AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION
FOR THE

±3-ACRE TAHOE DONNER DOWNHILL LODGE PROJECT

TOWN OF TRUCKEE, NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



Prepared for:
Tahoe Donner Association
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Prepared by:

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AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION FOR THE ±3-ACRE TAHOE DONNER DOWNHILL LODGE PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

Location and Setting

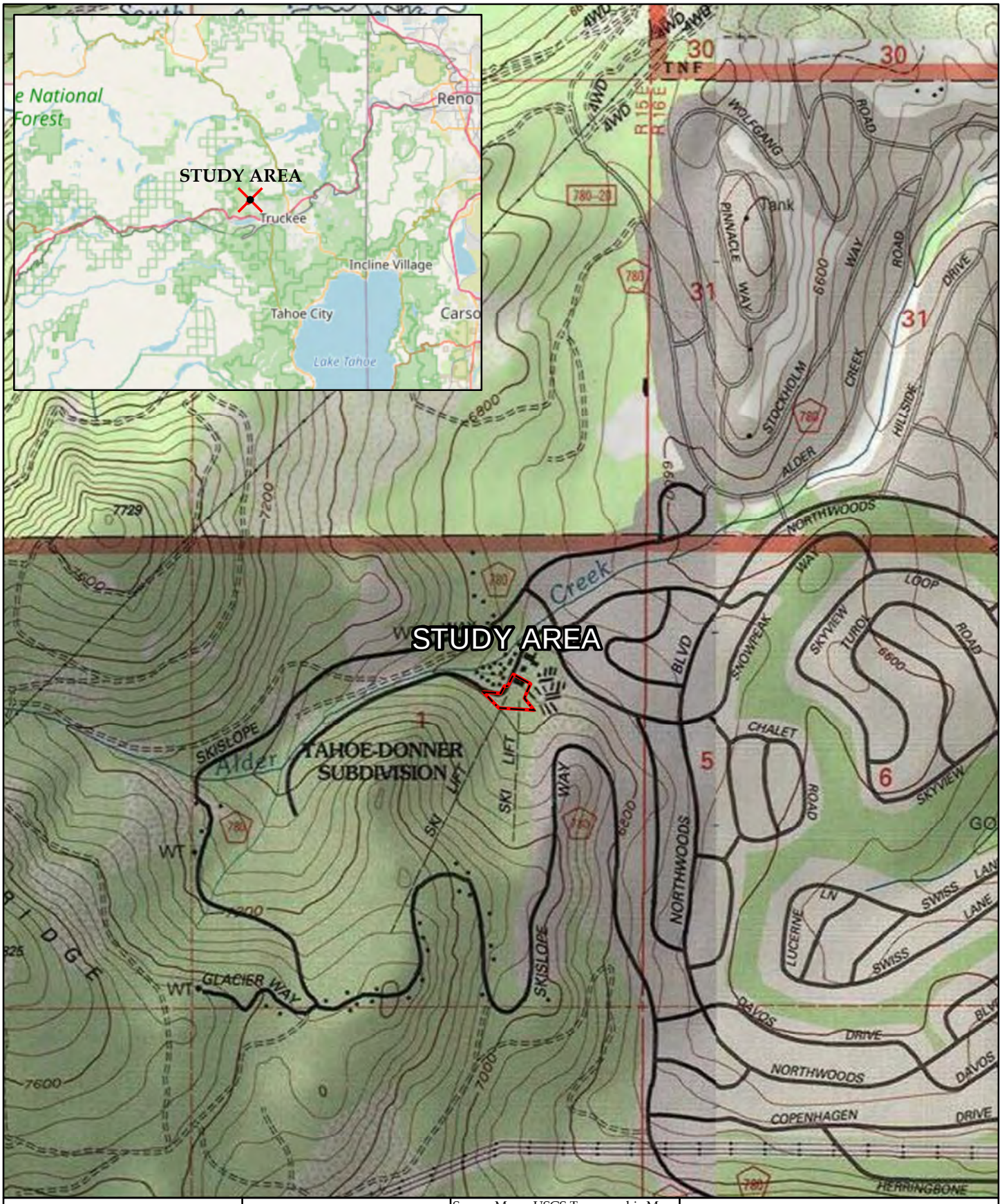
Salix Consulting, Inc. (Salix) conducted an Aquatic Resources Delineation for the ±3-acre Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge located in the town of Truckee, Nevada County (study area). The parcel is situated in Section 01, Township 17 North and Range 5 East on the Truckee, California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. The location of the study area is near Snowpeak Way and Slalom Way, 39°21'15.06"N, 120°15'31.73"W, and is shown on Figure 1.

The study area is located within the Town of Truckee in Nevada County. It ranges in elevation from approximately 6,795' in the western area to approximately 6,760' in the northeastern area (Figure 2).

CONTACT INFORMATION

Applicant:
Tahoe Donner Association
11509 Northwoods Blvd.
Truckee, CA 96161
Phone: (530) 587-9400

Delineated by:
Salix Consulting, Inc.
11601 Blocker Drive, Ste. 100
Auburn, California 95603
Phone: (530) 888-0130
Contact: Jeff Glazner



Salix consulting, inc.

N

0 1,000 2,000

Feet

Source Maps: USGS Topographic Map
Norden Quad 1:24,000
S01 T17N R5E

Figure 1

SITE AND VICINITY MAP

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Salix consulting, inc.

N

0 50 100

Feet

Study Area
(±2.8 acres)

Imagery: 9-30-22 Salix Consulting, Inc.

Figure 2

AERIAL MAP

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA

METHODOLOGY

The property was evaluated for aquatic resources on September 30, 2022 by Jeff Glazner. The delineation was conducted according to the 1987 Corps Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) as amended by the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region Regional Supplement, Version 2.0 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2010). The site was observed by walking and evaluating for any area that supports aquatic components. Three-parameter Wetland Delineation Data Forms (Appendix A) were recorded at five locations which are shown on the Aquatic Resources Delineation Map (Figure 6a and 6b). Aquatic resources were mapped using a submeter Trimble GeoXT 6000 GPS, and field data collected with the GPS were differentially corrected and used to create the Delineation Map using Arc GIS software.

Information on soils of the study area was obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture – National Resource Conservation Service's online Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022). In the field, a Munsell Color (2015) chart was used to determine moist soil colors. Appendix B is a list of plants observed during the delineation, along with the scientific name and wetland status of each species. Where a plant species observed has a wetland indicator status (not UPL), plant nomenclature follows the National Wetland Plant List, version 3.4 (USACE 2018). Otherwise, species names are according to *The Jepson Flora Project (Jepson eflora)*.

FINDINGS

Climate

Truckee has a dry-summer continental climate. Winters are cold with regular snow, while summers are warm to hot and dry, with occasional periods of intense thunderstorms. Its location near the Sierra Nevada crest provides conditions for winter storms to regularly deposit nearly 40 inches of snow in a 24-hour storm event. The National Weather Service Western Regional Climate Center reports that Truckee's warmest month is July with an average maximum temperature of 82.7°F and an average minimum temperature of 42.4°F. January is the coldest month with an average maximum temperature of 40.9°F and an average minimum temperature of 16.3°F. Freezing temperatures have been observed in every month of the year, and there are an average of 228 nights with lows of 32 F or lower.

Normal annual precipitation in Truckee is 30.85 inches. Based on available records through 2016, the wettest calendar year has been 1996 with 54.62 inches and the driest 1976 with 16.04 inches.

Truckee has an average of 204.3 inches of snow annually, while snow cover usually averages 28 inches in February, but has exceeded 115 inches. The most snow in one month was 196.0 inches in February 1938, and the most in a season 444.30 inches between July 1951 and June 1952. The maximum 24-hour snowfall was 34.0 inches on February 17, 1990. The Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge receives more precipitation than downtown Truckee due to its higher elevation.

Soils

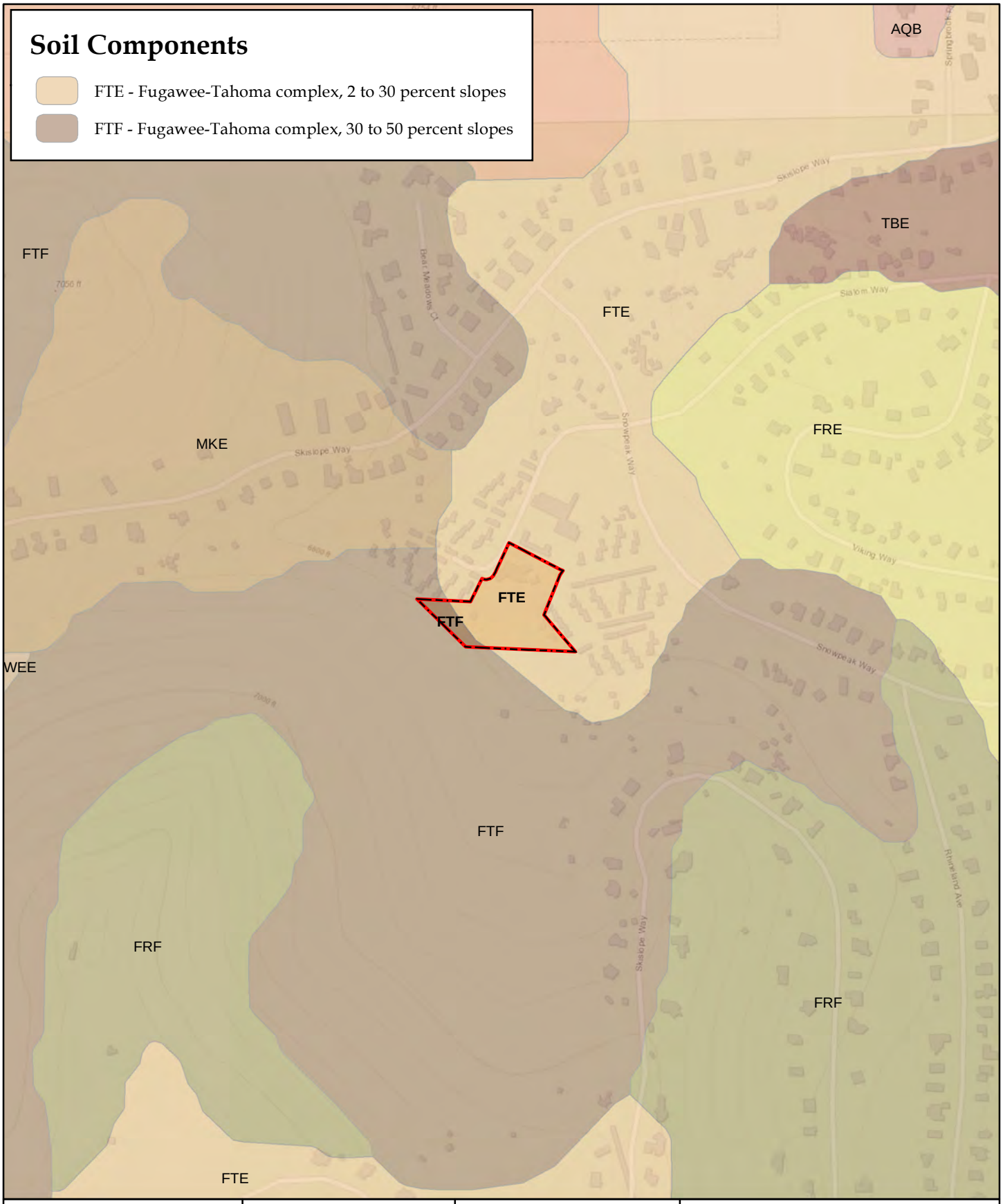
Two soil units have been mapped within the study area, **Fugawee-Tahoma complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes and 30 to 50 percent slopes** (FTE) (Figure 3) (NRCS 2017), described below.

Fugawee component

The Fugawee component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain slopes. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 35 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Tahoma component

The Tahoma component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 30 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain slopes. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from basic tuff. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 41 to 45 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.



Salix consulting, inc.

N

0 250 500

Feet

Study Area (±2.8 acres)

Figure 3

SOILS MAP

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA

Hydrology

The site occurs in the Prosser Creek HUC12 (160501020206) watershed which is part of the greater Truckee HUC8 (16050102) watershed. Surface water trends northerly into two drainages and routed into a channel flowing north past the lodge area eventually flowing into Alder Creek approximately 800' to the north of the project site. Alder Creek flows northwesterly for approximately 7.5 miles before entering Prosser Creek Reservoir. The reservoir spills into Prosser Creek flowing for 2 miles before entering the Truckee River and eventually terminating at Pyramid Lake in Nevada.

Vegetation

The study area is a high-use/developed area and the native vegetation condition is compromised. Approximately 20% of the footprint is paved or has structures and the remainder has been manipulated to some degree for the installation of the facilities. Landcover components include the existing ski lodge, a ski lift, outbuildings, pavement and dirt roads, a turf lawn, open scrub habitat, and two drainages lined with riparian scrub habitat. If not for the development, the study area would be montane coniferous forest, which is the predominant habitat type in the region.

Scrub vegetation occurs in the southwest area on the lower ski slope. Species include rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), tobacco brush (*Ceanothus velutinus*), bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), mountain pink current (*Ribes nevedense*), and mountain mule's ears (*Wyethia mollis*). The ruderal areas have sparse vegetation and include mostly annual weeds including Spanish clover (*Acmispon americanus*), common knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), bull thistle (*Circium vulgare*), slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), and smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*). The turf area is a well-manicured and well-watered lawn. The riparian scrub corridors are lined with pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), lemmon's willow (*Salix lemmonii*) and mountain alder (*Alnus incana*).

Aquatic Resources

Several drainages flow through the study area, all of which are in constructed features that carry water from the ski slopes down through the condominium development below. Two of the drainages qualify as waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. The drainages are considered wetlands swales because they are vegetated with hydrophytes and carry only low flows. The two wetland swales merge and flow to the north and offsite.

The western wetland swale is located adjacent to the irrigated turf and receives substantial overspray which keeps it wet during the warm season. Minimal

flows pass through the feature based on the upslope culvert, which is partially clogged and passes only low flows. The swale was not flowing during the September site visit but the swale bottom was nearly saturated from the adjacent landscape watering.

The eastern wetland swale carries flows from a larger watershed and is completely covered with willow and mountain alder. There is very little herbaceous species in the swale bottom. The swale was trickling during the September site visit.

There are other surface drainages on the property but all of them appear to have been constructed to control high runoff but none of them have a bed and bank that carries regular scouring flows.

Three parameter data forms have been completed at five locations, one in each of the wetland swales and three in other drainages that were deems non-aquatic resources. Data forms are presented in Appendix A. Aerial site photos are presented in Figures 4a-b and ground site photos are presented in Figures 5a-c.



Looking southwest over the study area. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*



Looking north over study area. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*

Salix consulting, inc.

Figure 4a

AERIAL SITE PHOTOS

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Looking north over the study area. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*



Looking northeast over study area. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*

Salix consulting, inc.

Figure 4b

AERIAL SITE PHOTOS

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Looking north across turf area and wetland swale/riparian scrub corridor.
Photo Date 09-30-22.



Looking northwest along wetland swale and riparian scrub corridor.
Photo Date 09-30-22.

Salix consulting, inc.

Figure 5a

SITE PHOTOS

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Looking towards existing lodge deck and across ruderal area that carries sheet flow. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*



Wetland swale/riparian scrub corridor below ski lift. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*

Salix consulting, inc.

Figure 5b

SITE PHOTOS

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Cobble-lined swale that carries runoff through active ski area. Swale does not show evidence of high flows or aquatic vegetation.
Photo Date 09-30-22.



Weak drainage swale dominated by upland species. Feature lacks evidence of scouring flows. *Photo Date 09-30-22.*

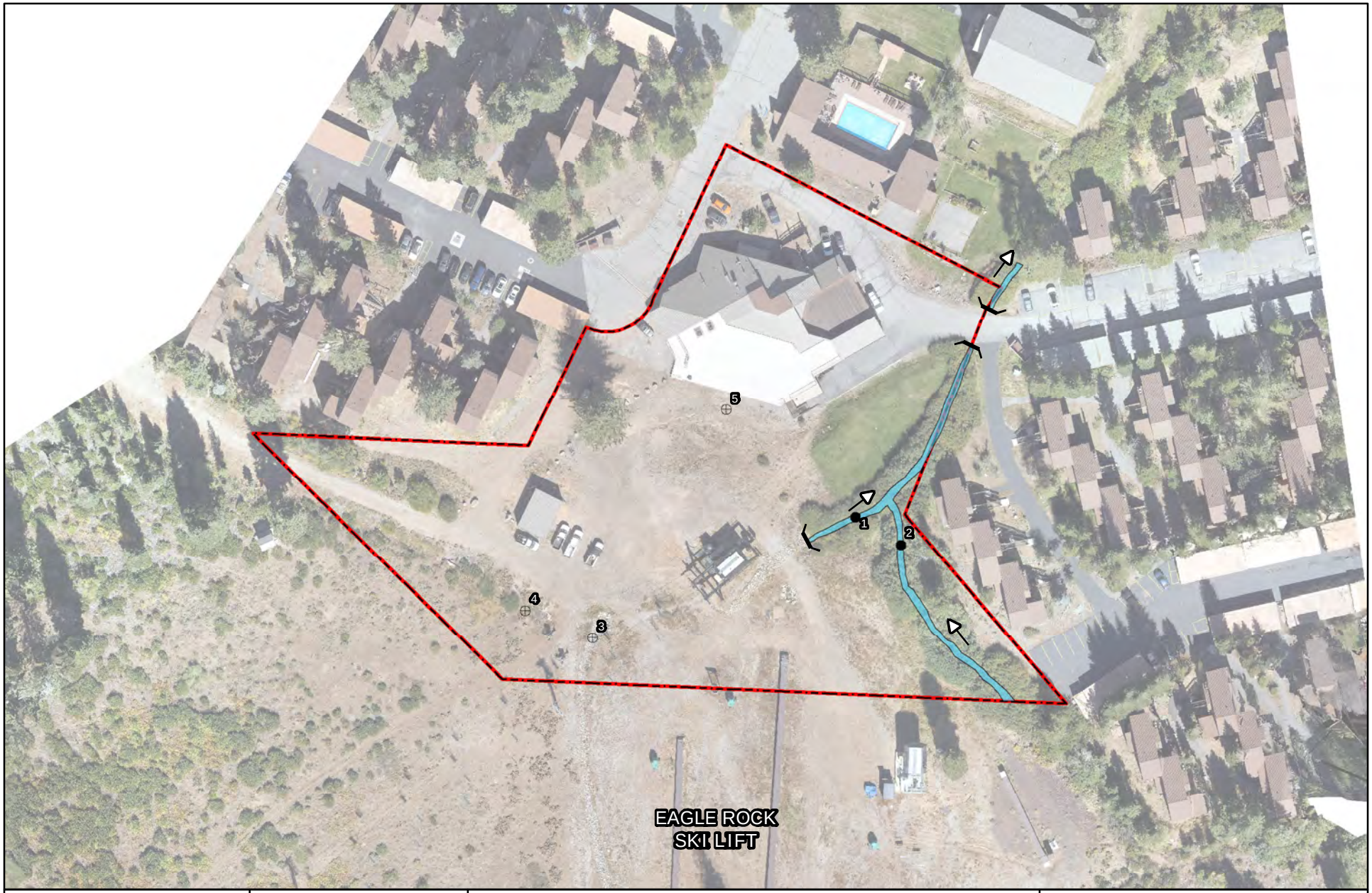
Salix consulting, inc.

Figure 5c

SITE PHOTOS

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, Nevada County, CA



Salix consulting, inc.

N

0 50 100

Feet

Study Area (±2.8 acres)

Wetland Swale (±0.04 acre)

Upland Data Point

Wetland Data Point

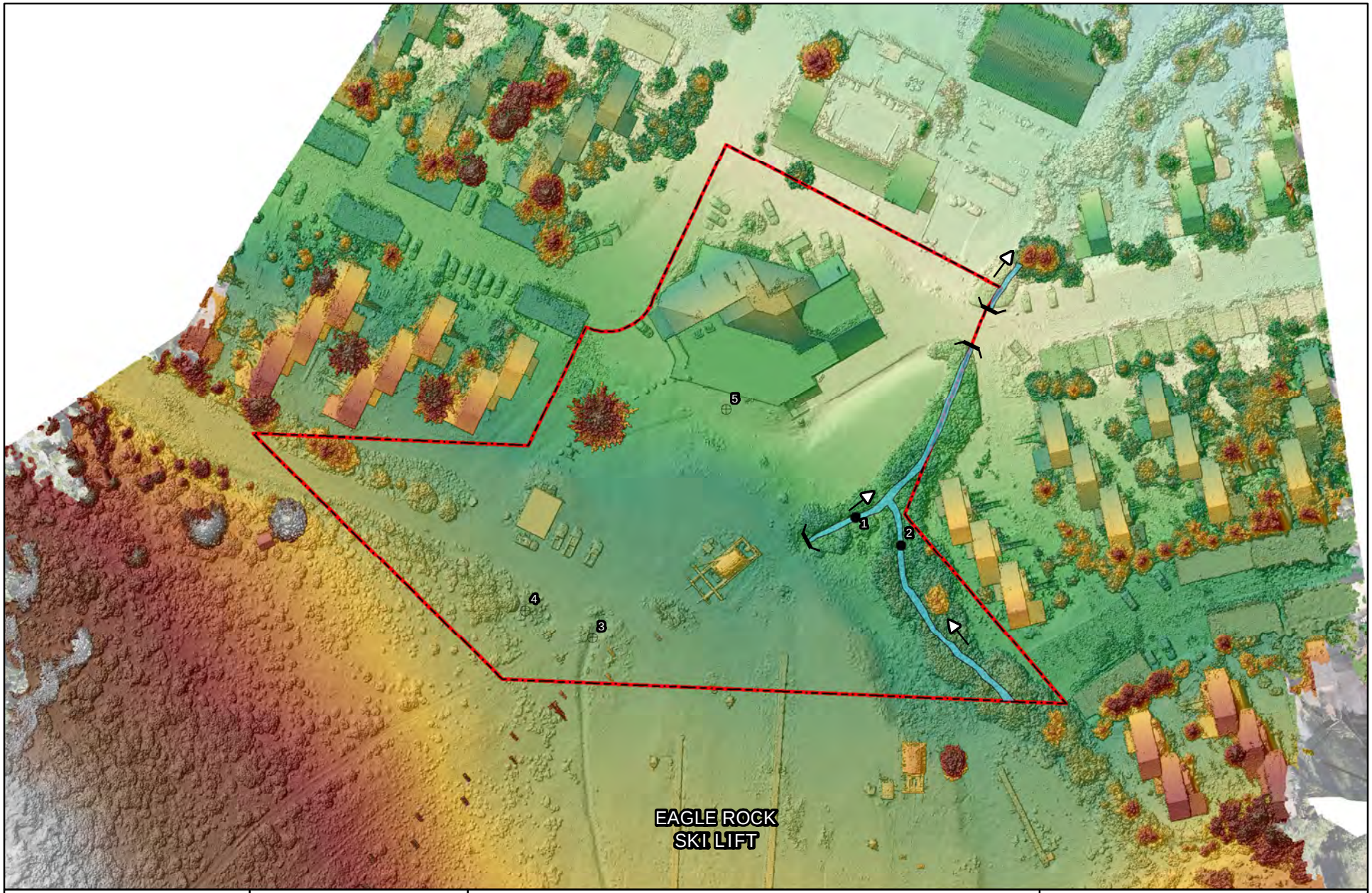
Imagery: 9-30-22 Salix Consulting, Inc.

Figure 6a

AQUATIC RESOURCES

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, CA



Salix consulting, inc.

N

0 50 100

Feet

Study Area (±2.8 acres)

Wetland Swale (±0.04 acre)

Upland Data Point

Wetland Data Point

Imagery: 9-30-22 Salix Consulting, Inc.

Figure 6b

AQUATIC RESOURCES

Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge

Truckee, CA

REFERENCES AND OTHER SOURCES

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Appendix A.
Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge Wetland Data Sheets

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

Project/Site: Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge City/County: Nevada Sampling Date: 10-6-22

Applicant/Owner: Tahoe Donner Association State: CA Sampling Point: 01

Investigator(s): Jeff Glazner Section, Township, Range: S01, T17N, R5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1-2

Subregion (LRR): 22A Lat: 39°21'15.06"N Long: 120°15'31.73"W Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Fugawee-Tahoma Complex, 2-30% NWI classification: _____

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Wetland swale. Adjacent to irrigated turf which contributes to much of warm season wetness.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Salix lasiandra	20	X	FACW
2. Salix lemmonii	20	X	FACW
3. Alnus incana	10		FACW
4.			
5.			
	50 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Glyceria elata	25	X	OBL
2. Epilobium ciliatum	35	X	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	60 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 40

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

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

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Dense willow thicket along drainage with abundant herbaceous wetland veg on channel bottom.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 01

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 4/1	100					silty loam	Faint
2-12	10YR 4/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M	loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

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

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(except MLRA 1)**
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)**
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) **(LRR A)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

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

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

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

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

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

Remarks:

Soil moist to surface. Moisture coming from adjacent turf irrigation and only minimally from upslope drainages. Evidence of prolonged saturation.

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

Project/Site: Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge City/County: Nevada Sampling Date: 10-6-22

Applicant/Owner: Tahoe Donner Association State: CA Sampling Point: 02

Investigator(s): Jeff Glazner Section, Township, Range: S01, T17N, R5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 4

Subregion (LRR): 22A Lat: 39°21'15.06"N Long: 120°15'31.73"W Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Fugawee-Tahoma Complex, 2-30% NWI classification: _____

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Wetland swale with dense riparian scrub cover.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Salix lasiandra	40	X	FACW
2. Salix lemmonii	10		FACW
3. Alnus incana	40	X	FACW
4.			
5.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 40

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

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

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

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

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Dense closed canopy riparian scrub layer. Swale lacks herbaceous vegetation at this location.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 02

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 4/1	100					silty loam	Organic layer
2-12	10YR 4/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M	loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

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

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(except MLRA 1)**
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Remarks:

Weak redox.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)**
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) **(LRR A)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

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

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

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

Remarks:

Soil column moist but not saturated. This drainage larger than 01 swale.

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

Project/Site: Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge City/County: Nevada Sampling Date: 10-6-22

Applicant/Owner: Tahoe Donner Association State: CA Sampling Point: 03

Investigator(s): Jeff Glazner Section, Township, Range: S01, T17N, R5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR): 22A Lat: 39°21'15.06"N Long: 120°15'31.73"W Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Fugawee-Tahoma Complex, 2-30% NWI classification:

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

Rock lined drainage in high use ski area. Lacks evidence of regular flows or prolonged wetness.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Elymus trachycaulus	10	X	FACU
2. Madia glomerata	5		FACU
3. Cirsium vulgare	5		FACU
4. Bromus inermis	10	X	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 70

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

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

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

Prevalence Index worksheet:

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

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Swale lacks woody vegetation. Herbaceous vegetation are all upland species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 03

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

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

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(except MLRA 1)**
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

No soil data taken. Rock-lined swale.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)**
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) **(LRR A)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

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

Field Observations:

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

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

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

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

Remarks:

Constructed rock-lined swale carries local runoff away from roads and ski surfaces. Does not appear to carry scouring flows.

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

Project/Site: Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge City/County: Nevada Sampling Date: 10-6-22

Applicant/Owner: Tahoe Donner Association State: _____ Sampling Point: 04

Investigator(s): Jeff Glazner Section, Township, Range: S01, T17N, R5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR): 22A Lat: 39°21'15.06"N Long: 120°15'31.73"W Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Fugawee-Tahoma Complex, 2-30% NWI classification: _____

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

Suspect swale in southwest corner of study area. Constructed feature that supports an upland plant community.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Prunus emarginata	50	X	FACU
2. Ribes nevadense	10		FAC
3. Ericameria nauseosa	10		UPL
4. Salix lemmonii	10		FACW
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

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

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

Prevalence Index worksheet:

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

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Swale characterized by upland shrubs.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 04

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
1-10	10YR 5/3	100					course loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

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

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(except MLRA 1)**
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)**
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) **(LRR A)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

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

Field Observations:

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

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

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

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

Remarks:

Swale appears to rarely carry water.

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

Project/Site: Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge City/County: Nevada Sampling Date: 10-6-22

Applicant/Owner: Tahoe Donner Association State: _____ Sampling Point: 05

Investigator(s): Jeff Glazner Section, Township, Range: S01, T17N, R5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): 5

Subregion (LRR): 22A Lat: 39°21'15.06"N Long: 120°15'31.73"W Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Fugawee-Tahoma Complex, 2-30% NWI classification: _____

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

Suspect area that receives sheet flow. No consistent flow path with bed and bank morphology.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Madia glomerata	15	x	FACU
2. Polygonum aviculare	5		FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 60

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

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

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

Prevalence Index worksheet:

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

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Mostly bare ground with about 20% cover by landscape bark.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 05

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
2-112	10YR 5/2	100					course loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

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

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(except MLRA 1)**
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Coarse soils, friable, mobile.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) **(except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)**
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) **(LRR A)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

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

Field Observations:

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

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

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

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

Remarks:

Water sheet flows through this area and there is not a consistent concentration of flows. Low volume.

Appendix B.
Plant Species Observed on the Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge Study Area

Appendix B-Plants Observed Tahoe Donner Downhill Lodge - October 2022

Taxon	Common Name	Wetland Status
Abies concolor	White fir	UPL
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	FACU
Acmispon americanus var. americanus	Spanish-clover	UPL
Agastache urticifolia	Nettleleaf horsemint	FACU
Agoseris retrorsa	Spear-leaf agoseris	UPL
Agropyron cristatum subsp. pectinatum	Crested wheatgrass	UPL
Alnus incana subsp. tenuifolia	Mountain alder	FACW
Artemisia tridentata	Big sagebrush	UPL
Boechera pinetorum	Woodland rockcress	FACU
Bromus inermis	Smooth brome	FACU
Bromus tectorum	Cheat grass	UPL
Calamagrostis canadensis	Bluejoint reedgrass	FACW
Calyptridium monospermum	One-seeded pussypaws	UPL
Carex rossii	Ross's sedge	UPL
Carex spp.	Sedges	VARIES
Ceanothus velutinus	Tobacco brush	UPL
Centaurea diffusa	Diffuse knapweed	UPL
Centaurea stroebe subsp. micranthos	Spotted knapweed	UPL
Cirsium andersonii	Rose thistle	UPL
Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle	FACU
Collomia grandiflora	Large-flowered collomia	UPL
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard grass	FACU
Elymus elymoides	Squirreltail	FACU
Elymus trachycaulus subsp. trachycaulus	Slender wheatgrass	FACU
Epilobium brachycarpum	Summer cottonweed	UPL
Epilobium ciliatum	Hairy willow-herb	FACW
Ericameria nauseosa	Rubber rabbitbrush	UPL
Eriogonum nudum	Naked wild buckwheat	UPL
Glyceria elata	Tall mannagrass	OBL
Gnaphalium palustre	Western marsh cudweed	FACW
Juncus balticus	Baltic rush	FACW
Lepidium campestre	Field pepperweed	UPL
Madia glomerata	Mountain tarweed	FACU
Monardella odoratissima subsp. pallida	Pale mountain monardella	FACU
Pinus jeffreyi	Jeffrey pine	UPL
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	FAC
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	FAC
Polygonum aviculare	Common knotweed	FAC

Taxon	Common Name	Wetland Status
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen	FACU
Poteridium annuum	Western burnet	UPL
Prunus emarginata	Bitter cherry	FACU
Purshia tridentata	Antelope bitterbrush	UPL
Ribes nevadense	Mountain pink currant	FAC
Ribes roezlii var. roezlii	Sierra gooseberry	UPL
Rumex salicifolius	Willow dock	FACW
Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra	Pacific willow	FACW
Salix lemmonii	Lemmon's willow	FACW
Verbascum thapsus	Woolly mullein	FACU
Wyethia mollis	Mountain mule's-ears	UPL