APPENDIX 7-A

Mountain House Creek Planting and Restoration Measures

APPENDIX 7-A MOUNTAIN HOUSE CREEK PLANTING AND RESTORATION MEASURES

The following text and tables summarize general planting requirements for restoration of the following habitats within the Mountain House Creek corridor: perennial marsh, seasonal marsh, riparian woodlands, and native grassland.

A complete Restoration Plan is provided separately as part of the first Specific Plan for Mountain House.

- a) Where appropriate and feasible, perennial marsh shall be created within the creek corridor. Perennial marsh requires at least six months and preferably nine months of inundation and depths of up to three to four feet of water during this period. Permanent open water may be provided in areas designated for perennial marsh requiring excavating openings which will be at least four feet deep during summer water conditions or which have rapid velocities. Transplanting of perennial marsh rootmasses (the preferred planting strategy) from existing stands on-site to restoration sites on the creek can be extremely successful where the rootmasses are kept inundated from the time of transplanting and transplanting occurs almost immediately (within hours) after salvaging.
- b) Planting of the seasonal marsh zone shall be a combination of seeding and plugging, with seed bed preparation and seeding occurring first with subsequent plugging of other target species. Table 1 below presents a list of acceptable species and the method of planting.

Plant Materials fo (Note: See Restoration Plan p		the Specific Plan
Species	Stock	Frequency
Eleocharis palustris (Spikerush)	Seed	8#/ac.
Juncus balticus (Baltic rush)	Plugs	900/ac.
Hordeum brachyatherum (Meadow barley)	Seed	8#/ac.
Elymus triticoides (creeping wildrye)	Seed	22#/ac.

c) The woodland portion of the uplands within the creek corridor shall be planted in a variety of native riparian and oak woodland species depending on soil conditions. Average densities should be 200 trees and shrubs per acre with the trees and shrubs planted in relatively dense clusters of five to 11 plants.

- d) To create riparian woodland areas, corridor slopes shall be disced, cross-disced and ring-rolled to prepare a seedbed. Any additional soils placed in this area shall be treated to avoid the introduction of weed seeds. Soil tests after seed bed preparation may point out the need for soil amendments.
- e) Species acceptable for planting in the riparian woodland area shall include the species listed in Table 2 and other species native to the region and ecotype.

Table 2: Plant Materials for Riparian Woodland		
Quercus wizlensii	Interior live oak	
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	
Acer negundo	Box elder	
Fraxinus latifolia	Arizona ash	
Sambucus mexicana	Blue elderberry	
Cercis occidentalis	Redbud	
Cornus stolonifera	Dogwood	
Juglans hindsii	California walnut	
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	
Salix goodingii	Black willow	
Salix laevigata	Red willow	
Salix lasiandra	Arroyo willow	
Rubus ursinis	Native blackberry	
Vitis californica	Wild grape	
Riges sanguineum	Red-flowering currant	
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote bush	
Rosa californica	Wild rose	
Stipa pulchra	Purple needle grass	
Etymus triticoides	Creeping wild rye	
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer grass	

- f) Most of the low terrace riparian trees in the creek corridor shall be planted with pole cuttings taken from nearby trees. Most of the other trees and shrubs shall be grown in D-pots or 1 gal. size containers. In highly visible public access areas such as right-of-way buffers, walkways and paths, at least 40% of the trees and shrubs should be 5 gal. and 15 gal. specimens to provide more immediate cover.
- g) A grassland dominated by native species indigenous to the region shall be restored wherever practicable in the corridor.