

(*Salvia* spp.), California sagebrush, and monkeyflower (*Mimulus* spp.) (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995).

3.11.7.4 Oak Woodland

Oak woodlands (RCIP vegetation code 710) consist of open to locally dense evergreen riparian woodlands dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). This community is typically found on north-facing slopes and shaded ravines in the south and more exposed sites in the north. The shrub layer is poorly developed but the herb component is continuous and dominated by nonnative grasses, particularly common rippgut grass. This plant community intersperses with coastal scrub and upper Sonoran mixed chaparral on drier sites, and with coast live oak forest or mixed evergreen forest on moister sites (Holland 1986).

3.11.7.5 Croplands

Field croplands (RCIP vegetation code 111) are agricultural activities primarily consisting of grain or hay production and are predominantly located in the northern half of the HCLE corridor (in the Perris, Menifee, Domenigoni, Paloma, and French valleys). The majority of the vernal pools (see Special Aquatic Sites habitat types) were found in existing croplands.

3.11.7.6 Grove/Orchard

Orchard/grove areas (RCIP vegetation code 112) predominantly consist of citrus, avocado, and grape, with sparse native and nonnative vegetation present. Topography may consist of relatively steeply sloping lands; although, generally described as mildly sloping terrain with loamy soils. Channels and narrow wetlands may exist due to irrigation run-off resulting in weedy riparian understory elements such as mule fat scrub and sporadic willows.

3.11.7.7 Dairy

Dairyland terrain (RCIP vegetation code 113) is generally level with fertile, relatively deep loamy soils often mapped as nonnative grasslands. As such, land usually features highly disturbed nonnative grasslands consisting of heavily fertilized pastures of Eurasian grasses. Floodplains are often utilized, incorporating some weedy seasonally present wetlands.

3.11.7.8 Developed

Developed areas (RCIP code 130) include areas where natural vegetation has been largely destroyed by human activity other than agriculture, including land covered by ornamental landscaping, concrete, asphalt, buildings, lawns, escaped exotic/nonnative plant species, golf courses, etc., as well as areas cleared of vegetation or otherwise significantly disturbed by machinery.