIMA
Willie's Roach	512403	1-25-00164-HUM	ONCR	Bald Hills	1000-2760	8	5/21, 6/16	9	ERRE, GICAPA, MOHO	HECOTR, USLO
SK-10/WM-10	512404	1-25-00018-HUM	ONCR	French Camp Ridge	1400-2760	107	5/13, 5/15, 6/10	10.25	ASUM, GICAPA	COLA, PICAL
Roached	512405	1-25-00090-HUM	ONCR	Bald Hills & French Camp Ridge	1600-2600	129	5/22, 6/20	8.75	GICAPA	Negative
Heavy Mettah	512502	1-25-00148-HUM	ONCR	Holter Ridge	680-2600	N/A	N/A	N/A	ERRE, PICA	Negative

BEOR: <i>Bensoniella oregona</i> (CRPR 1B.1)	LICO: <i>Listera cordata</i> (CRPR 4.2)	PICAL: <i>Pityopus californicus</i> (CRPR 4.2)
CAAN: <i>Cardamine angulata</i> (CRPR 2B.1)	LIKE: <i>Lilium kelloggii</i> (CRPR 4.3)	PISP: <i>Piperia</i> species
CHGL: <i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i> (CRPR 4.3)	LYCL: <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (CRPR 4.1)	PLRE: <i>Pleuropogon refractus</i> (CRPR 4.2)
COLA: <i>Coptis laciniata</i> (CRPR 4.2)	MICAU: <i>Mitellastrum caulescens</i> (CRPR 4.2)	RILA: <i>Ribes laxiflorum</i> (CRPR 4.3)
ERRE: <i>Erythronium revolutum</i> (CRPR 2B.2)	MIMA: <i>Micranthes marshallii</i> (CRPR 4.3)	SIMA: <i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> (CRPR 4.2)
GICAPA: <i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i> (CRPR 1B.2)	MOHO: <i>Montia howellii</i> (CRPR 2B.2)	THRO: <i>Thermopsis robusta</i> (CRPR 1B.2)
HECOTR: <i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i> (CRPR 4.3)	MOUN: <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> (CRPR 2B.2)	USLO: <i>Usnea longissima</i> (CRPR 4.2)
IRTH: <i>Iris thompsonii</i> (CRPR 4.3)	OXSU: <i>Oxalis suksdorfii</i> (CRPR 4.3)	

Program goals for 2026.

- Implementation of SPCP with expanded coverage of BMAs/BMPs
 - 2026 will be the first year in which all GDRCo THPs in Humboldt and Del Norte County will be covered under a BMP. THPs developed outside of these counties will receive surveys per the SPCP.

Literature Cited

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org/Plants/Details/728>