

Non-Native Invasive Data Collection Form

Date	Surveyors (circle recorder)	Client	Project	Site	IPad/GPS/Camera ID
6/16/17	R. Brown, L. Maldonado	DWR	Devil Canyon	Silverwood Lake	3

Site Notes

Location ID	Species Code	DIW*	CID**	Feature Type	Percent Cover (Absolute)	Percent Phenology			Total Photos	Approx. Area (sq.ft.)	Acre Class	NNIP Information <small>(overall site description, population quality/viability, immediate & surrounding land use, visible disturbance, threats, resource concerns, comments)</small>
						Vegetative	Flower	Fruiting				
15-1	TAMRAM	D	C	6	5		100		1	50	1	On lake shore, sparse veg.; mole rat, ash, chap. white thorn (at top terrace) Upslope from rocky shoreline; disturbed opening in chaparral; smooth-leaf yerba santa, NNIP understory (Avena, Bromus spp.)
16-1	GRVUL	D	C	6	20			100	0	5	1	
17-1	TAMRAM	D	C	6	40		100		1	6	1	growing from crack in bedrock at lake edge; single individual; chamise chaparral upslope

Quantitative Data Collection: (A) Percent Coverages- Absolute Total & Phenological: 0-1%; 1-5%; 5-10%; 10-15%; 15-25%; 25-35%; 35-50%; 50-75%; 75-100%. (B) If a plant population is estimated to cover > 0.1 acre or if >100 feet (linear) - map to the boundary. (B) If a plant population is <0.1 acre or if <100 feet (linear) then a map single central point and an estimate of acre class will be recorded. (C) Acre Classes: 1- up to 0.1 acre; 2- 0.1 to 0.25 acre; 3- 0.26 to 1.0 acres; 4- > 1.0 acres

Qualitative Data Collection: (A) * D - discrete, or W- widespread. For widespread occurrences of NNIP, or for those which detailed mapping is unlikely to remain accurate (e.g., annual grasses, which change distributions yearly), describe general distribution and extent within the study area and estimate acre class. (B) ** C- concentrated, or D- diffuse. (C) Feature Type: 1- Road/Road-Shoulder; 2- Park Area; 3- Mountain; 4- Hill; 5- Stream Channel; 6- Lake; 7- Other Water Body; 8- Barren; 9- Other (D) If a population is identified on the perimeter of the FERC Project Boundary the extent of the population extending beyond the boundary will be estimated.