

Newport Beach City Hall Park Botanical Inventory

Prepared for City of Newport Beach
Dan Sereno, Parks Superintendant
October, 2014



CNPS ORANGE
COUNTY
CHAPTER
California Native Plant Society


**ROGER'S
GARDENS®**

Ron Vanderhoff
October, 2014

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Overview

On April 11, 2013, the City of Newport Beach opened a new City Hall near Avocado Street and San Miguel Road. Adjacent to the City Hall is a new park, which with the City Library, comprises a complete City Hall complex. The entire City Hall area encompasses about 20 acres, 14.3 acres of total park space. Of the park space, approximately 1.67 acres were preserved essentially in their pre-existing natural state.

The complete park space incorporates a combination of both natural and developed areas. The natural area includes existing native plants and minimal amenities. The developed park areas include traditional park features such as extensive ornamental plantings, a dog park, walking paths, seating areas, interpretive signage and urban art.

Preceding the development and planning of the area the city contracted a complete biological assessment of the 20 acre site. This assessment was completed by LSA Associates and submitted to the city in July 2009. Included in this assessment were botanical field surveys conducted by LSA staff on Feb 4, Feb 12, April 1, April 29 and June 29, 2009. The resulting biological assessment satisfied requirements set forth by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as California and Federal Endangered Species Acts. The report provided an inventory of the flora at the site prior to development.

In June of 2013 Ron Vanderhoff, a director of The California Native Plant Society in Orange County and Vice President of Roger's Gardens in Corona del Mar, approached the city with an offer to perform several botanical surveys of the natural areas and some surrounding portions at the site. The city agreed, and the surveys attached now provide a complete and current inventory of all flora present within this 1.67 acre natural area and a portion of the surrounding predominantly native landscaped area, a total space of 3.49 acres.

The survey area, as defined in this report (Figures 1 and 2), includes the natural and undeveloped areas of the site. This area is highlighted by a V-shaped drainage at the Northern end of the main park parcel.

This natural area, due to its adjacency to city government offices and its high profile location within the community, is an important natural resource and an area of biological interest. It was agreed that an updated botanical inventory may be of use to the community, park visitors and other interested parties. Furthermore, this inventory would have value if the city were to add additional interpretive features to the park in the future, such as additional signage, plant lists and website content.

All services were donated and no city expenses were incurred in any portion of this project.

Methods

For the purposes of these surveys the area included in this inventory needed to be defined in laymen terms that the casual user could understand. The decision was made to use the park's permanent walkways and property lines to define the survey area (Figure 2). These borders, although somewhat arbitrary, are easy for the public to understand and visualize.

Because the natural areas and the adjacent landscaped areas intergrade considerably, some landscape plantings are included in this inventory. However, those plants that were not originally present on the site are reported in the inventory as “Planted-Landscape”.

On Jan. 8, Jan. 29, April 2, April 30, June 5, Aug. 11 and Sept 25, 2014 complete botanical surveys were conducted for the entire 3.49 acre survey area. Additionally, the site was surveyed less thoroughly in 2013. All surveys were led by Ron Vanderhoff, with assistance from James Maxwell and Aaron Potter.

Given the small geography of the site, complete surveys of the entire space were performed, versus using various sampling techniques that are often employed in larger spaces.

All vascular plant taxa on the site were recorded. These plants include those that appeared to be of native occurrence, those that were non-native and naturalized or those that were planted and at least to some degree cultivated. All surveys were recorded with full details, including GPS routes, field-hours, weather conditions, etc. The coordinates of significant plants were plotted and voucher samples were taken for the few plants that required additional taxonomic work.

In total, 29:55 field hours were invested, with approximately 13.59 team miles travelled. 28:00 office hours were invested.

In addition to cataloging the plant taxa, abundance estimates were also made for each taxa, as were details about the plants nativity and its general growth habit (annual, perennial, tree, etc.).

Ecological and Biological Resources

The survey site is comprised primarily of a disturbed California Coastal Sage Scrub plant community surrounding narrow wetland/riparian areas. A small but deep V-shaped ravine toward the center of the natural area is the most obvious natural feature of the space. This wetland area is fed during the rainy season by the small amount of natural watershed at the site. More significantly, throughout the year this area receives moisture from urban runoff. This water enters the ravine through a culvert on the Eastern portion and, after travelling slowly through the wetland, exits the site on the Western edge through a large standpipe. A second connecting arm with additional wetlands begins near the Northcentral portion of the site, with water appearing to enter via an underground concrete culvert. This drainage connects to the prior drainage at the midway point and exits through the same outlet. These wetland areas support an isolated riparian plant community.

Specific vegetation types retained on the site (as defined by the OC Habitat Classification System) include sagebrush scrub, Southern cactus scrub, ruderal grassland, freshwater marsh, willow riparian scrub and mulefat scrub, surrounded on most sides by primarily native plant landscaping.

152 taxa of vascular plants were documented from the site during this survey. Of these, 54 were considered native and naturally occurring, 74 were considered non-native and naturalized, and 41 were considered planted and at least to some degree cultivated (17 were both naturalized and cultivated). Relative abundance of all taxa was also estimated and is included in the report. Of the native taxa, 25 were considered scarce (the highest level of rarity), with between 1 and 4 individuals.

In contrast, the LSA survey of the entire 20 acre site, completed in 2009, recorded 141 vascular plant taxa. The net increase of eleven plant taxa between 2009 and 2014 was unexpected, considering the much smaller area surveyed in 2014. Reasons for this increase in taxa are likely from: 1) several cultivated plants added to the site and 2) more focused and thorough survey work in 2014.

64 taxa were recorded in 2014 that were not recorded in 2009. Conversely, 44 taxa were recorded in 2009 that were not recorded in 2014.

No state or federally endangered plants were recorded in 2014. Additionally, no plants were recorded in 2014 with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR). One species, *Atriplex coulteri*, with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B.2 (rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere) was recorded in 2009. In accordance with regulatory guidelines, these 18 plants were relocated to another location in Newport Beach prior to construction. No *Atriplex coulteri* were recorded in 2014.

The species richness of the site is considered moderate to high for such a small area, surrounded on all sides by dense urban development. Gene flow in and out of the site is likely very limited, due to its isolation from other stands of native plants.

Understanding the Survey

The following survey provides a complete list of vascular plant taxa surveyed at the site in 2014 and 2013. The taxonomy and organization follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition 2012*. Occurrence data is included, providing survey dates and individual records. General abundance estimates as well as life form information is also included.

Nativity details at the site are added to assist the user in understanding the origins of the plants present at the site. *Native to site* implies that the plants are native to this specific site and are naturally occurring. *Naturalized-Exotic* are plants that are not native to the site, but have naturalized unassisted. Most of these would also be considered invasive species. *Planted-Landscape* are those plants that have been intentionally planted and introduced onto the site. These may be plants that are native to the general Southern CA region, but these are not plants that are native and naturally occurring at this site.

Finally, notes have been added for several of the taxa surveyed.

Management Recommendations

The city of Newport Beach should be commended for setting aside and managing this fragment of natural space, as well as for planting and maintaining the surrounding acres in a semi-native manner. In addition to the preserved natural area, the landscaped areas support many additional California native plants and other carefully selected plants from similar Mediterranean climates.

The city also should be acknowledged for avoiding the introduction of exotic plants into the landscaped areas of the park. These invasive plants could potentially invade and overwhelm this small natural area.

Other than direct loss of land, invasive plant species are the largest threat to our natural areas. This is especially true in small pockets of natural space that are surrounded by urban development, such as this site. Diligence must be taken to both exclude and remove invasive exotic plants on an on-going and regular manner. Unfortunately, invasive plant management will be a requirement that will have no end.

If invasive plant management were to stop, even for brief periods, the sites overall ecology and species richness would almost certainly degrade quickly as these species overwhelm the native plants.

During the survey a few high profile invasive species and their exact locations were communicated to city staff. The city was responsive to these communications and the city made efforts to address several of these threats.

Current and specific management recommendations:

- Continue to remove specific existing invasive plants at this site. Efforts should be prioritized to those species with the greatest potential to spread and/or degrade the natural habitat, as well as the efficiency and likelihood of control. Specifically these non-native invasive plants include:

Carpobrotus edulis - Hottentot-fig
Centaurea melitensis - Tocalote
Cortaderia selloana - Pampas grass
Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Carrotwood
Cynara cardunculus ssp. flavescentis - Artichoke thistle
Echium candicans - Pride of Madeira
Emex spinosa - Devil's thorn
Eucalyptus camaldulensis - River red gum
Foeniculum vulgare - Sweet fennel
Glebionis coronarium - Garland chrysanthemum
Lepidium latifolium - Perennial pepperweed
Malephora crocea - Croceum ice plant
Marrubium vulgare - Horehound
Melaleuca viminalis - Weeping bottlebrush
Myoporum laetum - Myoporum
Nicotiana glauca - Tree tobacco
Ricinus communis - Castor bean

- In addition to those above, many other invasive plant species are present at the site, but are excluded from management recommendations due to their ubiquitous qualities and the unlikely probability of successful eradication or significant and lasting control.
- In addition to the invasive plants already present at the site and in need of management, new invasive plants are a significant threat. On-going invasive plant monitoring should be performed in order to address and manage these future threats. Specific examples are *Pennisetum setaceum* (Fountaingrass), *Asphodelus fistulosus* (Onionweed) and *Plantago lanceolata* (English Plantain) all of which are present elsewhere on the City Hall site, but not yet within the survey area. Each of these is a listed species by The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC). These plants should be eliminated elsewhere on the property, before they enter this natural area.
- The timing of invasive plant treatments is critical to effective management. For instance, annual species must be cut, treated or removed each year before viable seed is produced. Perennial species must also be managed prior to seed development, but the parent plants must also be removed or killed as well.
- A large planting of non-native *Acacia redolens* occupies approximately 830 square meters as a monoculture along the slope above the Eastern border of the wetlands and culvert. This

planting appears to have been present here for many years. It should be removed and re-vegetated with locally native species in order to enhance the natural area.

- Green waste, which often includes non-native invasive plants, should at no time be stored on site and especially not within the natural area. Many of these plants can continue to propagate and disperse vegetatively and from viable seed, even after they are removed. On several occasions piles of green waste were observed being stored on the site.
- Soil erosion along the edges of the ravine is likely to cause sediment buildup in the wetland area, both degrading the habitat and affecting the hydrology of the site. Many of the upland margins of this ravine were planted and the soils have thus been disturbed, increasing the likelihood of sediment flow into the wetlands, especially during rain events.
 - Maintenance workers should be trained to avoid working and walking along the immediate edge of the ravine.
 - Use paths should be avoided when they transect an area into the ravine and wetland area.
 - Where use paths are already present, they should be obscured or replanted to reduce further use.
 - If erosion continues or use paths enlarge, fencing or signage should be considered, although the appearance of either would detract from the aesthetics of the area.
- Landscape and maintenance workers should be periodically trained in invasive plant identification and able to distinguish native (desirable species) from non-native (undesirable) invasive species.
- Proper techniques to remove invasive species are critical. Usually this is a species specific decision. Many perennial and woody invasive species will quickly re-sprout from perennial roots or basal burls if simply cut away at or near the soil line. These species need thorough removal of the entire basal crown (grubbing) or complete root removal. However, root removal may increase soil erosion, so care must be taken. Alternatively, many of these woody or perennial species can be killed with cut-and-treat herbicide techniques. Unfortunately, many of the invasive plants cut out during 2014 by contractors and city staff were not grubbed and are aggressively re-sprouting (*Foeniculum*, *Eucalyptus*, *Cupaniopsis*, *Cynara*, *Nicotiana* and others).
- A bacterial disease, *Erwinia amylovora* or fire blight, was observed on a few of the Toyon (*Heteromeles*) planted along MacArthur Blvd. Although slightly outside of the survey area, this disease is a threat. This disease is vectored from plant to plant through contamination of pruning equipment. Proper sanitation and training of maintenance personnel should be provided.
- The maintenance plan for the site should be reviewed periodically and adjustments should be made in management strategies, including those mentioned here.

Opportunities

Additional interpretive resources could be added to help visitors understand and appreciate this natural area and its important biological resources.

An online and interactive resource could be established which would include this plant list and thumbnail photos of many or all of the plants on the site. Original, high quality images are available from the author for this purpose, if desired.

Printed materials could be developed and made available for self-guided tours of the natural and other features of the park.

An audio tour could be recorded and made available for self-guided tours. The recording would explain the natural and other features of the park. These headsets could be distributed or rented at the adjacent city library.

Periodic interpretive nature walks, led by trained docents could be conducted to introduce the public to many of the natural resources present at the site. Customized walks could be made available for school and youth groups.

This natural area and the surrounding park is a quality example of a positive trend in public landscapes. By blending the community's need for recreational space with the need to protect and preserve some of our remaining natural areas, spaces such as this are important in our communities. Use of limited natural resources, particularly water, is well accomplished at this site. Additionally, many negative environmental impacts associated with traditional parklands have been greatly reduced here. These reduced impacts include limited green waste, fewer carbon emissions, reduction in fossil fuels from maintenance activities, reduction in nutrient flow off the site and lower noise pollution.

Furthermore, many enhancements to the greater environment are supported by park spaces such as this one. These benefits include far greater levels of biodiversity, such as native pollinators, migratory birds, small reptiles, amphibians and microbial soil health.



Ron Vanderhoff
October, 2014

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He is a Board member of the California Native Plant Society, Orange County.
He assists with native plant field surveys, vegetation assessments and
rare plant mapping throughout Orange County and adjacent areas.



Figure 1. The complete area of the surveys and vascular plant inventory (blue shaded). This includes the preserved natural areas as well as adjacent native landscaping and revegetation. 3.49 acres.



Figure 2. The preserved natural area (yellow shaded). This area is primarily pre-existing native and naturalized vegetation. 1.67 acres.





1 'Sunset' Manzanita



2 Western Goldenrod



3 California Fuchsia



4 Coastal Prickly Pear



5 Giant Tickseed



6 California Buckwheat



7 Deer Grass



8 Marsh Fleabane



9 Douglas Nightshade



10 A California landscape

**NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
2014**

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
LYCOPODIOPHYTA-CLUB MOSS & ALLIES																						
Selaginellaceae Spike Moss Family																						
Selaginella bigelovii - Bigelow's spike moss				X		X				X					X					X		
Few plants, N facing position above watershed.																						
POLYPODIOPHYTA-FERNS																						
Pteridaceae Lip Fern Family																						
Pentagramma triangularis ssp. triangularis - Gold back fern				X		X	X			X					X					X		
Few plants, N facing position above watershed.																						
GYMNOSPERMAE CONE-BEARING PLANTS																						
Pinaceae Pine Family																						
Pinus halepensis - Aleppo pine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X					X
Edge of survey area.																						
ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONAE DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS																						
Aizoaceae Carpet-weed Family																						
Carpobrotus edulis - Hottentot-fig	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X			X	
Invasive priority.																						
Malephora crocea - Croceum ice plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X			X	
Invasive priority.																						
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum - Crystal ice plant								X						X							X	
Invasive.																						
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum - Small-flowered ice plant							X	X		X				X							X	
Invasive.																						
Anacardiaceae Sumac Family																						
Rhus integrifolia - Lemonade berry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X				X		
Apiaceae Carrot Family																						
Apium graveolens - Common celery	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X						X	
Invasive.																						
Foeniculum vulgare - Sweet fennel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X						X	
Invasive priority.																						
Asteraceae Sunflower Family																						
Artemisia californica - California sagebrush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		X
Includes both native occurances and those planted.																						
Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea - Coyote brush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		
Baccharis salicina - Willow baccharis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X				X				X		

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 2

2014

Taxa	Presence									Abundance				Life Form						Other		
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i> - Mule fat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> - Tocalote	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X	
<i>Invasive priority.</i>																						
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> - Bull thistle								X							X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> 'Silver Carpet' - Cudweed aster	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X							X
<i>Native to area, a planted cultivar at site.</i>																						
<i>Cotula australis</i> - Australian brass buttons			X	X						X				X							X	
<i>One plant. Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i> - Artichoke thistle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X						X	
<i>Invasive priority.</i>																						
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i> - Fascicled tarweed			X	X				X			X			X						X		
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i> - Trailing African daisy	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X								X			X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Encelia californica</i> - California encelia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		X
<i>Includes both native occurances and those planted.</i>																						
<i>Encelia farinosa</i> - California brittlebush		X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X						X
<i>Single plant. Invasive priority, hybridizes w/ native species.</i>																						
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> - Flax-leaved horseweed	X	X	X									X		X						X		
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> - Common horseweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						X		
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i> 'Bountiful' - Seaside daisy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to coastal Central CA, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i> - Gold yarrow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X				X					X		X
<i>Native to area, but nativity at site uncertain.</i>																						
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i> - Blanket flower	X	X	X	X	X						X				X							X
<i>Abundant in nearby landscape.</i>																						
<i>Gazania linearis</i> - Gazania	X	X	X						X		X				X							X
<i>Abundant in nearby landscape.</i>																						
<i>Glebionis coronarium</i> - Garland chrysanthemum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X	
<i>Invasive priority.</i>																						
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> - Big gumplant	X	X	X	X				X		X					X					X		
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i> - Saw-tooth goldenbush	X	X	X	X				X			X					X				X		
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> - Bristly ox-tongue	X	X	X	X				X	X			X		X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 3

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> - Telegraph weed					X	X	X	X	X		X			X						X		
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>vernonioides</i> - Coastal goldenbush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> - Prickly lettuce						X	X	X			X			X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Leptosyne gigantea</i> - Giant tickseed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X							X
Native to Channel Islands, planted at site.																						
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i> - Sea dahlia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X							X
Native to coastal San Diego Co., planted at site.																						
<i>Plechostachys serpyllifolia</i> - Petite-licorice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X				X						X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Pluchea odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i> - Marsh fleabane	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X					X		
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i> - Bicolored cudweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X					X		
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> - California everlasting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X					X		
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> - White rabbit tobacco				X								X			X					X		
CA Rare Plant Rank: 2.2.																						
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> - Weedy cudweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> - Cottonbatting plant	X				X	X					X				X					X		
<i>Pulicaria paludosa</i> - Spanish sunflower	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X						X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> - Common groundsel		X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Solidago velutina</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> - Western Goldenrod	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X						X	
Native to area. Introduced to site on nursery plants.																						
<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> - Prickly sow-thistle				X	X	X	X	X			X			X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> - Common sow-thistle	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Symphyotrichum chilense</i> - American aster	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X							X
Native in So Cal, planted at site.																						
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> - Common dandelion	X	X						X	X		X				X						X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> - Cocklebur	X	X											X	X						X		
Boraginaceae Borage Family																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 4

2014

Taxa	Presence									Abundance				Life Form						Other		
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> - Common fiddleneck								X						X						X		
<i>Cryptantha sp.</i> - Cryptantha								X						X						X		
<i>Echium candicans</i> - Pride of Madeira	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X					X					X	
<i>Invasive priority.</i>																						
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i> - Salt heliotrope	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X					X		
Brassicaceae Mustard Family																						
<i>Brassica nigra</i> - Black mustard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>ochroleuca</i> - Western tansy-mustard								X						X						X		
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>menziesii</i> - Menzies tansy-mustard					X					X				X						X		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> - Shortpod mustard	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> - Perennial pepperweed					X	X	X				X				X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Lepidium nitidum</i> - Shining peppergrass					X	X	X	X			X			X						X		
<i>Limited to one small N facing slope.</i>																						
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> - White water-cress	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X		X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> - Oriental mustard				X										X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
Cactaceae Cactus Family																						
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i> - Coastal prickly pear	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X				X		
<i>Includes both native and planted.</i>																						
Caryophyllaceae Pink Family																						
<i>Spergularia bocconi</i> - Boccone’s sand spurry				X				X		X				X							X	
Chenopodiaceae Goosefoot Family																						
<i>Atriplex argentea</i> var. <i>argentea</i> - Common silver-scale	X	X						X			X			X						X		
<i>Single plant.</i>																						
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> var. <i>sinuatum</i> - Pitseed goosefoot	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> - Mexican tea	X	X										X			X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Salsola tragus</i> - Russian-thistle	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 5

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
Cleomaceae Spiderflower Family																						
Peritoma arborea var. globosa - Bladderpod	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X				X		
Includes both native and planted.																						
Cucurbitaceae Gourd Family																						
Marah macrocarpa - Wild cucumber								X	X									X		X		
Ericaceae Heath Family																						
Arctostaphylos manzanita 'Dr. Hurd'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
Native to N. Cal., a planted cultivar at site.																						
Arctostaphylos 'Sunset' - 'Sunset' manzanita	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
Native to N. Cal., planted cultivar at site.																						
Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family																						
Euphorbia serpens - Creeping spurge	X	X	X		X			X				X		X						X		
Invasive.																						
Euphorbia maculata - Spotted spurge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X							X	
Invasive.																						
Euphorbia peplus - Petty spurge			X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
Ricinus communis - Castor bean	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X						X	
Invasive priority.																						
Fabaceae Legume Family																						
Acacia redolens - Vanilla-scented wattle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X					X	
Recorded as Acacia sp. In 2009. Invasive. Should be removed.																						
Acmispon glaber var. glaber - Coastal deerweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X					X		
Lupinus albifrons var. albifrons - Silver bush lupine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X								X
Native to area, planted at site.																						
Medicago polymorpha - California burclover			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
Melilotus indicus - Yellow sweet-clover	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X							X	
Invasive.																						
Fagaceae Oak Family																						
Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia - Coast live oak	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X					X					X
Native to area, planted at site.																						
Geraniaceae Geranium Family																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 6

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
<i>Erodium botrys</i> - Long-beaked filaree				X	X	X						X									X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> - Short-fruited filaree								X	X			X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> - Red-stemmed filaree				X	X			X	X			X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> - White-stemmed filaree							X				X			X							X	
Invasive.																						
Lamiaceae Mint Family																						
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> - Horehound		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
<i>Monardella odoratissima</i> - Coyote mint	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
Native to other parts of CA, planted at site.																						
<i>Salvia apiana</i> - White sage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> x <i>sonomensis</i> 'Bee's Bliss' - Hhybrid sage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
Native to area, planted hybrid at site.																						
<i>Salvia clevelandii</i> 'Baja' - Baja sage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X						X
Native to San Diego Co., planted cultivar at site.																						
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> 'Point Sal' - Point Sal purple sage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
Native to area, but a planted cultivar at site.																						
<i>Salvia mellifera</i> - Black sage	X							X	X			X				X				X		
<i>Salvia microphylla</i> 'Hot Lips' - Hybrid sage		X								X					X							X
One plant, likely accidental from landscape.																						
<i>Trichostemma lanatum</i> - Woolly blue curls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X				X						X
Native to area, planted at site.																						
Malvaceae Mallow Family																						
<i>Malva parviflora</i> - Cheeseweed					X	X	X	X				X		X							X	
Invasive.																						
Myricaceae Wax Myrtle Family																						
<i>Myrica californica</i> - Pacific wax myrtle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
Native to other parts of CA., but planted at site.																						
Myrsinaceae Myrsine Family																						
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> - Scarlet pimpernel	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X							X	
Invasive.																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 7

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form					Other				
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
Myrtaceae Myrtle Family																						
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> - River red gum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X				X	
<i>Invasive priority. Cut to stumps, resprouting.</i>																						
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> - Weeping bottlebrush	X					X	X	X	X	X							X				X	
<i>Invasive. Single plant, cut to stump. May resprout.</i>																						
Nyctaginaceae Four O'clock Family																						
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> - California wishbone bush	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X					X					X		
<i>One small clump.</i>																						
Onagraceae - Evening Primrose Family																						
<i>Epilobium canum</i> 'Catalina' - California fuchsia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to area, a planted cultivar at site.</i>																						
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i> - Northern willowherb	X	X	X	X			X					X		X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
Oxalidaceae Oxalis Family																						
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> - Creeping woodsorrel			X	X	X	X	X					X		X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> - Bermuda-buttercup				X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
Papaveraceae Poppy Family																						
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> - California poppy									X	X				X						X		
<i>Not recorded in 2014. Nativity at site uncertain.</i>																						
Phrymaceae Monkeyflower Family																						
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> - Bush monkey flower	X	X	X	X				X				X			X					X		
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> - Seep monkey flower					X					X				X							X	
<i>Native to area. Prob. on site from nursery plants.</i>																						
Plantaginaceae Plantain Family																						
<i>Gambelia speciosa</i> 'Firecracker' - Showy island snapdragon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
<i>Native to Channel Islands, hybrid planted at site.</i>																						
Platanaceae Sycamore Family																						
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> - Western sycamore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X					X					X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
Plumbaginaceae Leadwort Family																						
<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i> - Province sea-lavender	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X						X	
<i>Invasive. In riparian swale. Reported as Limonium sp. In 2009.</i>																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 8

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
Polygonaceae Buckwheat Family																						
<i>Emex spinosa</i> - Devil's thorn					X					X				X							X	
<i>Invasive priority. A few plants, one location.</i>																						
<i>Eriogonum giganteum</i> - Saint Catherine's lace buckwheat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X						X
<i>Native to Channel Islands, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Eriogonum grande</i> var. <i>rubescens</i> - Red-flowered buckwheat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to Northern Channel Islands, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i> - Calif. buckwheat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> - Bluff buckwheat	X	X	X	X				X			X					X						X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i> - Common knotweed	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - Curly dock		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X						X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
Rhamnaceae Buckthorn Family																						
<i>Ceanothus impressus</i> x <i>papillosus</i> 'Concha' - Cal. Lilac	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X						X
<i>Ceanothus</i> species Cult.							X			X						X						X
<i>1 plant in mixed landscape. Large leaves. Not native.</i>																						
Rosaceae Rose Family																						
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> - Toyon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X						X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
Salicaceae Willow Family																						
<i>Salix exigua</i> var. <i>hindsiana</i> - Narrow-leaved willow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X						X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Salix gooddingii</i> - Goodding's black willow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X			X		
<i>1 large plant.</i>																						
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> - Arroyo willow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X		
Sapindaceae Soapberry Family																						
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> - Carrotwood	X	X				X	X		X	X							X				X	
<i>Invasive. Cut to stumps, resprouting.</i>																						
Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family																						
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> - Myoporum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X					X	
<i>Invasive priority. Several large plants.</i>																						
Solanaceae Nightshade Family																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 9

2014

Taxa	Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
	9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> - Tree tobacco	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X					X	
<i>Solanum douglasii</i> - Douglas' nightshade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X					X		
Verbenaceae Vervain Family																						
<i>Verbena lilacina</i> - Cedros island verbena	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to Mexico, planted at site.</i>																						
ANGIOSPERMAE: MONOCOTYLEDONAE MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS																						
Amaryllidaceae Amaryllis Family																						
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> - Lily-of-the-nile			X	X		X				X					X						X	
<i>1 clump within sage scrub.</i>																						
Araceae Arum Family																						
<i>Lemna</i> sp. - Duckweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X							X	X		
<i>On free water at Eastern culvert.</i>																						
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> - Calla lily		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X						X	
<i>Invasive. One small colony in wetland.</i>																						
Cyperaceae Sedge Family																						
<i>Carex praegracilis</i> - Clustered field sedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X					X				X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> - Tall flatsedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X				X					X		
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> - Africa umbrella-sedge																						
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i> - California bulrush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X					X		
Iridaceae Iris Family																						
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> - Western blue-eyed grass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to area, planted at site.</i>																						
Juncaceae Rush Family																						
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>bufonius</i> - Toad rush				X	X			X			X			X						X		
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i> - Mexican rush		X	X								X				X					X		
Poaceae Grass Family																						
<i>Avena barbata</i> - Slender wild oat			X	X	X			X					X	X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Avena fatua</i> - Common wild oat					X			X			X			X							X	
<i>Invasive.</i>																						
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> - Blue grama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X							X
<i>Native to CA deserts, planted at site.</i>																						

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED - Pg. 10

2014

Taxa		Presence								Abundance				Life Form						Other			
		9/25/2014	8/11/2014	6/5/2014	4/30/2014	4/2/2014	1/29/2014	1/8/2014	2009	2013	Scarce	Uncommon	Occasional	Common	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	Planted-Landscape
Bromus diandrus - Ripgut grass	Invasive.			X	X	X			X					X	X							X	
Bromus hordeaceus - Soft chess					X	X			X				X		X							X	
Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens - Foxtail chess	Invasive.				X	X		X	X				X		X							X	
Cortaderia selloana - Pampas grass			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X						X	
Cynodon dactylon - Bermuda grass	Invasive priority.	X	X						X			X			X							X	
Poa annua - Annual bluegrass						X	X	X		X			X		X							X	
Distichlis spicata - Salt grass	Invasive.	X	X			X			X			X			X						X		
Muhlenbergia rigens - Deer grass			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X							X
Nassella tenuissima - Mexican feathergrass	Native to area, planted at site.				X	X		X			X				X							X	
Poa pratensis ssp. pratensis - Kentucky bluegrass					X	X	X	X				X				X							X
Polypogon interruptus - Ditch polypogon	Invasive.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X						X	
Polypogon monspeliensis - Rabbitsfoot grass			X				X					X			X							X	
Stipa lepida - Foothill needlegrass	Invasive.				X				X		X				X						X		
Stipa pulchra - Purple needlegrass			X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			X						X	
Typhaceae Cat-tail Family		2-3 scattered plants.																					
Typha domingensis - Southern cat-tail																							
Count:		115	112	115	124	123	110	113	99	88	29	37	49	57	62	62	37	11	9	5	59	76	43

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized and not native to the site. Planted-Landscape: Planted or only present in landscaped area; regional native or exotic.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - Additional plants recorded during the 2009 LSA survey on the full site

Taxa	Life Form						Other		Comments
	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> - Sydney golden wattle			X					X	
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i> - Spanish lotus	X						X		
<i>Acmispon micranthus</i> - San Diego lotus	X						X		
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i> - Mock parsley	X						X		
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> - Onionweed		X						X	Invasive. Noxious weed, still 200 m. W, nr. library.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> - Coulter's saltbush		X					X		Formerly on site. Relocated as mitigation.
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> - Australian saltbush		X						X	
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> - Bougainvillea			X					X	
<i>Brassica rapa</i> - Field mustard	X							X	
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>catharticus</i> - Rescue grass	X							X	Invasive.
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> - Red maids	X						X		
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> var. <i>sorediatus</i> - Jim brush			X					X	2009 ID is doubtful. Out of range.
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> - Field bindweed					X			X	
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> - Jubatagrass		X						X	2009 species ID doubtful, likely <i>C. sellowiana</i> .
<i>Crassula connata</i> - Sand pygmy-stonecrop	X						X		
<i>Croton setigerus</i> - Doveweed	X						X		
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>ochroleuca</i> - Western tansy-mustard	X						X		2009 ID is doubtful, likely <i>D. p. ssp. menziesii</i> .
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i> - Blue dicks		X					X		
<i>Festuca myuros</i> - Rattail fescue		X						X	Invasive.
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> - Carolina geranium	X						X		
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> - Hare barley	X							X	Invasive.
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> - Smooth cat's-ear	X							X	
<i>Lantana camara</i> - Lantana			X					X	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> - Winged sea-lavender		X						X	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> - Sweet-alyssum	X							X	
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i> - Arroyo lupine	X						X		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> - High mallow		X						X	
<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i> - Larger blue toadflax	X						X		
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i> - Slender pectocarya	X						X		
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> - Kikuyu grass		X						X	Invasive.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - Date palm				X				X	<i>P. canariensis</i> is more likely.
<i>Plantago erecta</i> - California plantain	X						X		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> - English plantain		X						X	Still present 200 m W nr. Library.
<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> var. <i>brevissimus</i> - Woolly marbles	X						X		

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized (invasive) and not native to the site.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL PARK - Additional plants recorded during the 2009 LSA survey on the full site

Taxa	Life Form						Other		Comments
	Annual	Perennial	Shrub	Tree	Vine/G. C.	Aquatic	Native to Site	Naturalized-Exotic	
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i> - Granny's hairnet	X						X		
<i>Salix lasiandra</i> var. <i>lasiandra</i> - Yellow willow				X			X		2009 ID is doubtful. Quite uncommon.
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i> - Bristled clover	X							X	
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> - Narrow-leaved cat-tail		X						X	2009 ID doubtful. Quite rare in our area.
<i>Typha latifolia</i> - Broad-leaved cat-tail		X					X		
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i> - Silver puffs	X						X		
<i>Verbena pulchella</i> - Moss verbena		X						X	
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> - Water speedwell		X						X	
<i>Vinca major</i> - Blue periwinkle					X			X	
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> - California fan palm				X				X	

Native to site: Naturally occurring. Naturalized-Exotic: Naturalized (invasive) and not native to the site.

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Draft Elements Review and Public Comment

What is a General Plan?

The General Plan combines vision and policy to create a framework for decision-making to guide the future of Newport Beach. The General Plan contains a vision that describes a shared image of the desired future; goals that set values and direction; policies that guide decision-making; and an implementation program to help identify specific actions to realize the vision, goals, and policies. Each goal has associated policies aimed to address the intent of the goal and each policy has a reference to one or more implementation actions.

How did we get here?

Over the past three years, hundreds of thoughtful responses from Newport Beach residents and community members, collaboration with the 24-member General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC), and background analysis from Phases One and Two, informed the draft elements for the 2050 General Plan. Input opportunities included pop-up events, community workshops, citywide notifications, digital engagement, and collaboration with the GPAC.

Watch the Virtual Open House Recording!



We invite you to review the recording from the virtual open house on October 22nd. The video includes an overview of the General Plan process, how community input was collected and how it informed the draft elements, and the proposed updates. Materials from the in-person

<https://newporttogether.mysocialpinpoint.com/2050-general-plan-draft-elements>

- **General Plan, Natural Resources Element of Biological Resources**

- Newport Beach is made up of a diverse range of elevations, biogeographic features, and ecosystems, with 6 plant and 23 animal species classified as endangered, threatened, or both by Federal and/or State agencies (see Natural Resources Existing Conditions and Background Analysis). Many of these species live in **environmental study areas**, as shown in Figure NR-2, and environmentally sensitive habitat areas. Both environmental study areas and environmentally sensitive habitat areas are subject to stricter regulations, implemented through the Local Coastal Program.

March 2026 NR-4 City of Newport Beach General Plan – Natural Resources Element

- Consistent with Assembly Bill 1889 (2024), wildlife corridors should be developed to connect **environmentally sensitive habitat areas** with other core habitat areas. This may be accomplished by protecting existing open spaces between habitats, planting native plants that provide food and/or shelter on developed sites, and reducing the introduction of invasive species.



Civic Center Park and the Dog Park areas are identified as ESAs 17 & 18 in the City's ESA Map.



5 Giant Tickseed



6 California Buckwheat



7 Deer Grass



8 Marsh Fleabane



9 Douglas Nightshade



10 A California landscape

- **Goal NR-7: Native and naturalized non-invasive species habitats in parks and public open spaces**

- **Policy NR-7.1: Native Plant Species.** Review existing policies, procedures, and guidelines regarding plant, shrub, and tree palettes, and consider revisions to ensure they feature native and naturalized non-invasive species. (Imp. 8.2)

- **Policy NR-7.2: Native Plants in Parks.** Adopt standards for new public parks to include vegetation for the revised plant, shrub, and tree palette. Imp. 8.2)

WETLAND

The wetland here at Newport Beach Civic Center Park provides the development of the park as well as the new Civic Center. This landscape was protected through its use designated as a wetland by the Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game and because it is a wetland landscape that produces ecological benefits for our environment. Although historically regarded as wastelands and often degraded, wetlands are now protected at the Federal and State level because of their value environmental, economic, social, and recreational value.

hydrophilic plants (plants that thrive in wet conditions). Plants that are frequently associated with wetlands are called wetland indicator plants and are used to identify wetland boundaries.

Wetlands act like sponges during a rain event, absorbing water and slowly releasing it, thus reducing the threat of floods, minimizing erosion, and allowing for groundwater recharge. Wetlands are a natural filtration system in which pollutants from fertilizers and roadways are absorbed by plant roots and microorganisms in the soil. In addition to the wetland, the park uses vegetated swales and detention basins that function like

wetlands to improve water quality. After filtering through the wetland, water that has not been taken in by plants or absorbed into the ground is directed into Newport Bay, which flows to the Pacific Ocean. The wetland improves water quality and provides habitat for a diverse group of aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals.

In addition to receiving water from precipitation, this wetland gets water from urban run-off. In California, we rarely receive rain in the summer months, and so if the wetland is green during the summer or early fall, it is a result of receiving overflow from engineered irrigation systems, car-washing, or other water-intensive human uses.



• **Goal NR-10: Land use and development standards to conserve important ecosystem services and habitats**

• **Policy NR-10.3: Resource Protection. Require that the siting and design of new development, including landscaping and public access, reasonably protect sensitive and rare resources against any significant disruption of habitat values. (Imp. 1.1, 2.1)**

Goal NR-13: Standards and programs to limit runoff of pollution to preserve water quality of groundwater sources

Policy NR-13.11: Impervious Surfaces. Require new development and public facilities to minimize the creation of and increases in impervious surfaces, especially those directly adjacent to existing impervious areas, to the maximum extent possible.





Goal NR-18: Viewsheds and corridors that are preserved

Goal NR-19: Minimized visual impacts of signs and utilities

- **Policy NR-18.1 (LU-2.7): Public Views.** Protect and, where feasible, enhance significant scenic and visual resources that include views of open space, mountains, canyons, ridges, the ocean, and the harbor from public vantage points, as shown in Figure NR-4. (Imp. 5.2, 20.4)

- **Policy NR-18.3: View Corridors.** Protect and enhance public view corridors from roadway segments

Goal: Celebrate Art, Culture, and History

- Culture, art, and history make up the tapestry that bonds the community together and creates a sense of civic pride.
- 6.1 Art that is highlighted throughout Newport Beach that represents the common language and shared experiences that exist between all cultures



Please contact Laura Curran with any questions about this PPT.

From: City Clerk's Office
Sent: July 13, 2026 7:05 AM
To: Mulvey, Jennifer
Subject: FW: Concerns about the cost of Newport Heights proposed undergrounding of utilities

From: wilson.simone10@gmail.com <wilson.simone10@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 13, 2026 7:04:29 AM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
To: Dept - City Council <CityCouncil@newportbeachca.gov>; Sinacori, Mike <MSinacori@newportbeachca.gov>; City Clerk's Office <CityClerk@newportbeachca.gov>; Jurjis, Seimone <sjurjis@newportbeachca.gov>
Subject: Concerns about the cost of Newport Heights proposed undergrounding of utilities

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City Council and city officials,

The purpose of this letter is to ask you **not** to do the following: certify the current petition to underground utilities in the proposed district 118-2 of Newport Heights, spend money on an engineering study if the proponents do present you with petition signatures, or proceed with a vote.

After speaking with many of our neighbors recently, it sounds like the petition gatherers for this effort have not abided by the law. I am deeply concerned that they have misled people to sign the petition by saying that signing is simply to get more information about the issue. They have also attached all sorts of extra written material (much of it not fact) to the actual petition, which is not legal. This should not be permitted and should invalidate the petition. If a future petition were submitted to you, I would expect the city to ensure the law was followed to gather and the signatures would be examined to ensure they are real homeowners.

I hope that the city is very careful with the money it spends. I don't think that spending money on an engineering study, and then a vote when it has a chance of not passing, as happened 10 years ago, is a good plan.

I am concerned about the City's lack of transparency regarding this process, and the fact that this process doesn't seem to have any city oversight. The current City website has no information about this proposed effort. I fear many of our neighbors don't know what is being proposed, and the personal impacts to each of them. We have lived in Newport Heights for over 25 years. We care about what happens in our neighborhood, and care about our neighbors. We would hate to be forced to pay for an aesthetic change that only some residents want. Additionally, it would be a tremendous hardship for many of our older residents. Allowing some residents to try to force everyone in the neighborhood, especially using a boundary line they drew up, to pay for an expensive change they want is not right. Please seriously consider your decisions about this issue.

Sincerely,

Simone and Mark Wilson

427 El Modena Ave

Newport Beach, CA 92663

City of Newport Beach
100 Civic Center Drive
Newport Beach, California 92660

July 13, 2026

Sent via e-mail to:

lkleiman@newportbeachca.gov; nblom@newportbeachca.gov;
jstapleton@newportbeachca.gov; mbarto@newportbeachca.gov;
eweigand@newportbeachca.gov; rgrant@newportbeachca.gov
sweber@newportbeachca.gov; citycouncil@newportbeachca.gov

Re: Transparency/Public Comment for Council Meetings

Dear Mayor Kleiman and each City Councilmember,

As you have heard from public commentators at a number of Council meetings this year, previously the City would offer paper copies of public comment submitted for each of those meetings, at the meetings. Printed copies of various materials related to agenda items were also common. Staff Reports; Contract Proposals; Bids; City Financials; Letters; Updates; Etc.; Etc. You may even recall having seen these things being available to the public, in the alcove of chambers as you entered.

As you've also been told, these types of materials being readily available at your meetings, so that members of the public may be more fully informed of what you're considering or acting on, and be better able to offer informed input, is now a thing of the past. Myself and others are deeply troubled by this, particularly in light of what we have heard from some of you about your promoting of, and campaigning on "transparency".

Even more concerning though, is that not only has the City, under your stewardship, stopped providing copies of public comment and agenda materials at meetings, the Clerk has now stopped allowing members of the public to themselves pay the City to print the public record materials, so that other members of the public can have easy access to them at meetings like they used to.

In 2026, I've heard from several of you, at multiple meetings of Newport's City Council, and at other types of meetings as well, talk about "transparency". I had presumed your talk was about **government** transparency in the City of Newport Beach under **you**.

If that is indeed what you were talking about, I shall hope that the Mayor, and each Councilmember will now advocate in public, for a return to a time when attendees could be well informed with copies of materials to be considered at your meetings, rather than having to thumb through a City provided binder of materials at a library, the City Clerk's Office, or wait in line at a meeting, with very limited time before the start of each meeting.

Enclosure: e-mails, with City Clerk declining to allow a member of the public to pay the City for copies of public record materials to be distributed at the July 14, 2026 City Council Meeting.

Thank you,



Adam Leverenz
adlever@hotmail.com

From: Ad lever <adlever@hotmail.com>

Sent: July 11, 2026 12:01 PM

To: Shumway, Lena <LShumway@newportbeachca.gov>

Subject: Public Comment for 07/14/2026



Public Comment - Agenda It...
238 KB



Flyer - Fairness through Tidel...
1 MB



Flyer - Transfer Policy Inform...
468 KB

Hi Lena,

I have attached some materials as public comment for the City Council Meeting of 07/14/2026. I would like to have printed, 20 copies of each, for distribution at the meeting.

Please have the remarks on Agenda Item #4, Ordinance No. 2026-090 printed on two sides of one page, and the other materials printed single-sided.

Thank you,
Adam

From: Shumway, Lena <LShumway@newportbeachca.gov>

Sent: Monday, July 13, 2026 7:49 AM

To: Ad lever <adlever@hotmail.com>

Subject: RE: Public Comment for 07/14/2026

Hi Adam,

The City Clerk's Office does not provide copying services. However, you are welcome to have additional copies made at the Newport Beach Public Library, which offers public printing and copying services.

We will print one copy of your submission and include it with the other public comments as part of the agenda materials.

Best regards,

Lena Shumway

City Clerk
City Clerk's Office
Office: 949-644-3007

100 Civic Center Dr
Newport Beach, CA 92660

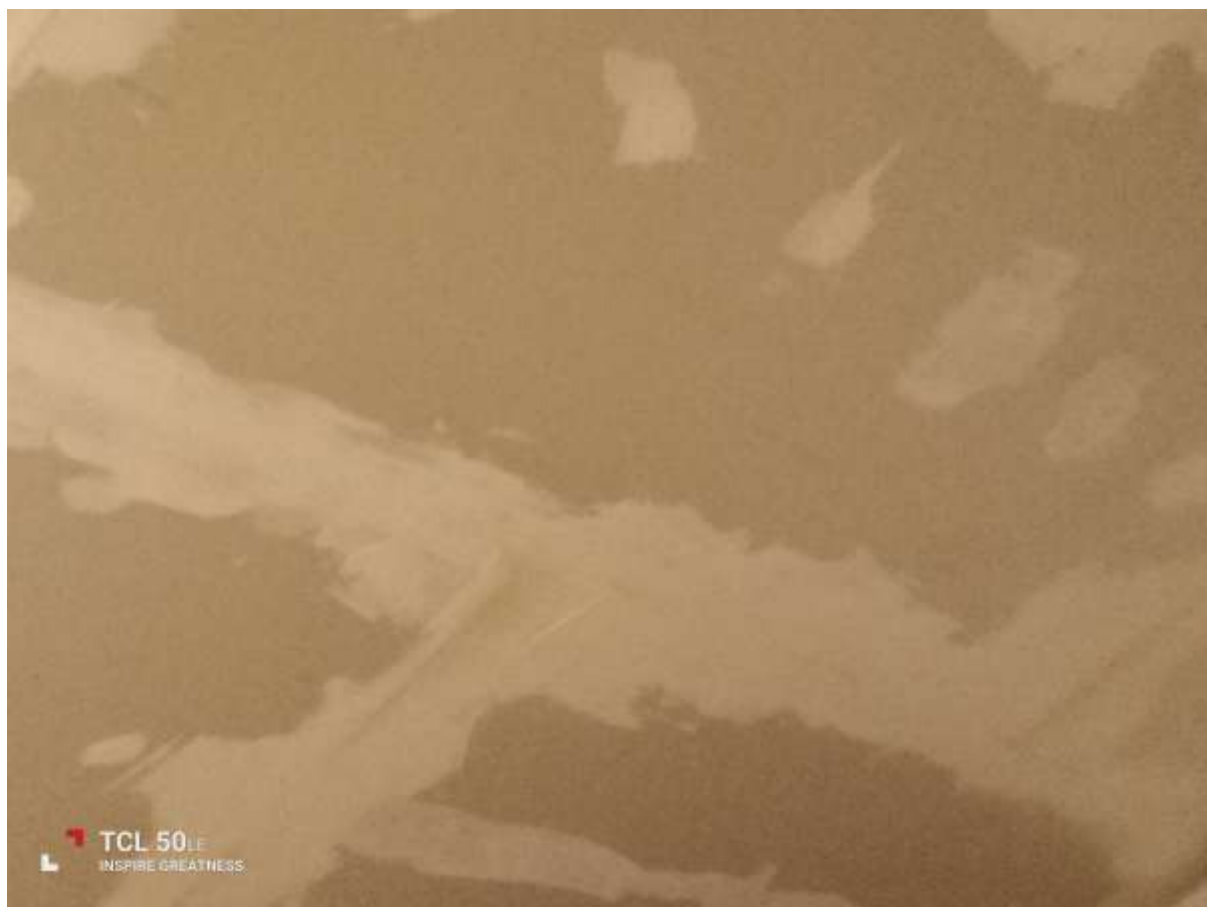


From: ???City Clerk's Office
Sent: ???July 13, 2026 3:30 PM
To: ???Mulvey, Jennifer
Subject: ???FW: Eight 80 Newport Beach
949-815-1963

From: Amanda's Pandas <mandyspanda@protonmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 13, 2026 3:29:23 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
To: City Clerk's Office <CityClerk@newportbeachca.gov>; lwilliams@servpronet.com
<lwilliams@servpronet.com>
Subject: Eight 80 Newport Beach 949-815-1963

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Dear City of Newport Beach Council,

I am sending this as public comment on behalf of a Disabled friend of mine who can't speak up for herself. She resides at Eight 80 Newport apartments, situated near Dover and 16th Street. The Housing Authority pays most of her rent and she's dependent on this to continue. Tragically, the property management is **jeopardizing** her Section 8 Voucher by failing to follow through with essential home repairs.

I agreed to write in on her behalf because she's experiencing a lot of pain and suffering. She's been enduring a nightmare from unusually lengthy repairs that have been going on, in some form or another, since 5/20/26.

According to documents I've seen and videos I've watched, property management grossly misled her as to the timeline of her apartment repairs and failed to adhere to basic industry standards, as well as ignoring safety protocol and permit mandates.

On 5/5/26 the Housing Authority did their annual inspection which revealed multiple deficiencies in her dwelling unit. Of those, the most serious one was mold on her bedroom ceiling. Management has a contract with a certain Servpro franchise based out of Cerritos, and they did an assessment on her unit in the middle of May. They made no effort to apply for permits with the City until 5/21.

On 6/8 and 6/9, Servpro began demolition of her bedroom ceiling despite not having a permit. It was actually not until several days after said demolition that a permit was approved and issued by the City.

The lady was coerced by management into allowing the demolition to proceed without the mandatory permit, and the **demolition took place while she was on the other side of the bedroom wall in the living room!** As part of the demolition process, Servpro also took out a vertical beam that functions as a structural column. This beam runs from the ceiling down to the floorboard where it's anchored. It basically holds up the wood framing within the ceiling and functions as a support.

Over 5 weeks later, the structural beam is still laying on the floor, right where Servpro left it after the demolition. It has nails in it that look to be about 6-8 inches long, and on the top the wood is rotten and slimy. There are also several other support beams and poles that were left laying on the floor with similar nails and screws and in a similar state. The closet doors, which were removed also have mold at the bottom of them, but were left propped vertically up against the wall.

I have been in her apartment several times since the project started and the nasty smell and mess left behind by Servpro was really cringe!

To back up and unpack; On 6/2 she was forced by management to empty the bedroom of everything save for one mattress. Her bedroom remains vacant at time of writing. Every day she has had to make do with using her living room as a storage place for her bedroom belongings. Her living room qualifies as a fire hazard due to all her belongings tightly packed together.

At first she was advised (per a written notice) that the repairs would take "2-3 weeks". Once that timeframe expired, she was promptly given another notice of the exact same repairs again predicting "2-3 weeks" (in addition to).

It's believed that the property management, UDR is serving these continuous "2-3 weeks" notices to circumvent the requirements of temporarily relocating her. They knew, or must have known, that repairs would take far in excess of 30 days. They pretended it would not exceed 3 weeks to avoid their obligation to arrange alternate lodging while the repairs were in progress.

At this time, the mold remediation and build back are complete, but Servpro is delaying the restoration process. They have only finished about 1/5th of the paint, despite the painting portion of the job being ongoing since 6/29.

She has video evidence to support the fact a demolition was performed on 6/9 without a permit (something UDR Eight 80 has not even denied happening.) She's also concerned the delays caused by Servpro are going to lead to the loss of her Housing Choice Voucher and ability to remain here. This would be catastrophic, because finding another place would take months. Besides, she does not want to move, despite everything UDR Eight 80 has put her through. She actually says she likes living here and loves Newport Beach! She does not understand why the management is making her miserable over repairs.

If this property does not finish the project by **7/20**, which is only a week from now **the Housing Authority will stop paying and she will be facing eviction for something that's not even her fault.**

She says a significant reason for the unjustified delay is Servpro only has one guy working and he frequently abandons the project in order to work in other units on the same property. She says she informed Servpro over and over again of the urgency of the matter, and asked them to commit to a completion date, but to no avail.

She is traumatized by the intrusive and invasive nature of the repairs and the fact that Servpro employees have the entry code to her front door's keypad and often come in and out after normal business hours. I have watched videos and they are not even wearing uniforms, and drive unmarked work vans. This is against Servpro's own regulations which require their franchisee's employees and vehicles to be recognizable.

The lady has also informed management that some of her personal belongings were damaged by Servpro during the repairs, but got no response or acknowledgement.

I attached some pictures of the repairs and lack of progress. The paint job does seem very sloppy. The lady is interested in any professional contractors who might be able to take over and professionally complete the job. She would pay out of pocket and seek reimbursement from UDR Eight 80, because she desperately wants to remain stably housed.

If you have any comments please contact Mimi Steiner, who is in charge of Remediations at UDR EIGHT 80. She can be reached at 949-815-1963.

Best,
Mandy J.

Sent with [Proton Mail](#) secure email.