

# The Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve Project



## Inventory of Features - Resource Summary and Recommendations for Classification and Naming

April 2008



**California State Parks  
Mission**

To provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

Photo on reverse: Point Cabrillo Light Station and preserve



# THE POINT CABRILLO LIGHT STATION AND PRESERVE PROJECT

## Inventory of Features - Resource Summary and Recommendations for Classification and Naming

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Photo on reverse: Whale watching at Point Cabrillo Lighthouse 2004 Whale Festival

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## The Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve Project Resource Summary



Point Cabrillo Lighthouse c. 1911

### INTRODUCTION

In March 2002 California State Parks acquired the beautiful Point Cabrillo Light Station and preserve from the California State Coastal Conservancy (SCC). The light station is a 30.5-acre coastal parcel with six main historic structures that include the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse, oil house, blacksmith shop, and the three lightkeepers' residences. The "preserve" (not officially classified as such) is a 266-acre open space area surrounding the light station (see Appendix A, Landownership Map).

California Public Resources Code Section 5002.1 requires that a summary of the natural and cultural

features and landscapes be provided to the California State Park and Recreation Commission when classifying or reclassifying a California State Park unit. The unit's Inventory of Features, also known as the *Resource Summary*, is intended to provide the commission with necessary information on classification as specified in Article 1.7 of the Public Resources Code.

This Resource Summary describes significant natural and cultural resources and provides an overview of the project area. Information contained in this document has been compiled from various reports and field investigations and will be useful to the Department in developing resource policies and resource management programs, and as background information for land use planning, park operation and maintenance, and interpretation and education.

### NAMING AND CLASSIFICATION RECOMMENDATION

The California Department of Parks and Recreation recommends that the California State Park and Recreation Commission approve the naming and classification of the Point Cabrillo Light Station and preserve as **Point Cabrillo State Historic Park**.

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Point Cabrillo Light Station is located on the scenic coast in an unincorporated area of Mendocino County, approximately two miles north of the town of Mendocino and eight miles south of the city of Fort Bragg. The property consists of a 266-acre natural area referred to as the "preserve," and the 30.5-acre light station located on the western edge of the property. It is bounded on the north and south by small rural subdivisions and a private recreational vehicle park and campground, on the east by Point Cabrillo Drive, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Primary access to the property is from Point Cabrillo Drive, which is a semi-loop road off Highway 1. There is one nine-acre in-holding property on the eastern edge of the property that is currently operated as a trailer park. Two nearby State Park units, Russian Gulch State Park and Jug Handle State Natural Reserve, are within three miles of Point Cabrillo. Point Cabrillo is one of seventeen park units in the Mendocino District.





Figure 1: Overview Map  
Figure 1: Overview Map  
11X 17 size

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The lighthouse is operational and the Fresnel lens is maintained by the United States Coast Guard. The Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association (a private nonprofit organization), operates the light station through an Interpretive Concession Agreement with California State Parks that includes a gift store and interpretive displays, a bed and breakfast in the Principal Lightkeeper's house, and a small museum located in the First Assistant Lightkeeper's house. These visitor facilities are open to the public 365 days a year.



Rehabilitated Principal and First Assistant Lightkeepers' houses, from left to right, as viewed from the preserve

The preserve surrounding the light station includes rare native plant communities, special status plant, bird and reptile species, and an array of wildlife that forage in this area. Cultural resources include remnants of historic occupation by indigenous people and non-indigenous settlers. Current recreation uses include visiting and learning about the light station, sightseeing, hiking, picnicking, wildlife study and bird watching. The Point Cabrillo Lighthouse is one of the lighthouses frequently visited along the California coast.

The core of the park is dominated by the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse and appurtenant structures and facilities, which were constructed for the United States Light-House Board by the Army Corps of Engineers and Lingreen and Company of San Francisco between 1908 and 1909. The lighthouse is equipped with an unusual British-made Fresnel lens. The lighthouse became operational on June 10, 1909. The United States Lighthouse Service became part of the United States Coast Guard in 1939, and the United States Air Force leased a portion of the property in 1962 for a radar tracking facility. Additional buildings and support facilities were constructed or modified until the light station was decommissioned in 1974. The buildings on the property were boarded up until 1976, when the Coast Guard modified the interiors of the three residences and reopened them for use by Noyo Harbor Coast Guard personnel. In 1991, the property was purchased from the United States Coast Guard by the California State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) who then transferred ownership to California State Parks in 2002.

The California SCC funded the rehabilitation of the light station, which took place from 1998 to 2007. The rehabilitation of the lighthouse was administered by the Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association under the direction of the California SCC and California State Parks.

The Agreement for the Transfer and Control and Possession of State-owned Real Property between California State Parks and California State Coastal Conservancy states:

- The Point Cabrillo Preserve is to be held and managed as a unit of California State Parks consistent with Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines (Appendix B), in consideration of the Point Cabrillo Preserve's natural resources and provision of low-impact recreational opportunities.
- The Point Cabrillo Light Station is to be held and managed as a unit of California State Parks consistent with the Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines.

The majority of the park property consists of lands that retain a natural character, but have undergone modification from past human activities, including homestead development, cattle grazing, production of crops and the planting of non-native and non-indigenous trees for windbreaks or woodlots. Peter Thompson, a member of one of Kit Carson's trapper parties, initiated homesteading in the area about 1851. Most of the alteration to native habitats outside of the core area of the park occurred in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Although exotic plant species are on the property, significant natural resources, including rare natural plant communities and special plant species, exist on much of the property. Wildlife on this site includes special status species including the northern red-legged frog and the northern harrier.

The unit occupies a series of three coastal terraces with gentle to moderate slopes. Elevations range from sea level to approximately 200 feet. Vegetation includes grasslands, coastal scrub, coniferous forests, riparian woodlands and wetlands. Four small perennial streams cross the unit, one of which has been dammed to create a pond. Along the steep coastal margin of the property is approximately one mile of rocky shoreline and marine habitats that extend to 1000 feet (see Figure 1 Overview Map).

## PROJECT HISTORY

- Light station constructed, 1908-1909
- Became part of the United States Coast Guard in 1939 (operated from 1939-1972)
- Lighthouse automated in 1972
- Light station decommissioned in 1974
- Properties surrounding the light station purchased by the California State Coastal Conservancy, 1988-1991
- Light station purchased from the United States Coast Guard by the California State Coastal Conservancy
- Property placed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1990
- Property transferred to California State Parks, 2002
- Cultural Landscape Report, 2003
- Rehabilitation work, 1991-2007
- First Assistant Lightkeeper's house and overnight accommodations opened, 2005-06
- California State Lands Commission leased 83 acres of tidal and submerged lands to California State Parks, 2004-2029
- Public meeting held regarding the naming and classification, February 2008

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Topography

The headland where the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse stands is land on loan from the Pacific Ocean. The topography of Point Cabrillo reflects and illuminates the local geologic processes. At various locations along the Mendocino coast, terraces sculpted at sea out of greywacke sandstone have been lifted and presented as solid ground through the process of plate tectonics. These terraces are generally lifted up flat with short rises between terraces with a visible discoloration difference. Three exposed terraces exist at Point Cabrillo and thus elevations at Point Cabrillo range from sea level to approximately 200 feet. The rocky coastal bluffs rise from sea level to 50 to 75 feet. The light station is located on the gentle sloping surface of the first marine terrace and elevations range from 50 to approximately 110 feet. The second terrace elevations



Point Cabrillo bluffs and fog

range from 110 to 160 feet above sea level. A portion of the third terrace is present from 160 feet to the eastern boundary of the property and extends beyond the park boundary. Terrace topography is relatively gentle, with several incised stream channels, the largest located in the northern half of the park.

### Meteorology

The climate of the Mendocino Coast is Mediterranean, moderated by marine influences. Winter rains and cool, dry

summers with frequent coastal fog characterize the climate pattern. Annual precipitation is approximately 40 inches along the coast. Point Cabrillo extends into the ocean, creating a microclimate that generates higher intensity wind and rain. The terraced topography of the site means that the lighthouse can be blanketed in fog while the upper reaches of the property are fog free and sunny in the summer.

### Hydrology

The park's small creeks are not part of a larger watershed, but instead drain directly to the Pacific Ocean. The northern half of the park (north of the lighthouse road) contains several larger creeks, with some incised drainages with watersheds that extend to the east off the park property. The southern half of the park has smaller streams that appear to originate from numerous springs and seeps on the middle and lower terrace areas.

### Geology

Point Cabrillo is located within the California Coast Range Geomorphic Province, a northwest trending chain of mountains that forms the central and northern California coastlines. Marine terrace deposits overlie the sandstone and interbedded siltstone and shale bedrock of the Coastal Belt of the Franciscan Formation. A series of three marine terraces is present. The terraces have been named by Kilbourne (1983), in progression from west to east (youngest to oldest), as the Caspar Point Terrace, the Jug Handle

Farm Terrace and the Railroad Terrace. The thickness of the marine deposits ranges from zero to over ten feet. Gray to black topsoil containing root fragments occupies the upper four feet. The topsoil is underlain by iron-stained silica-cemented marine terrace sandstone, similar to the “pygmy soil” of nearby Jug Handle State Natural Reserve. Below the iron-stained sandstone, a six- to nine-foot thick zone of massive, well-sorted marine terrace sandstone overlies bedrock.

Point Cabrillo is in a tectonically active region where elevating marine terraces, oscillating sea level and active seismicity combine to provide a dynamic and scenic coastal setting. A small but visible fault (unofficially referred to as “Lighthouse Fault”) connects the two coves on either side of the lighthouse and a 6 foot displacement can be observed. It is unknown when the last movement occurred on this fault but it is possible that movement on the San Andreas Fault which parallels the coast three to four miles offshore could trigger movement on Lighthouse Fault.

## Soils

The terrace processes outlined above have affected the soil composition throughout the property. Moving from ocean to inland, each terrace encountered is about a hundred thousand years older than the one below. These stair step terraces were generally lifted up flat, instead of being tilted through seismic activity. Terrace sloping would have allowed nutrients liberated by rainfall and other processes to run off to the next level down. Flat terraces resulted in surface nutrients leaching through to layers below. In the Caspar Point Terrace, soils are relatively young. The Jug Handle Farm Terrace soils are approximately one hundred thousand years older and more leached than the first terrace, and the Railroad Terrace soils are another hundred thousand years older and thus even more leached. The soil series present are Biaggi loam, Cabrillo-Heeser complex, Heeser sandy loam and Tropaquepts. These soils derived from sandstone and shale bedrock or eolian sands (Heeser sandy loam) are developed on marine terraces bordering the Pacific Ocean.

## Plant Life

Native plant communities at Point Cabrillo (see Appendix C, Plant List) include coastal strand, northern coastal bluff scrub, Northern coastal terrace prairie, northern Bishop pine and beach pine forests, and a variety of wetland types including riparian, ponds, and seeps. Formerly planted groves of non-native eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and Monterey cypress—used as windbreaks—also occur at Point Cabrillo and have expanded into the native communities. Refer to Figure 2, Vegetation Communities Map.

### Coastal Strand (Beach)

Rocky cliffs and intertidal zones are more prevalent than sandy beaches at Point Cabrillo, but pockets of coastal strand can still be found, mostly in the small coves. Coastal strand is the sandy area from the upper intertidal zone to the bluff faces. The plants growing here tolerate high salt content and high winds, and are susceptible to being inundated during ocean storms. Dominant plants include European sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and beach bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*). Both species of non-native iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis* and *C. chilensis*) are found here, as well as on the coastal bluffs.

### Northern Coastal Bluff Scrub

This plant community is listed as a rare and threatened habitat type in California. It occurs along the bluff faces and steep slopes adjacent to the ocean, as well as on bluff tops where high winds and salt spray are prevalent. Dominant plants include: bluff lupine (*Lupinus littoralis*), seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*), and sea pink (*Armeria maritima*), annual non-native grasses (e.g., *Briza maxima*, *Bromus diandrus*), gum plant (*Grindelia stricta*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), and iceplant (*Carpobrotus* spp.). A number of special status plant species are part of this community, including Mendocino Coast Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja mendocinensis*) and perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *macrantha*). A unique native population of kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), a species commonly grown in the horticulture industry but rare in its native habitat, grows in a small area of bluff top on the south side of Point Cabrillo. A good example of North Coast bluff scrub can also be seen just north of the lighthouse.





**Figure 2: Vegetation Communities**  
11 X 17

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### Northern Coastal Terrace Prairie

Northern coastal terrace prairie is another habitat type at Point Cabrillo that is listed as rare and threatened. This community occurs on the first marine terrace above the ocean and is generally dominated by perennial bunchgrasses. Soils are typically sandy and salty with an upper horizon of decomposing organic material. Native plants in this community are adapted to wind, salt, and native hydrological conditions (which vary across the type), but are not well suited to heavy grazing and trampling. Only scattered fragments of true native coastal terrace prairie persist here, and most of the native species have been displaced by non-native perennial grasses and herbs. Remaining coastal terrace prairie areas are dominated chiefly by tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), or creeping wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*). Pacific reed grass (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis*) is an especially impressive (2-3 ft. tall) native bunchgrass that forms dense patches within the wetter areas of the coastal prairie and intersperses with the slough sedge community. Other native grasses present include California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), California brome (*Bromus carinatus* var. *maritimus*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), and meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*).

### Wetland Communities

Five major wetland types comprise the other rare and protected natural communities at Point Cabrillo. These include freshwater seeps, ponds, slough sedge, Hooker willow, and Sitka willow.

Natural freshwater seeps occur as water emerges from small outlets, primarily on the coastal bluffs. The vegetation here is dominated zonally by silverweed (*Potentilla anserina* ssp. *pacifica*), watercress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and willow dock (*Rumex salicifolius*) among the common plants in the clay loam on the slope, with common threesquare (*Scirpus pungens*) or saltgrass dominant where the moisture saturates beach sand.

The small pond in the southwest section of Point Cabrillo provides freshwater habitat for numerous wildlife species, as well as serving as the main domestic water source for the unit. The most noticeable species in the pond is the yellow pond lily



Point Cabrillo pond

(*Nuphar luteum* ssp. *polysepalum*). This large-leaved plant provides important cover for aquatic organisms, including the northern red-legged frog. Slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*) is the dominant species among a diversity of sub-shrubs and herbs, including Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*). The rare coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*) and fringed false-hellebore (*Veratrum fimbriatum*) often grow within this pond plant community.

Dense thickets dominated by Hooker willow (*Salix hookeriana*) occur in wet drainages, including the area below the pond. Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*) riparian forest is

another rare community that provides important wildlife cover and nesting habitat, and protection to fragile wetland hydrology and soils, particularly along the stream channels in Point Cabrillo.

### Pine Forests

Remnants of two rare forest communities, the northern Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*) and beach pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *contorta*) are also found at Point Cabrillo. These natural communities occur mostly in the eastern and southern areas of the property. Bishop pines were also planted in the historic zone, and most specimens growing around the buildings have now reached maturity.

### Introduced Perennial Grassland

This community currently covers much of the landscape at Point Cabrillo, displacing primarily what was once native grass-dominated coastal terrace prairie. Extensive long-term grazing of the property in the past was largely responsible for the type conversion of the former native grasslands. Sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*) are two of the most prevalent non-native bunchgrasses at Point Cabrillo. Widespread soil disturbance and compaction by domestic livestock, as well as cultivation, also contributed to the introduction of other non-native species characteristic of this community, including wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), rigput brome (*Bromus diandrus*), large quaking grass (*Briza maxima*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), and wild oats (*Avena* spp).

Special status plants that occur on the property are:

Status (CNPS List)	Latin Binomial	Common Name	Life History /Form	Habitat
1B.2	<i>Erigeron supplex</i>	supple daisy	perennial	coastal bluffs
1B.2	<i>Hesperivax sparsiflora</i> <i>var. brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	annual	sandy soil; bluffs
1B.2	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> <i>ssp. macrantha</i>	goldfields	perennial	grassland
4.2	<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	harlequin lotus	perennial	moist grassland
4.3	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> <i>var. exaltatus</i>	glory brush	shrub	scrub
4.3	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> <i>var. gloriosus</i>	glory mat	shrub	coastal bluffs, slopes
1B.2	<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	perennial	coastal bluffs
1B.2	<i>Carex saliniformis</i>	deceiving sedge	perennial	wetlands, grasslands, scrub
1B.1	<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	perennial (rhizome)	moist, sandy sites in woodland, forest
4.3	<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	fringed false- hellebore	perennial (rhizome)	in seasonal creek bed
1B.2	<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	grassland; woodland

## Wildlife

Typical wildlife habitats in the area include coastal grassland, wetland, riparian forest, forest patches, vernal pools and ponds. The site was altered by a variety of uses during the past century, including cattle grazing and the planting of eucalyptus, cypress and other non-native trees for wind breaks. Red-shouldered hawks (*Buteo lineatus*), ravens (*Corvus corax*) and other birds nest in these groves. The grasslands and the wetlands provide important nesting and foraging habitat for raptors, such as the northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Songbirds are abundant in all habitats. Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) nest in aging trees throughout the property. Seabirds, including the black oystercatcher, are common on near-shore reefs. California brown pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*) and



Western terrestrial garter snake

pelagic cormorants (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*) can be seen on the reefs as well. Pelagic cormorants nest on the property in the rocky cove north of the lighthouse. Barn owls (*Tyto alba*) and burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) have been seen on the property on rare occasions.

The spring-fed water supply pond and perennial streams provide habitat for many amphibians, including northwestern salamanders (*Ambystoma gracile*), coastal (Pacific) giant salamanders (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) rough-skinned newts (*Taricha granulosa*), ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii*) and the California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*). Several frog species can be heard in the spring, including

the northern red-legged frog (*Rana aurora aurora*). Reptiles that make Point Cabrillo their home include a variety of snakes such as the western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*), as well as several species of lizards. Turtles are suspected, though they have not yet been located.

Large mammals include the Coast blacktail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) and probably include the mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) on at least a transient basis.

Smaller mammals include grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), longtail weasel (*Mustela frenata*), hares, rabbits, raccoons, skunks,

tree and ground squirrels, rodents and several species of bats, including the pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*).

The lotis blue butterfly (*Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis*) is a federally endangered, possibly extinct species that prefers moist coastal habitats with harlequin lotus (*Lotus formisissimus*) plants. These lotus plants and the Bolander's sweet pea (*Lathyrus*



Coast blacktail deer at Point Cabrillo

*vestitus* ssp. *bolanderi*) provide important food sources for the developing butterfly larvae. Although it is not known with certainty whether the lotis blue butterfly still occurs at Point Cabrillo, the lotus host plant is relatively abundant, primarily in the wet meadow areas.

The intertidal areas at Point Cabrillo contain a rich and diverse population of intertidal invertebrate and vertebrate species. A marine reserve extends for 200 yards from the high tide mark. Point Cabrillo has been the site of several marine research projects including a long range subtidal survey by scientists from Humboldt State University and a multi-year project conducted by the Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans group.

Marine mammals are plentiful on the rocks and in the waters off the shore of Point Cabrillo. Members of the Phocidae, including harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) haul out on nearby rocks and pupping has been observed during the last three seasons. Juvenile northern elephant seals (*Mirounga angustirostris*) occasionally haul out in the protected coves of Point Cabrillo. Of the Otariidae, the most frequently seen and heard representative of that group is California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), though northern (Steller's) sea lions (*Eumatopias jubata*) have been reported on nearby buoys.

Whales and dolphins of many species are frequently observed from Point Cabrillo's headlands. Views of spouting, breaching, mating and frolicking eastern Pacific gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*) during their spring migration is the focal point for Point Cabrillo's celebration of the annual Whale Festivals of Fort Bragg and Mendocino in March. Other members of the Mysticeti that can be seen from Lighthouse Point include humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*), usually during the summer months. Toothed whales of the Odontoceti occur frequently, including harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Risso's dolphins (*Grampus griseus*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*) and orca (*Orcinus orca*). So-called "resident" orca were noticed and confirmed by photographs sent to the Orca Lab in Friday Harbor during Whale Festival 2007, and confirmed "transient" orca behavior was confirmed by volunteers in the lighthouse who watched a pod attack and kill a baby gray whale in 2005.

## Ecology

The unique geology, topography, soils and cultural history of Point Cabrillo have resulted in a rich diversity of plant communities and ecosystems within the 300 acres of the "preserve" and light station.

Point Cabrillo's botanic richness is a mix of native plants combined with historic garden and windrow landscaping. It reflects natural associations as well as the disturbance and changes coastal prairie habitats were subjected to by Pomo people. It was also affected by agricultural practices such as grazing and plowing.



Light station and grassland

Point Cabrillo is located within the broad designation of the North Coast Temperate Rain Forest Biome. Plant communities at Point Cabrillo include coastal strand, coastal bluff scrub, coastal grassland, woodland, riparian, scrub, marsh and pond. In the spring, native wildflowers abound, particularly on less disturbed areas near bluffs. Overgrown historic plantings of Monterey cypress stand as evidence of light keepers' windrows, and provide some of the more picturesque profiles at the light station. Agricultural practices such as clearing, plowing and grazing had a pronounced effect on the native coastal terrace vegetation, converting much of what was likely coastal prairie and pine savannah into a community of non-native perennial grasses. Yet, rare and unique native plant communities still remain at Point Cabrillo, including coastal bluff scrub, coastal terrace prairie, pine forest, riparian and wetland communities. The abundance of groundwater draining toward the ocean creates pools and lush wetland vegetation throughout the property.

The wind sculpting and stunting of woody vegetation becomes more pronounced as you approach the bluffs. Healthy native trees and shrubs show the effects of coastal wind, salt, and spray in their lopsided growth, characteristics that indicate and imitate the direction of prevailing winds and salt spray.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

### Prehistoric Context



Pomo girl with clam shell bead necklace, c. 1924

Human occupation of the Mendocino Coast has been dated to at least 11,000 years before present. The fortunate find of a bifacially fluted projectile point in 1983 during an archaeological investigation of a shell midden site near the town of Caspar confirms this. The large stone artifact implies that a big game hunting culture existed near the end of the Pleistocene Era when sea levels were extended over a mile from where they are found today (Simons et al.).

In 1986 Sonoma State University's Cultural Resources Facility conducted a cultural resources inventory as part of an Environmental Impact Report for planned development at Point Cabrillo Light Station. A field survey was directed by Allan G. Bramlette. A total of 18 prehistoric sites and one ethnographic village were identified and recorded. One previously recorded site was not located during the survey, most likely due to ground-obscuring vegetation.

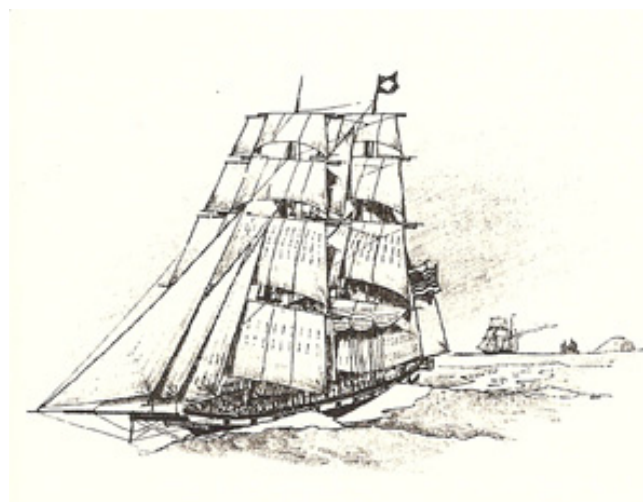
These sites primarily consist of shell middens, with the village site possibly containing a house pit feature. Artifacts that were identified indicate procurement and processing of marine resources, as well as tool making. Density and size of the midden deposits vary from site to site. As of the study done in 1986, all sites appeared to possess integrity as well as research potential. One site in particular, CA-MEN-792, has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its potential to yield valuable data.

Ethnographically, the area was inhabited by Pomo Indian people. The Pomo comprise separate tribes of linguistically related people that prehistorically lived from the Russian River in the south to the Noyo River in the north, and as far inland as Clear Lake and the upper reaches of the Eel River watershed. Prior to European contact the area of Point Cabrillo was controlled by the *Boya* or Central Pomo. Another group, the Northern Pomo or *Mitom*, eventually settled in the area. These people seasonally occupied the coast, but mainly lived near present day Willits in Little Lake Valley. It wasn't until the arrival of Americans during the Gold Rush that the *Mitom* abandoned Little Lake Valley and permanently moved near Point Cabrillo. The *Boya* fought the *Mitom* for control of the area, but lost. The tribes most certainly witnessed the passing of European sailing ships along their homeland's coast as early as 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the namesake of the point, sailed past the region. Other vessels of Russian and Yankee origin hunted sea otters off the same waters. But it was the Yankee brig *Frolic* that proved to be the most significant of sailing ships to the *Mitom* Pomo (Bramlette 1986).



Pomo man in head dress, c. 1924

The *Frolic* was a Baltimore, Maryland-built ship, a fast and extremely maneuverable vessel that initially ran opium between India and China in the 1840s. With the advance of steam-driven ships in the opium trade during the latter part of that decade, the masted *Frolic* sought its future in the California gold rush. The *Frolic's* captain was Edward Horatio Faucon. He was the former captain of the Yankee trading vessel *Pilgrim*, which was immortalized in Richard Henry Dana's classic book about his experiences on an 1835 sailing trip to California, *Two Years Before the Mast*.



Artist's rendering of what the *Frolic* possibly looked like, 1850

Captain Faucon was employed by the Heard Company of Boston. The *Frolic* sailed from Hong Kong on June 10, 1850, with 26 officers and men aboard. Its cargo included Chinese silks, ceramics, wooden trunks, furniture, flatware, a prefabricated house, art, and



ale (Layton 1997). On the approach to California the ship hit an unknown reef off the Mendocino Coast and sank on July 25, 1850.

Faucon and the surviving seamen made their way to San Francisco where they told a tale to insurance investors that the ship sank deep at sea with all of its cargo, a version that brought up fewer questions than if the ship had gone down in shallow water. The story was believed and insurance covered the loss of the cargo and the ship. Yet what actually happened was that the *Frolic* did hit an outside reef and begin to sink, but the wounded ship was sailed as far into shore as possible before its final demise.

The *Frolic*'s cargo was ultimately salvaged by *Mitom* Pomo Indians. They recovered many of the goods, including Chinese pottery, glass and elaborate silks. In 1984 Dr. Thomas Layton of San Jose State University, while excavating a protohistoric archaeological site called Three Chop Village in *Mitom* Pomo country, unexpectedly discovered Chinese pottery sherds and worked green bottle glass amidst the Native California Indian artifacts. These finds led him back to a small cove on the coast called Pottery Cove, the site of the *Frolic* wreck. Subsequent underwater archaeology confirmed that the artifacts found at Three Chop Village were recovered by the *Mitom* Pomo from the *Frolic*. As Layton noted, "Scholarly research often leads one down unexpected paths (Layton 1997)."

## Historic Context

Settlement of the area began in earnest after the wreck of the *Frolic*. Salvagers from San Francisco, although too late to recover anything from the shipwreck, returned with stories of the immense nearby redwoods. As a result of these stories, an entrepreneur from San Francisco named Henry Meiggs built the first sawmill in Mendocino County in 1852 on Big River. The Caspar lumber mill near Point Cabrillo was established in 1861.

The Pine Grove settlement at Point Cabrillo became established as part of the network of mill and market towns that sprang up along the Mendocino coast in association with the emerging timber industry. The settlement flourished briefly as part of a regional economy based on the export of coast redwood lumber to the San Francisco markets and the import of manufactured goods from the city that helped sustain the Pine Grove agricultural settlement. Situated midway



Pine Grove Brewery

between Fort Bragg and Mendocino near the Caspar lumber mill, Pine Grove grew to primarily support farming, but also a hotel and dance hall for travelers and mill workers, a rudimentary three-room hospital, a brewery and a racetrack. Early settlers in the community included Peter Thompson, a Scot who arrived in California with Colonel Frémont's overland expedition and acquired land in Pine Grove in the late 1850s, the Brinzing family from Austria who ran the local brewery, and several families of American settlers. The present visitor center (constructed in 2004) at Point Cabrillo stands on the site of a farmhouse, possibly built by John K. McDonald around 1890, which was part of the Pine Grove community.

For almost 100 years, timber was the most important commodity on the coast. It was the raw material for the lumber, railroad ties, shingles, pilings and other wood products made by the sawmills dotting the Mendocino coast from Shelter Cove and Bear Harbor in the north to Gualala and Stewarts Point to the south. The ocean was the highway to the markets of the United States and abroad for the redwood lumber products of Mendocino County. The schooners—both sail and steam powered—provided the means of delivery, summer and winter, through any kind of wind and weather the Pacific Ocean could throw at their hardy and skilled crews. The trade lasted almost a century, beginning in 1853 and ending in the depression years of the 1930s, as the railcar and the road truck replaced the once-ubiquitous cargo vessels off the coast.

The sturdy schooners also carried passengers up and down the coast. For many years these vessels offered speedier and, usually, more comfortable journeys than could be had by stagecoach. Poor county roads, before the advent of rail, provided rough travel by land on the north coast of California.

To aid maritime transportation along the northern coast, the Cape Mendocino Light Station was established in 1868, followed by the Point Arena Light Station in 1870. But there was not another lighthouse for the 115 miles of coast that lay between these two stations. Due to its location and its prominence on the coastline, the Point Cabrillo vicinity was chosen as the location of another lighthouse. A Presidential Order in 1867 reserved two tracts of land for a light station, and a land survey was conducted. However it was not until the early 1900s that actions were taken to actually build the lighthouse.

Petitions from local residents and Senator George Perkins finally resulted in the recommendation for a light station at Point Cabrillo in 1904. Major C.H. McKinstry, Engineer for the 12<sup>th</sup> Light-House District, wrote to the United States Light-House Board recommending the Point Cabrillo site. He noted that mounting a light on a “frame tower of the usual construction” would allow for the focal plane of the light to be “about 80 feet above high water.”

Additionally, the adjacent land provided a “favorable site for quarters.” This was an important consideration since McKinstry noted that, “This station will require the services of three keepers.” The land to the east sloped gently down to the point and was suitable for building, the site was accessible via a county road that was located only a half mile from the point, and there were a spring and stream to provide the fresh water that would be needed for the operation of the light station and for the keepers and their families.



Assistant Lightkeeper and family, c. 1911

The United States Senate passed a bill In June 1906 to appropriate \$25,000 for the establishment of a light station at Point Cabrillo. A second appropriation, also \$25,000, was made in 1907, and over 30 acres of land was purchased from David and Margaret A. Gordon of Pine Grove for \$3,195.15. Plans and specifications for the main buildings

(light tower and fog signal building, blacksmith/carpenter shop, three houses for the lightkeepers and a barn) were approved by the Light-House Board in March 1908. A



Close-up of the Fresnel lens

\$21,985 contract for their construction was awarded to the Lindgren Company, a San Francisco construction firm, in July 1908. These buildings were completed in 1909. The light at Point Cabrillo was first lit at midnight June 10, 1909 by the first Principal Keeper, Wilhelm Baumgartner, an immigrant from Bavaria.

For over 60 years Point Cabrillo supported an active lightkeeper community. During the Lighthouse Service years from 1910 to 1939 Point Cabrillo was regarded by the United States Lighthouse Service (the successor to the Light-House Board) as a married keepers' station. Both the principal keeper and the first assistant keeper were expected to be married while serving at Point Cabrillo, and many had children. In 1939 the Lighthouse Service merged with the United States Coast Guard. The Coast Guard operated the lighthouse from 1939 to 1972, when the light was automated. Automation meant that lighthouse keepers no longer needed to be stationed at the site. The keepers' quarters were then

designated as housing for Coast Guard personnel stationed on the Coast Guard cutter *Point Ledge*.

During World War II, from 1942 to 1945, a naval coastal patrol detachment was stationed at Point Cabrillo to guard the coast and maintain a radio watch at the point. A Quonset hut was added on the west side of the blacksmith shop as barracks for the navy men, and the blacksmith shop was used as the galley and mess. A radio room, radio towers and antenna were installed on the headlands just north of the lighthouse.

In the 1960s the United States Air Force established a radar training facility at Point Cabrillo to the south of the lighthouse where the original barn stood at the time. The barn was modified to provide accommodations for the Air Force personnel, and trailers were installed for the electronic equipment. This facility was closed in the late 1960s and the barn deteriorated over the years. It was finally destroyed in a training exercise burn for the local fire department in 1982.

### **Property Transfers To The State Of California**

In the mid 1970s, following the automation of the light and decommissioning of the light station, the local community became concerned that the historic light station could be lost. Much of the surrounding land in private ownership was scheduled for development for residential housing. The County of Mendocino and community members enlisted the support of the California State Coastal Conservancy and local politicians to lobby for the protection of the light station and surrounding lands from development and for future

public ownership. Between 1988 and 1990 the California State Coastal Conservancy purchased a total of 266 acres of privately-owned land parcels surrounding the light station.

The Point Cabrillo Light Station was approved for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. It was one of ten light stations that were submitted for the National Register for their importance in the historic context of “Maritime Transportation in California, 1840-1940.”

An exchange contract was signed by the United States Coast Guard and the California State Coastal Conservancy in 1991. This contract gave the state ownership of the Point Cabrillo Light Station in exchange for new housing for the Coast Guard in Fort Bragg. The North Coast Interpretive Association (NCIA) was incorporated as a supporting nonprofit organization to the State Coastal Conservancy in order to provide, among other things, for management and restoration of the light station and preserve. From 1991 to 2000 the NCIA managed the property, maintained the light station structures, and completed the restoration of the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse and its rare, British-built Fresnel lens. The third-order Fresnel lens continues to operate as an aid to navigation, and remains the property of the United States Coast Guard. The operation and maintenance of the lens is performed by a unique partnership between the Coast Guard Group Humboldt Bay and the Flotilla 87 U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, Mendocino County.

In 2002 the California State Coastal Conservancy transferred the light station (30.5 acres for \$4,000,000) and the “preserve” (266 acres as a gift valued at \$6,000,000) to California State Parks. As a condition of transfer, California State Parks agreed to manage the unit consistent with the Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines (Appendix B). This document states that the “Light Station shall be restored consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the rehabilitation of historic structures.” In order to ensure the rehabilitation of the structures, California State Coastal Conservancy reserved the \$4,000,000 for the project. California State Parks, the California State Coastal Conservancy and NCIA signed a document entitled “Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Cooperative Management and Restoration of the Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve”. That same year the North Coast Interpretive Association changed its name to the Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association, and revised their charter and bylaws.

Between 2001 and 2007 rehabilitation work continued at the light station. The rehabilitation work included the rehabilitation of the remaining historic structures, landscaping and circulation patterns; rehabilitation of the residences and adjacent outbuildings for adaptive use; and the repair, improvements/upgrade, or replacement of inadequate or failed infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, etc).

In 2005, the First Assistant Lightkeeper’s house was rehabilitated and opened as a museum. The second floor provides the administrative office for the Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association. In 2006 the Principal Lightkeeper’s house and two outbuildings were rehabilitated and opened as an overnight accommodation for visitors (Lighthouse Inn Bed and Breakfast). The Second Assistant Lightkeeper’s house has recently undergone a partial exterior rehabilitation to match the exterior finish of the other two keepers’ houses. It is currently being occupied by the Executive Director of the Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association. Due to the high cost of the rehabilitation work, the funding was not enough to complete the rehabilitation of all the buildings and

landscaping. The Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association and California State Parks are continuing to seek funding for the completion of the rehabilitation project.

## RECREATION, INTERPRETATION, AND EDUCATION RESOURCES

Point Cabrillo offers excellent recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, sight seeing, birding, photography, nature study, interpretation and relaxation. Visitors start their hike at the parking lot next to the visitor center. There are approximately 2.3 miles of trails giving access to the light station and the ocean bluffs. From the bluffs, visitors can view passing whales and seals resting on the offshore rocks. Frolic Cove, home of the sunken historic ship, is a destination for many visitors.

The coastal bluffs are home to many special status species. Damage to vegetation can occur very quickly from off-trail uses. Because of this sensitive ecology, recreational activities are limited to trail and beach use. Access to the beach is limited due to the steep rocky bluffs.



Whale Festival and Whale Run 2004

Only disabled visitors, overnight guests, public safety personnel and employees are allowed to drive vehicles to the light station. Visitors walk either the half-mile road or the trail from the visitor center to the light station and staging area. Many visitors choose the road because the even surface makes it easier to walk and push strollers.

The Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association provides year round interpretation activities. A

kindergarten through grade 12 education program has been operating for more than 11 years. In 2006-07, more than 20 classes were offered to over 2,000 children. The program includes information about the local history, stewardship, environmental conservation, the Pomo people and local flora/fauna.

Docent-led events include group tours, Sunday interpretive walks (June through September), and lantern room tours. Docents also staff the lighthouse museum and gift shop. Self-guided interpretation includes the Lightkeepers Museum, Smithy Marine Science Display, Lighthouse Museum, Native American Display and interpretive panels along the half-mile hike to the lighthouse. The lighthouse, Lightkeepers Smithy Marine Science Display and the Lighthouse Inn (Bed and Breakfast) are open year round.

A number of special events are held throughout the year. These events include the Whale Festival in March, the Lighthouse Birthday celebration in June, National Lighthouse Day in August and Cabrillo Days in September.

## AESTHETIC RESOURCES

The Point Cabrillo Light Station is in a stunning location overlooking the coastal bluffs and the Pacific Ocean. The lighthouse stands apart on the rocky promontory, flashing

its warning light every ten seconds. The building, with an octagonal tower housing its original Fresnel lens, resembles a small white church. Three lightkeepers' residences and several outbuildings are clustered near the lighthouse. Two of the residences are beautifully restored and maintained. The dramatically steep rocky bluffs provide unrestricted views of the lighthouse and the ocean.



Point Cabrillo coastline

At the park entrance, the newly reconstructed Kearns Farmhouse (Visitor Center) sets the historic tone for the property, reminding visitors and passersby of the small farmhouses that populated the area in the early 1900s. The

historic portion of the light station is obscured by trees, buildings and topography for those passing on Point Cabrillo Drive. However, for visitors who walk from the parking area to the lighthouse, it is laid out like a historic vignette, captured in time.

The open space area is habitat to many plant and animal species. Deer graze in the fields, and hawks soar looking for their next meal.

## POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE LAND ACQUISITIONS

The Point Cabrillo Highlands is a private small trailer park and campground adjacent to the park. It has been on California State Parks' potential acquisition list for many years. Although the property is currently for sale, it is not a high enough priority for the Department to use its currently limited funds to purchase and operate this facility. The acquisition of the Highlands property does have the potential of providing visitors a state park campground and day use facilities, and would be compatible in the future if acquisition and operating funds become available.

## CLASSIFICATION ALTERNATIVES

An analysis was done to determine the most suitable classification for this unit. Three potential classifications—State Historic Park, State Park, and State Cultural Reserve—were identified during this process. The potential of sub-classifications was also considered.

Classification categories are described in Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1.7, Section 5019 of the California Public Resources Code, as follows:

### State Historic Park

PRC § 5019.59 – State Historic Parks and State Historical Monuments consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and

scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events.

Areas outside the primary historic zone may be designated as recreation zones to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Motor vehicle use in State Historic Parks and State Historical Monuments is confined to paved areas and other areas specifically designed and maintained for normal ingress, egress and parking.

### **State Park**

PRC § 5019.53 State Parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other similar values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of ecological regions of California, such as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.

Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as those improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements that do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.

### **State Cultural Reserve**

PRC § 5019.65 (b) State Cultural Reserves consist of areas selected and managed for the purpose of preserving and protecting the integrity of places that contain historic or prehistoric structures, villages, or settlements, archaeological features, ruins, artifacts, inscriptions made by humans, burial grounds, landscapes, hunting or gathering sites, or similar evidence of past human lives or cultures. These areas may also be places of spiritual significance to California Native Americans.

Within State Cultural Reserves, the highest level of resource protection shall be sought. Living and nonliving resources contained within State Cultural Reserves

may be used for ceremonial or spiritual purposes, consistent with other laws, and if the use is not harmful to threatened or endangered species or to the cultural resources intended for protection by this designation. Management actions shall be consistent with the preservation of cultural resources and with federal and state laws.

Improvements may be undertaken for the purpose of providing public access, enjoyment, and education, and for cultural resource protection. Improvements made for the purpose of cultural resource protection shall take into account the possible need for access to the site for ceremonial or spiritual purposes. Motor vehicle use in State Cultural Reserves is confined to paved areas and other areas specifically designed and maintained for normal ingress, egress and parking.

### **Sub-classifications**

The Public Resources Code also allows for an area within a classified unit of the State Park System to be sub-classified as a Natural or Cultural Preserve. The management intent for these sub-classifications is to provide for further preservation and protection of the significant natural and cultural resources. Areas identified for sub-classification require that an approved boundary be defined for State Park and Recreation Commission approval. Typically, sub-classifications are undertaken during the preparation of a general plan, when more in-depth analysis is done along with the collection of more detailed resource information than is typical during the preparation of a classification document.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the inventory of natural and cultural resources presented in this document and the other light station units in California State Parks (Point Sur State Historic Park, Pigeon Point Light Station State Historic Park) the Department recommends that the Point Cabrillo project area be classified as a **State Historic Park**. Deed restrictions, Public Use Guidelines and the Light Station Interim Master Plan provide a management overlay within the State Historic Park classification.

The State Park classification was considered too broad for the unit based on the historical significance of the light station. The State Cultural Reserve classification was considered too restrictive for potential visitor use.

The natural and cultural preserve sub-classifications should be considered during a future general planning process. If the unit is classified as a State Historic Park, a Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will be established to focus visitor use and preservation efforts on the primary cultural resource. The area to the north and south of the light station may receive future consideration as a natural preserve due to the presence of sensitive species and habitat. As noted in the Natural Resource section, the property provides habitat for a number of listed plant and animal species. Where warranted, giving a selected area of the park a preserve designation would provide a higher level of resource management and protection.

### **UNIT NAME**

The name "Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve" was used by the State Coastal Conservancy when they acquired the property, and has continued to be used by the



Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association after acquisition by California State Parks. Some signs call the area Point Cabrillo Light Station State Park, and others call it Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve. In considering the names used in the past, current names, and the natural and cultural history of the area, the following names were considered:

- Point Cabrillo State Historic Park
- Point Cabrillo Light Station State Historic Park
- Pine Grove State Historic Park

The site represents a rich history of land use in California, all worthy of preservation and interpretation. The coastal margin west of old highway 1 between Caspar Cove and Russian Gulch has all been residentially subdivided, with the exception of the Point Cabrillo property. This site was preserved for its important natural and scenic resource values, and the overall historic story of settlement and use that defines the site beyond just the lighthouse and station.

Although the light and the light station are the visual focal point of the property, Point Cabrillo represents much more than that. Its stories and features portray a continuum of history typical in many ways of coastal California settlement and use. These include:

- Native California Indian settlement and resource use, represented by sites including recorded shell middens
- Gold-rush era coastal and international trade, represented by the wreck of the *Frolic*, which also led to the timber industry and European settlement of the coast.
- The light station, and maritime shipping and transportation on the coast
- Growth of the timber industry, which led in part to the settlement and growth of Pine Grove
- The 1960s cold war era, represented by the site of the United States Air Force facility
- Coastal agriculture, including grazing, represented by the farmhouse and landscape

The Department recommends that the name **Point Cabrillo State Historic Park** be approved for this new unit of the California State Park System.

Point Cabrillo Light Station State Historic Park is not recommended because it only identifies one area and one aspect of the park and its history. The light station does not encompass the 266 acres of surrounding open space, and it is a long and cumbersome name. Pine Grove State Historic Park is not recommended, because there are no historic structures except for the rehabilitated farmhouse that was part of the historic town. Pine Grove is not identified on a current map, and most people would not know where it was.

## **PUBLIC INPUT**

The discussion of naming and classification of the Point Cabrillo Light Station and preserve project was initially brought up in the January 2007 quarterly meeting between California State Parks and Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association (PCLK). Everyone agreed that the naming and classification process should take place in 2008 in preparation of the 100th anniversary celebration of the light station in 2009. The progress of this process was discussed at each of the quarterly meetings in 2007. In February 2008 a public meeting was held at the Russian Gulch Recreation Hall from 6:30 to 8:30. The public was notified through a press release in the local papers, the

*Mendocino Beacon* and the *Fort Bragg Advocate*, and local radio stations. The press release was also distributed by PCLK Executive Director, Jim Kimbrell, to all their members and volunteers. Twenty-six people attended the meeting. Over half of the attendees were volunteers of PCLK. Karyn Gear, a representative from the California State Coastal Conservancy, was also present.

The majority of the attendees were in favor of naming the park “Point Cabrillo Light Station” and classifying it as a State Historic Park. Two resolutions were passed by PCLK recommending this name and classification. Two written comments were received through an e-mail address provided at the public meeting. One comment supported Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association’s recommendation. The other commenter thought the name was too long and clumsy and suggested Point Cabrillo Light State Historic Park.

This issue was brought before the California State Park Planning, Policy and Programming Committee (PPPC) in March 2008. After a brief presentation by the Mendocino District and long discussion by the committee, the PPPC recommended the name “Point Cabrillo State Historic Park” because the site reflects a continuum of history representative in many ways of coastal California settlement and use and contains more history than just the light station. Also, the name was in compliance with naming principle #5, “A unit name that is long and clumsily constructed, cumbersome or difficult to use in written or spoken form does not serve the best interest of the public.” (See Appendix E, “Eight Principles for Naming Units of the State Park System”.)

## **DECLARATION OF PURPOSE**

The Declaration of Purpose defines the overall purpose of a park unit, and outlines broad management goals. It also establishes long-range management objectives consistent with the unit classification. The following is the proposed Declaration of Purpose for Point Cabrillo State Historic Park:

### **Proposed Declaration of Purpose:**

The purpose of Point Cabrillo State Historic Park is to preserve its outstanding beauty, cultural significance and natural habitat values.

The restored 1909 light station will provide the focal point for educational programs and exhibits to promote understanding of the local cultural and natural history, reflecting the period when the station was under the management of the U. S. Lighthouse Services. The lighthouse will continue functioning for the U. S. Coast Guard aids-to-navigation. Historic integrity and public safety shall be the primary considerations in management and maintenance decisions.

The park will also provide pedestrian-oriented recreational opportunities for the local community and visitors to the Mendocino coast, and preserve the flora, fauna, and wildlife habitat, with provisions for public safety and access. Hiking, bird watching, whale watching and tours of the light station shall be made accessible to all visitors to Point Cabrillo.

Point Cabrillo State Historic Park management shall be consistent with the Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines in consideration of the natural and cultural resources and provision of low-impact recreational opportunities, and assure long-term community involvement.

California State Parks will protect, manage and restore the natural and cultural resources and values of the State Historic Park, and provide appropriate programs, facilities and opportunities for public use consistent with preservation of the resource values.

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## **APPENDIX A: LAND OWNERSHIP RECORD MAP**





**APPENDIX B: PUBLIC USE GUIDELINES****Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines  
Revised – February 2001****Introduction**

These Revisions to the Point Cabrillo Public Use Guidelines were developed during a series of community meetings held between October 2000 and January 2001. The original guidelines were developed in 1988-89 to provide a basis for ongoing management policy for Point Cabrillo, and have served to guide the North Coast Interpretive Association and the Coastal Conservancy since that time. After 10 years it was determined that the Guidelines should be updated and it is hoped that the new Guidelines will serve as the foundation for future management decisions.

In examining the goals and guidelines for each section of this document, be aware that the Revised Guidelines differ from the original document in one significant way. For management purposes, the Revised Guidelines define the Light Station and the Preserve as separate and distinct areas within Point Cabrillo. Some directives only apply to one of the areas as stated. "Point Cabrillo", when used independently of the definitions below, refers to both the Light Station and the Preserve. The entire property is currently held in public ownership.

"The Light Station" is defined as the 30.5-acre parcel purchased by the U.S. Government in 1908. This parcel includes the Light Station buildings, yards, the bluffs and fields surrounding and to the south of the Station buildings (to the historic fence line), the wetlands surrounding the pond, and Lighthouse Road [see attached map]. The property is designated on the National and State Registers of historic sites as the "Point Cabrillo Light Station".

"The Preserve" refers to the undeveloped property (approx. 270 acres) surrounding the historic Light Station.

Additionally, the Revised Guidelines contain a section called "Management", which gives directives for management policy and addresses the role of the community in future planning and stewardship of the Light Station & Preserve.

Thanks go to the many members of the community who gave their valuable assistance with the public planning process, and especially for their ongoing interest in and support of the Point Cabrillo Light Station and Preserve.

## Summary of Goals

1. In order to preserve its outstanding beauty, historic integrity, and natural habitat values, Point Cabrillo shall be pedestrian-oriented.
2. Recreational opportunities shall be provided for the local community and visitors to the Mendocino coast consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, and historic resources, and without impacting the surrounding community.
3. Educational programs and exhibits shall be developed to promote understanding of local and natural history and to foster awareness of the effects of humans on the natural environment.
4. The Light Station shall be restored consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the rehabilitation of historic structures. The appearance shall reflect the period when the Station was under the management of the U.S. Lighthouse Service.
5. Management activities shall support the continued functioning of the USCG aids-to-navigation.
6. Within the Light Station, historic integrity and public safety shall be the primary considerations in management and maintenance decisions, balanced with natural resource protection and the concern for potential environmental impacts.
7. Within the Preserve, the preservation of flora, fauna, and wildlife habitat shall be the primary considerations in management and maintenance decisions, balanced with concerns for public safety and public access.
8. Point Cabrillo should feel and be natural. Planning for use shall emphasize enjoyment of the site as a wildlife preserve, maintaining the open space and serenity.
9. Protection of sensitive species and habitats shall be given high priority wherever they occur within the boundaries of the property.
10. Provide those visitor service facilities necessary to enable enjoyment and use by the local community and visitors to the Mendocino Coast and consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, and historic resources, without negatively impacting the surrounding community.
11. Activities and any new structures in the Light Station and Preserve shall be designed so as to minimize impact on natural, scenic, and historic resources.
12. Management of the Light Station and Preserve shall adhere to the goals and guidelines of the Revised Public Use Guidelines.
13. Community involvement in management decisions shall be maintained through an independent non-profit that has primary responsibility for stewardship of Point Cabrillo, and will assure that the local community will remain involved in the design, operation, and long-term management of the site.

## I. Public Access

### **Goals:**

In order to preserve its outstanding beauty, historic integrity, and natural habitat values, Point Cabrillo shall be pedestrian-oriented.

Recreational opportunities shall be provided for the local community and visitors to the Mendocino coast consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, and historic resources, and without impacting the surrounding community.

### **Guidelines:**

1. Emphasis shall be placed upon low-impact recreational activities that bring the public closer to nature.
2. A trail system shall be structured to allow a variety of experiences, but designed to minimize visual and physical impacts on habitat and natural, scenic, and historic resources.
3. The trail system and visitation shall be developed and improved consistent with public access policies as outlined in the 1998 Point Cabrillo Public Access Plan.
4. Where necessary, improvements shall be made to the trail system to minimize impacts, direct access, and address public safety. Visitors shall be directed to remain on the trails.
5. Vehicular traffic within the Light Station and Preserve shall be minimized. The main access into the site shall be by foot. Bicycles may use Lighthouse Road, but shall not be allowed on trails. All equestrian use shall be prohibited.
6. The primary route for public access to the Light Station and Preserve shall be via the entrance at Point Cabrillo Drive. Pedestrian access points from neighboring properties shall not be improved nor shall the public be directed to these access points.
7. There shall be access opportunities for persons with limited mobility, including, where feasible, on improved trails. These shall be located and constructed so as to preserve natural, scenic, and historic resources.
8. For public safety and protection of the resources, access shall be clearly directed, but constructed barriers shall be avoided.
9. Unobtrusive seating is desirable in some locations including along Lighthouse Road and in the vicinity of the Light Station.
10. Access to the north cove beach shall be retained, with improvements where necessary to avoid erosion.
11. Point Cabrillo shall close to the public at sundown. Access to the Light Station after dark may be considered for special events or supervised activities.
12. To mitigate traffic impacts, a bike and pedestrian trail shall be accommodated adjacent to Point Cabrillo Drive that will provide for public enjoyment and safety, and become part of a contiguous coastal trail.

## **II. Education**

### **Goal:**

Educational programs and exhibits shall be developed to promote understanding of local and natural history and to foster awareness of the effects of humans on the natural environment.

### **Guidelines:**

1. The existing interactive educational program and exhibits shall be continued and developed to meet the growing needs of the visiting public and shall reflect the unique history and resources of the Light Station and surrounding area.
2. The education program shall use low-impact, non-consumptive methods to minimize impacts on the Light Station, Preserve, and marine resources.
3. Education programs and exhibits shall continue to focus on maritime history, the marine environment, historical restoration, and the natural and cultural history of the Light Station, Pine Grove, and the Mendocino area. Programs shall provide opportunities for exploring environmental ethics and examining human impacts on plants, wildlife, habitat, and historical resources.
4. The ongoing process of historical research and restoration shall be documented and disseminated to the public. Opportunities for integrating historical research and restoration skills shall be explored as part of educational programming at Point Cabrillo.
5. Educational programs for school groups shall be designed to integrate with the curricula and needs of local and visiting schools and colleges.
6. Management shall support the recruitment and training of volunteer docents to address the needs of visiting school groups and the general public.
7. Environmental education professionals shall be hired as staff or under contract to facilitate quality educational experiences for school groups.
8. A new educational facility shall be designed and constructed so that the integrity of the natural, scenic and historic resources is maintained. Such facility shall be constructed adjacent to Point Cabrillo Drive or in a reconstruction of the Barn.

### **III. The Light Station**

**Goals:**

The Light Station shall be restored consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the rehabilitation of historic structures. The appearance should reflect the period when the Station was under the management of the U.S. Lighthouse Service.

Management activities shall support the continued functioning of the USCG aids-to-navigation .

Within the Light Station, historic integrity and public safety shall be the primary considerations in management and maintenance decisions, balanced with natural resource protection and the concern for potential environmental impacts.

**Definitions:**

Light Station used herein, refers to the 30.5-acre parcel purchased by the U.S. Lightkeeping Service in 1908 and currently designated on the State and National Historic Registers. This parcel includes the Light Station buildings and yards, the bluffs and fields surrounding and to the south of the Station buildings (to the historic fence line), the wetlands surrounding the pond, and Lighthouse Road [see attached map].

**Guidelines:**

1. The historic integrity of the Light Station shall be retained and preserved.
2. The non-profit organization shall have the ability to operate the Fresnel lens as a private aid-to-navigation should it ever cease to be a Federal aid-to-navigation.
3. Signing shall be limited and designed to minimize visual contrast with the historic structures.
4. Parking within the Light Station shall be minimized. Parking areas, which may be necessary to conform to special needs requirements, shall be located to avoid sensitive resource areas and minimize the loss of scenic values.
5. Any new uses that are considered within the Station structures shall be designed in keeping with the pedestrian orientation and historical character of the site.
6. Any new buildings in the Light Station shall be limited to reconstruction of historic buildings in place during the period when the U.S. Lighthouse Service operated the Light Station.
7. The Light Station shall be available for public access and education consistent with goals for protecting the natural, scenic, and historic resources.

## **IV. Natural Resources**

### **Goal:**

Within the Preserve, the preservation of flora, fauna, and wildlife habitat shall be the primary considerations in management and maintenance decisions, balanced with concerns for public safety and public access.

Point Cabrillo should feel and be natural. Planning for use shall emphasize enjoyment of the site as a wildlife preserve, maintaining the open space and serenity.

Protection of sensitive species and habitat should be given high priority wherever they occur within the boundaries of the property.

### **Guidelines:**

1. Access shall not be directed into wetlands, the inter-tidal zone, and other sensitive habitats. Interpretive information will be provided to increase public understanding of these resources.
2. The trail system shall be improved, as necessary, to minimize impacts on soils and plants and control public access. Low, rustic boardwalks will be utilized where practical, especially where trails will cross riparian drainages.
3. To avoid conflicts with nocturnally active wildlife, Preserve trails shall close at sundown.
4. Dogs shall be leashed and under control, and remain on trails at all times to minimize conflicts with wildlife.
5. A program of landscape control and restoration shall be designed and supported. The program shall provide for replanting of eroded or denuded sites, preservation of historic or landmark plantings, and control of invasive exotic plants. Mature stands of exotic, woody species shall be preserved for their habitat value, but their seedlings shall be controlled, and a program of gradual replacement with native species shall be implemented.
6. To enhance the natural scenic setting of Point Cabrillo, and when financially feasible, the existing electric utility lines along Lighthouse Rd. should be relocated underground.
7. Interpretive signage shall be designed and placed for minimal impact on the natural, scenic, and historic resources.
8. No hunting, harvesting, or collecting of animals, plant life, or artifacts by the visiting public shall be allowed.

## **V. Visitor Service Facilities**

### **Goal:**

Provide those visitor service facilities necessary to enable enjoyment and use by the local community and visitors to the Mendocino Coast and consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, and historic resources, without negatively impacting the surrounding community.

### **Guidelines:**

1. Improvements shall be designed and located to minimize the need for construction of roadways. Access shall be on a walk-in basis as far as possible.
2. Automobile parking areas shall be limited in size by the visitor carrying capacity of Point Cabrillo, as determined by flora and fauna baseline studies.
3. Public camping shall not be permitted within the Preserve.
4. The principal vehicular parking site for visitors shall continue to be located in the vicinity of Point Cabrillo Drive and Lighthouse Road, near the main entry control point. It shall be of a size adequate to prevent parking overflow onto Point Cabrillo Drive.
5. Any public restrooms shall be built adjacent to the principal parking area, within the Light Station, and in any new educational facilities, and shall be limited to these locations. Chemical toilets shall only be used on a temporary basis for special events.
6. New facilities shall be designed to minimize impact on the surrounding community, consistent with preservation of natural, scenic, and historic resources.
7. All visitor service facilities shall be handicap accessible.
8. The farmhouse near the entry gate shall be restored or reconstructed and used for interpretation purposes as an example of a historic Pine Grove farmhouse.
9. Any new visitor center shall be located adjacent to Lighthouse Road and Point Cabrillo Drive at the entrance to the property. Building a visitor center shall not occasion the necessity for an additional public parking area. The visitor center may also accommodate educational activities.

## VI. Control of Environmental Impacts

### **Goal:**

Activities and any new structures in the Light Station and Preserve shall be designed so as to minimize impact on natural, scenic, and historic resources.

### **Guidelines:**

1. Locate visitor service and new educational facilities in the eastern portion of the property adjacent to Point Cabrillo Drive. Use topography and vegetation to make these facilities effectively "invisible" as viewed from the Light Station and the principal public trails.
2. Use of pesticides and herbicides shall be avoided in the Preserve except under rare circumstances where a critical need demands extraordinary measures. Alternative means of control shall first be thoroughly researched and tested. Chemical components and application methods shall be selected for the least possible impact on neighboring species.
3. Conflicts with surrounding residential areas shall be minimized through use of landscape screening, wooden fencing, signing, and trail alignments, but new obstructions to existing private views into Point Cabrillo shall be avoided.
4. All automobile use areas shall be designed to reduce erosion potential and to contribute to groundwater recharge. Permeable surfacing materials shall be used wherever feasible.
5. To minimize impacts on the bluffs and inter-tidal zones and to protect the Marine Reserve, recreational diving shall not be permitted from the shoreline of the Light Station and Preserve.
6. Baseline flora, fauna, and avifauna studies shall be conducted to determine an appropriate visitor "carrying capacity" for Point Cabrillo. Monitoring programs shall be ongoing and results shall be assessed at least every 3 years to determine the actual impacts of public use on key species. Public access opportunities shall be developed incrementally based on the results of this monitoring program.
7. Management decisions and all scheduling shall take into account the safety of resident, migratory, nesting, and sensitive species.
8. Location and design of wastewater disposal systems for the Light Station and Preserve shall assure that wastewater disposal does not degrade water quality within the ocean or any on-site or adjacent groundwater basins.
9. To protect native species, feral cats and dogs shall be controlled by live trapping and relocated to appropriate facilities.
10. A fire protection system for the Light Station and Preserve shall be developed and maintained.
11. The archaeological resources of Point Cabrillo shall be protected and the historic activities of Native Americans and Pine Grove settlers shall be examined and documented.
12. No new transmitting antennas shall be located within the Light Station and Preserve.



## APPENDIX C: PLANT LIST

~ 319 taxa recorded to date  
List compiled by Teresa Sholars and Peter Warner. Revised 5-17-06 by Peter Warner.

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
Phylum <b>SPHENOPHYTA</b>				
-----				
<b>Equisetaceae</b> (Horsetail Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail	perennial	wet soils near streams, seeps
	<i>E. telmateia</i> ssp. <i>braunii</i>	giant horsetail	perennial	streambanks, wet soils
-----				
Phylum <b>PTEROPHYTA</b>				
-----				
<b>Blechnaceae</b> (Deer Fern Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	deer fern	perennial	along Point Cabrillo Road
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b> (Bracken Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	bracken	perennial	widespread in grassland, scrub
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b> (Wood Fern Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>cyclosorum</i>	lady fern	perennial	moist woods, forests
	<i>Cystopteris gracilis</i>	fragile fern	perennial	wetlands
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	western sword fern	perennial	damp forests, scrub, along streams
<b>Polypodiaceae</b> (Polypody Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	perennial	on banks, slopes
	<i>P. scolieri</i>	leather leaf fern	perennial	on rocks, cliffs near ocean
-----				
Phylum <b>CONIFEROPHYTA</b>				
-----				
<b>Cupressaceae</b> (Cypress Family) -1 taxon				
	<i>C. macrocarpa</i> *	Monterey cypress	tree	coastal grassland
<b>Pinaceae</b> (Pine Family) - 6 taxa				
	<i>Abies grandis</i>	grand fir	tree	scrub
	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce	tree	1 tree along stream
	<i>Pinus contorta</i> ssp. <i>contorta</i>	shore pine	small tree	scrub; woodland; landscaped areas
	<i>P. muricata</i>	Bishop pine	tree	woodland

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>P. radiata*</i>	Monterey pine	tree	landscaped areas
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	tree	scrub
Phylum ANTHOPHYTA				
Class DICOTYLEDONES				
<b>Aizoaceae</b> (Carpetweed or Fig-marigold Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis*</i>	sea fig	perennial (trailing, mat-forming)	
	<i>C. edulis*</i>	Hottentot-fig; iceplant	perennial (trailing, mat-forming)	
<b>Anacardiaceae</b> (Cashew or Sumac Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison-oak	shrub; vine	scrub; woodland; forest
<b>Apiaceae</b> (Carrot, Parsley, Dill Family) aka <b>Umbelliferae</b> - 11 taxa				
	<i>Angelica hendersonii</i>	angelica	perennial	scrub; grassland
	<i>Cicuta</i> sp.	water hemlock	perennial	freshwater
	<i>Conium maculatum*</i>	poison hemlock	perennial	moist, disturbed sites; scrub, streamsides
	<i>Daucus carota*</i>	Queen Anne's lace	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>D. pusillus</i>	rattlesnake weed	annual	grassland
	<i>Eryngium armatum</i>	coyote thistle	perennial	moist grassland
	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	cow parsnip	perennial	moist coastal scrub, grassland
	<i>Ligusticum apiifolium</i>	lovage	perennial	shady banks
	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	ditch-carrot	perennial	marshes; streamsides
	<i>Sanicula arctopoides</i>	footsteps-of-spring	perennial	coastal bluffs; grassland
	<i>S. crassicaulis</i>	snakeroot	perennial	grassland; woodland
<b>Apocynaceae</b> (Dogbane Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Vinca major*</i>	periwinkle	perennial (groundcover)	disturbed sites; homesteads
<b>Araliaceae</b> (Ginseng Family) 1 taxon				
	<i>Hedera helix*</i>	English ivy	perennial	shaded woodland, landscaped areas
<b>Asteraceae</b> (Sunflower Family) aka <b>Compositae</b> - 40 taxa				
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	perennial	grassland

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach-bur	perennial	sandy sites
	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting	perennial	grassland; scrub
	<i>Aster chilensis</i>	aster	perennial	scrub; grassland
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	shrub	scrub; grassland
	<i>Bellis perennis</i> *	English daisy	perennial	moist grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> *	pineapple weed	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>Cirsium quercetorum</i>	brownie thistle	perennial	grassland
	<i>C. vulgare</i> *	bull thistle	biennial	grassland; scrub; disturbed, moist sites
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> * (= <i>Senecio mikanioides</i> )	Cape-ivy	perennial (vinelike)	scrub; woodland; disturbed sites
	<i>Erechtites glomerata</i> *	Australian fireweed	perennial	scrub, grassland, woodland
	<i>E. minima</i> *	Australian fireweed	annual; perennial	scrub, grassland, woodland
	<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	seaside daisy	perennial	coastal bluffs, grassland
1B.2	<i>E. supplex</i>	supple daisy	perennial	coastal bluffs
	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>arachnoideum</i>	woolly sunflower	perennial	banks, slopes; scrub
	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> *	cudweed	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>G. purpureum</i>	cudweed	annual; perennial	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>G. stramineum</i>	cudweed	annual; biennial	scrub; slopes
	<i>Grindelia stricta</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>	gumplant	perennial	grassland; coastal bluffs, slopes
	<i>Helenium bolanderi</i>	sneezeweed	perennial	wetlands
1B.2	<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	annual	sandy soil; bluffs
	<i>H. sparsiflora</i> var. <i>sparsiflora</i>	hesperevax	annual	grassland; scrub
	<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i>	goldenaster	perennial	grassland; coastal bluffs
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	rough cat's-ear	perennial	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	goldfields	annual	grassland
1B.2	<i>L. californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	goldfields	perennial	grassland
	<i>L. minor</i>	goldfields	annual	grassland
	<i>Layia</i> sp.	layia	annual	

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California-aster	perennial	grassland; slopes
	<i>Madia sativa</i>	coast tarweed	annual	grassland
	<i>Madia</i> sp.	tarweed	annual	
	<i>Microseris bigelovii</i>	microseris	annual	coastal bluffs
	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> *	tansy ragwort	perennial	coastal grassland, scrub
	<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	milk thistle	annual; biennial	disturbed sites
	<i>Solidago californica</i>	California goldenrod	perennial	scrub, grassland
	<i>Soliva sessilis</i> *	soliva	annual	disturbed, compacted soil
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> * ssp. <i>asper</i>	prickly sow-thistle	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle	annual	disturbed sites; grassland; scrub
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	dandelion	perennial	disturbed, moist sites; grassland
	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved mule's-ears	perennial	grassland
<b>Betulaceae</b> (Birch Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	tree	streamsides
	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	hazelnut; filbert	shrub	damp woodland; forest
<b>Boraginaceae</b> (Borage Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	hound's-tongue	perennial	scrub
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i> *	blue scorpion-grass	annual; biennial	disturbed sites
	<i>M. latifolia</i> *	forget-me-not	annual	disturbed sites
<b>Brassicaceae</b> (Mustard Family) aka <b>Cruciferae</b> - 7 taxa				
	<i>Cardamine californica</i>	milk-maids	perennial	grassland; wet places
	<i>C. oligosperma</i>	bitter cress	annual	grassland; wet or disturbed places
	<i>Cakile maritima</i> *	sea rocket	annual	dunes, beaches
	<i>Coronopus didymus</i> *	swine cress	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> ssp. <i>concinnum</i>	wallflower	bien/perennial	grassland
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	water cress	perennial	wet places, streams, seeps
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b> (Honeysuckle Family) - 6 taxa				

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i>	honeysuckle	perennial vine	woodland; scrub
	<i>L. involucrata</i>	twinberry	shrub	wet scrub; streamsides
	<i>L. japonica</i> * (sp.?)	Japanese honeysuckle	perennial vine	fence along Point Cabrillo Rd.
	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	red elderberry	shrub	wet places; scrub
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	snowberry	shrub	scrub
	<i>S. mollis</i>	creeping snowberry	vining perennial	grassland; scrub
<b>Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family) - 7 taxa</b>				
	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	field chickweed	perennial	grassland; scrub
	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	mouse-ear chickweed	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Sagina maxima</i> ssp. <i>crassicaulis</i>	big pearlwort	perennial	coastal bluffs
	<i>Silene gallica</i> *	windmill pink	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Spergularia rubra</i> *	sand-spurrey	annual; perennial	disturbed, compacted soil
	<i>Stellaria borealis</i> ssp. <i>sitchana</i>	chickweed	perennial	marshes; streamsides
	<i>S. media</i> *	common chickweed	annual	moist, disturbed sites
<b>Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory Family) - 1 taxon</b>				
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	field bindweed	perennial	disturbed grassland
<b>Crassulaceae (Stonecrop Family) - 2 taxa</b>				
	<i>Dudleya farinosa</i>	live-forever	perennial	coastal bluffs; rocky sites
	<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	stonecrop	perennial	moist, shaded, rocky bluffs
<b>Cucurbitaceae (Gourd Family) - 1 taxon</b>				
	<i>Marah oreganus</i>	coast man-root	perennial (trailing)	scrub; canyons
<b>Ericaceae (Heather Family) - 6 taxa</b>				
	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	hairy manzanita	shrub	woodland openings
	<i>A. uva-ursi</i>	bearberry	shrub (low)	marine terrace
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> * (sp.?)	heather	shrub	grassland
	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal	shrub (low)	woodland; forest; scrub
	<i>Ledum glandulosum</i>	western Labrador-tea	shrub	coastal wetlands
	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	blue huckleberry	shrub	woodland; forest; scrub

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
<b>Fabaceae</b> (Legume Family) aka <b>Leguminosae</b> - 23 taxa				
	<i>Astragalus nuttallii</i> var. <i>virgatus</i>	milkvetch	perennial	sandy soils; coastal strand; scrub; bluffs
	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> *	Scotch broom	shrub	disturbed sites; roadsides; grassland
	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	pea		
4.2	<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	harlequin lotus	perennial	moist grassland
	<i>L. purshianus</i> var. <i>purshianus</i>	Spanish clover	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>Lupinus littoralis</i>	lupine	perennial	grassland; coastal bluffs
	<i>L. variicolor</i>	vari-colored lupine	perennial	grassland; coastal bluffs
	<i>Medicago arabica</i> *	spotted burclover	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>M. polymorpha</i> *	bur-clover	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>Melilotus indica</i> *	sourclover	annual	disturbed sites; roadsides
	<i>Trifolium albopurpureum</i>	clover	annual	grassland
	<i>T. barbigerum</i>	clover	annual	grassland
	<i>T. depauperatum</i>	clover	annual	grassland
	<i>T. dubium</i> *	shamrock clover	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>T. fucatum</i>	bull clover	annual	grassland
	<i>T. glomeratum</i> *	clover	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>T. repens</i> *	white clover	perennial	moist, disturbed sites
	<i>T. subterraneum</i> *	subterranean clover	perennial	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>T. wormskioldii</i>	cow clover	perennial	grassland; moist sites
	<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch	perennial	grassland
	<i>V. gigantea</i>	giant vetch	perennial	scrub; seeps; streamsides
	<i>V. lutea</i> *	vetch	annual	disturbed grassland
	<i>V. sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> *	common vetch	annual	grassland; disturbed site
<b>Fagaceae</b> (Oak, Beech Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> var. <i>densiflorus</i>	tanbark oak	tree	forest
<b>Garryaceae</b> (Silktassel Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	silktassel	shrub	scrub; coastal bluffs

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
<b>Geraniaceae</b> (Geranium Family) - 6 taxa				
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>Erodium</i> sp.*			
	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	geranium	annual	shady woodland
	<i>G. dissectum</i> *	cutleaf geranium	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>G. molle</i> *	softleaf geranium	annual; biennial	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>G. retrorsum</i> *	geranium	perennial	along Point Cabrillo Road
<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b> (Waterleaf Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	baby blue-eyes	annual	grassland
	<i>Phacelia nemoralis</i>	phacelia	perennial	rocky places
	<i>P. ramosissima</i>	phacelia	perennial	coastal bluffs
<b>Hypericaceae</b> (St. John's Wort Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	Tinker's penny	perennial	streams, wetlands
<b>Lamiaceae</b> (Mint Family) - 6 taxa				
	<i>Mentha pulegium</i> *	pennyroyal	perennial	moist to wet places
	<i>M. spicata</i> var. <i>spicata</i> *	spearmint	perennial	moist to wet places
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	self-heal	perennial	moist places; grassland
	<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	yerba buena	perennial	moist scrub understory; woodland
	<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	hedge-nettle	perennial	grassland; scrub; woodland
	<i>S. chamissonis</i>	coast hedge-nettle	perennial	wet places
<b>Linaceae</b> (Flax Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Linum bienne</i> *	flax	perennial	grassland
	<i>L. usitatissimum</i> *	common flax	annual	disturbed sites, roadsides
<b>Lythraceae</b> (Loosestrife Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i> *	loosestrife	annual; biennial	moist, disturbed sites
<b>Malvaceae</b> (Mallow Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Lavatera arborea</i> *	tree-mallow	perennial-shrub	disturbed sites

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i> ssp. <i>malvaeflora</i>	checkerbloom	perennial	grassland
<b>Myricaceae</b> (Wax Myrtle Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Myrica californica</i>	wax myrtle	shrub	moist canyons, slopes
<b>Myrtaceae</b> (Myrtle Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> *	bluegum eucalyptus	tree	disturbed sites
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b> (Waterlily Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Nuphar luteum</i> ssp. <i>polysepalum</i>	cow-lily	perennial	ponds
<b>Onagraceae</b> (Evening Primrose Family) - 5 taxa				
	<i>Camissonia ovata</i>	sun cup	perennial	moist grassland
	<i>Clarkia davyi</i>	clarkia	annual	grassland
	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willow-herb	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>E. ciliatum</i>	willow-herb	perennial	wetlands; streamsides
	<i>Fuchsia</i> sp.*	ornamental fuchsia	shrub	scrub
<b>Oxalidaceae</b> (Oxalis Family) - 4 taxa				
	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	creeping oxalis	perennial	disturbed sites
	<i>O. oregana</i>	redwood sorrel	perennial	redwood forest
	<i>O. pes-caprae</i> *	Bermuda buttercup	perennial	disturbed sites
	<i>O. rubra</i> *	pink oxalis	perennial	disturbed sites; grassland
<b>Papaveraceae</b> (Poppy Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	annual; perennial	grassland
	<i>Platystemon californicus</i>	cream cups	annual	grassland
<b>Pittosporaceae</b> (Pittosporum Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> *	pittosporum	tree	landscaped area (near quarry site)
<b>Plantaginaceae</b> (Plantain Family) - 6 taxa				
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *	plantain	annual; biennial	disturbed sites; grassland; bluffs
	<i>P. erecta</i>	plantain	annual	grassland
	<i>P. lanceolata</i> *	English plantain	perennial	disturbed sites; grassland
	<i>P. major</i> *	common plantain	perennial	disturbed moist sites



Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>P. maritima</i>	seaside plantain	perennial	coastal bluffs
	<i>P. subnuda</i>	plantain	perennial	marshes; moist bluffs, banks
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b> (Leadwort Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Armeria maritima</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	sea thrift; sea-pink	perennial	coastal bluffs; coastal grassland
<b>Polemoniaceae</b> (Phlox Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Navarretia squarrosa</i>	navarretia	annual	disturbed site (along foot trail)
<b>Polygalaceae</b> (Milkwort Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Polygala californica</i>	California milkwort	perennial	grassland, scrub
<b>Polygonaceae</b> (Knotweed Family) - 4 taxa				
	<i>Eriogonum latifolium</i>	coast buckwheat	perennial	grassland, coastal bluffs
	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> *	water smartweed	perennial	ponds
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> *	sheep sorrel	perennial	disturbed sites, grassland
	<i>R. salicifolius</i> var. <i>crassus</i>	rumex	perennial	sandy coastal sites; dunes
<b>Portulacaceae</b> (Purslane Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids	annual	grassland; sandy areas
	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce	annual	grassland; scrub; woodland
	<i>C. sibirica</i>	candy flower	perennial	wetlands
<b>Primulaceae</b> (Primrose Family) - 1 taxon				
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel	annual	disturbed sites; grassland
<b>Ranunculaceae</b> (Buttercup Family) - 4 taxa				
	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	columbine	perennial	moist sites
	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>	scarlet larkspur	perennial	coastal bluffs
	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California buttercup	perennial	moist grassland
	<i>R. occidentalis</i>	western buttercup	perennial	wetlands
<b>Rhamnaceae</b> (Buckthorn Family) - 5 taxa				
4.3	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	glory brush	shrub	scrub
4.3	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>gloriosus</i>	glory mat	shrub	coastal bluffs, slopes
	<i>C. thrysiflorus</i>	blue blossom	shrub	woodland; scrub

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	coffeberry	shrub	woodland; scrub
	<i>R. purshiana</i>	cascara	shrub	moist woodland
<b>Rosaceae</b> (Rose Family) - 16 taxa				
	<i>Acaena pinnatifida</i>	acaena	perennial	grassland
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>semiintegrifolia</i>	service berry	shrub	
	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> *	cotoneaster	shrub	grassland
	<i>C. lactea</i> *	cotoneaster	shrub	scrub
	<i>C. microphyllus</i> * (sp.?)	cotoneaster	shrub	grassland
	<i>C. pannosa</i> *	cotoneaster	shrub	scrub; disturbed sites
	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	beach strawberry	perennial (trailing)	beach; dunes; grassland; scrub
	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	shrub	grassland slope
	<i>Horkelia californica</i>	horkelia	perennial	scrub; grassland
	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Oregon crabapple	shrub	wetland scrub
	<i>M. pumila</i> var. <i>domestica</i> *	domestic apple	tree	landscaped area
	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	silverweed	perennial	wet coastal places
	<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	shrub	moist flat areas
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> *	Himalayan blackberry	shrub	disturbed sites
	<i>R. parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry	shrub	moist places; scrub
	<i>R. spectabilis</i>	salmonberry	shrub	moist places; streamsides
	<i>R. ursinus</i>	California blackberry	shrub; trailing	grassland; scrub
<b>Rubiaceae</b> (Madder Family) - 4 taxa				
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	goose-grass; bedstraw; cleavers	annual (trailing)	grassland; woodland
	<i>G. californicum</i> ssp. <i>californicum</i>	bedstraw	perennial (trailing)	woodland; forest
	<i>G. trifidum</i> var. <i>pacificum</i>	bedstraw	perennial	wet places
	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> *	field madder	annual	grassland
<b>Salicaceae</b> (Willow Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>S. hookeriana</i>	coastal willow	shrub	stream mouths
	<i>S. sitchensis</i>	Sitka willow	shrub; tree	streamsides

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
<b>Saxifragaceae</b> (Saxifrage Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	alumroot	perennial	damp banks, rocks, cliffs
	<i>H. pilosissima</i>	alumroot	perennial	bluffs; streambanks
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b> (Figwort Family) - 9 taxa				
	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>ambigua</i>	johnny-nip	annual	saline, marshy areas
1B.2	<i>C. mendocinensis</i>	Mendo. Coast paintbrush	perennial	coastal bluffs
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> *	foxglove	perennial	moist forest, other sites
	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower	perennial; subshrub to shrub	scrub; woodland
	<i>M. guttatus</i>	seep, or large, monkeyflower	annual, perennial	wet places
	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> *	parentucellia	annual	disturbed grassland
	<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	bee plant	perennial	moist to wet places; scrub
	<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i>	johnny-tuck	annual	grassland
	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	speedwell	perennial	wet grassland
<b>Violaceae</b> (Violet Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Viola adunca</i>	dog violet		
	<i>V. odorata</i> *	English violet	perennial	disturbed sites
	<i>V. sempervirens</i>	redwood violet	perennial	woodland, forest
Class MONOCOTYLEDONES				
<b>Araceae</b> (Arum Family) - 2 taxa				
	<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>	yellow skunk cabbage	perennial	wetlands
	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> *	calla lily	perennial	seeps; moist grassland
<b>Cyperaceae</b> (Sedge Family) - 10 taxa				
	<i>Carex gynodynama</i>			
	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	slough sedge	perennial	marshes; wet grassland, scrub; seeps
1B.2	<i>Carex saliniformis</i>			
	<i>C. subbracteata</i> (ID tentative)	sedge	perennial	moistgrassland
	<i>C. tumulicola</i>			

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	spikerush	perennial	marshes
	<i>Scirpus californicus</i>	California bulrush	perennial	marshes; ponds
	<i>S. cernuus</i>	bulrush	perennial	wet ground; marshes; seeps
	<i>S. microcarpus</i>	panicled bulrush	perennial	seeps; streamsides; marshes
	<i>S. pungens</i>	threesquare	perennial	marshes; wet, alkaline soils
<b>Iridaceae (Iris Family) - 5 taxa</b>				
	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas iris	perennial (rhizome)	grassland; open woodland
	<i>Iris</i> sp.*	iris	perennial (rhizome)	disturbed sites; landscaped areas
	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed grass	perennial (rhizome)	grassland; open woodland
	<i>S. californicum</i>	golden-eyed grass	perennial (rhizome)	moist to wet, open sites
	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> *	watsonia	perennial (corm)	grassland
<b>Juncaceae (Rush Family) - 10 taxa</b>				
	<i>Juncus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's rush	perennial	wet ground; marshes; seeps
	<i>J. breweri</i>	Brewer's rush	perennial	wet grassland; seeps
	<i>J. bufonius</i> var. <i>bufonius</i>	toad rush	annual	seasonally moist ground
	<i>J. capitatus</i> *	rush	annual	vernally wet grassland, slopes
	<i>J. covillei</i>	rush	perennial	wet grassland (upper prairie)
	<i>J. effusus</i>	common rush	perennial	marshes; wet grassland, seeps, slopes
	<i>J. ensifolius</i>	rush	perennial	marshes; wet grassland
	<i>J. patens</i>	gray rush	perennial	damp grassland, slopes; streamsides
	<i>J. phaeocephalus</i>	rush	perennial	wetlands
	<i>Luzula comosa</i>	wood rush	perennial	moist grassland, woodland, slopes
<b>Lemnaceae (Duckweed Family) - 1 taxon</b>				
	<i>Lemna minuscula</i>	duckweed	perennial	surface of pools, ponds, slow-moving water
<b>Liliaceae (Lily Family) - 18 taxa</b>				
	<i>Allium amplexans</i>	wild onion	perennial (bulb)	grassland
	<i>A. dichlamydeum</i>	onion	perennial (bulb)	grassland; rocky bluffs

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>A. triquetrum*</i>	onion	perennial (bulb)	disturbed sites
	<i>Amaryllis belladonna*</i>	naked ladies	perennial (bulb)	grassland
	<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	brodiaea	perennial (bulb)	grassland
	<i>B. terrestris</i> ssp. <i>terrestris</i>	ground brodiaea	perennial (corm)	grassland; open woodland
	<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	pussy ears	perennial (bulb)	grassland; woodland
	<i>Disporum hookeri</i>	fairy bells	perennial (rhizome)	shaded sites; woodland; forest
	<i>Disposporum smithii</i>			
	<i>Fritillaria affinis</i> ssp. <i>affinis</i>	checker lily	perennial (bulb)	grassland
<b>1B.1</b>	<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	perennial (rhizome)	moist, sandy sites in woodland, forest
	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	false lily-of-the-valley	perennial (rhizome)	marshes
	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.*	daffodil	perennial (bulb)	grassland
	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's-seal	perennial (rhizome)	wet, shaded sites; streamsides
	<i>S. stellata</i>	slim false Solomon's-seal	perennial (rhizome)	moist sites; scrub; woodland; forest
	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear	perennial (corm)	dry flats, slopes in scrub, woodland
<b>4.3</b>	<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	fringed false-hellebore	perennial (rhizome)	in seasonal creek bed
	<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i> var. <i>fremontii</i>	star lily	perennial (rhizome)	drier sites, slopes; scrub; woodland; grassland
<b>Orchidaceae</b> (Orchid Family) - 3 taxa				
	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	rattlesnake plantain	perennial (rhizome)	dry forest
	<i>Piperia</i> sp.	orchid	perennial (rhizome)	
	<i>Spiranthes</i> sp.	hooded ladies' tresses	perennial (rhizome)	
<b>Poaceae</b> (Grass Family) aka <b>Graminae</b> - 41 taxa				
<b>1B.2</b>	<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	grassland; woodland
	<i>A. capillaris*</i>	colonial bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	grassland

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>				
	<i>A. densiflora</i> *	bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	grassland
	<i>A. hallii</i>	Hall's bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	woodland
	<i>A. scabra</i>	bentgrass	perennial (rhizome)	
	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> *	silver European hairgrass	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>A. praecox</i> *	hairgrass	annual	bluffs; grassland
	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	sweet vernal grass	perennial (cespitose)	moist grassland
	<i>Avena barbata</i> *	slender wild oat	annual	disturbed sites
	<i>Briza maxima</i> *	rattlesnake grass	annual	grassland; disturbed sites; roadcuts
	<i>B. minor</i> *	little quaking grass	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>carinatus</i>			
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	California brome	perennial (cespitose)	grassland; woodland
	<i>B. diandrus</i> *	ripgut brome	annual	sandy soils; grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>B. hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess	annual	grassland; woodland; disturbed sites
	<i>B. madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Calamagrostis nutkaensis</i>	Pacific reed grass	perennial (cespitose)	moist coastal grassland
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermudagrass	perennial (rhizomes)	disturbed sites
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	orchard grass	perennial (rhizomes)	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Danthonia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California oatgrass	perennial (cespitose)	moist grassland
	<i>Danthonia pilosa</i> *	hairy oatgrass	perennial (cespitose)	disturbed sites
	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ssp. <i>holciformis</i>	tufted hairgrass	perennial (cespitose)	grassland
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	saltgrass	perennial (rhizomes)	salt marshes, saline seeps
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	perennial (rhizomes)	grassland; woodland
	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> *	tall fescue	perennial	moist grassland; disturbed sites

Family	Latin Binomial (* = non-native)	Common Name	Life History/Form	Habitat
<b>CNPS Status</b>			(cespitose)	
	<i>Festuca californica</i>	California fescue	perennial (cespitose)	grassland
	<i>F. rubra</i>	red fescue	perennial (rhizomes)	forest; scrub
	<i>Hierochloa occidentalis</i>	vanilla grass	perennial (clumping)	moist grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	purple velvet grass	perennial (rhizomes)	moist grassland
	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	meadow barley	annual	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>H. murinum</i> ssp. <i>glaucum</i> *	foxtail barley	annual; biennial	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> *	Italian ryegrass	perennial (cespitose)	grassland; disturbed sites
	<i>L. perenne</i> *	perennial ryegrass	perennial (clumped)	wet grassland
	<i>Panicum acuminatum</i>	millet	perennial	coastal headlands; prairie
	<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	timothy	perennial (clumped)	disturbed sites
	<i>P. pratense</i> *	cultivated timothy	annual	moist, disturbed sites
	<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual bluegrass	perennial (rhizomes)	disturbed sites
	<i>P. pratensis</i> *	Kentucky bluegrass	perennial (cespitose)	grassland; coastal bluffs, rock outcrops
	<i>P. trivialis</i> *	rough bluegrass	perennial (clumped)	
	<i>P. unilateralis</i>	ocean bluff bluegrass	annual	moist areas; marshy ground
	<i>Polypogon</i> sp.*	beard grass		
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i> *	six-weeks fescue		
<b>Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed Family) - 1 taxon</b>				
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	floating pondweed	perennial	ponds
<b>Typhaceae (Cattail Family) - 1 taxon</b>				
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	soft-flag; broad-leaved cattail	perennial (rhizome)	pond edges, marshes





**APPENDIX D: BIRD LIST**

**Key to Abbreviations**

**Seasons:**

- W: winter (Dec, Jan, Feb)
- Sp: spring (Mar, Apr, May)
- S: summer (June, July)\*
- F: fall (Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov)

\*Early May through June for shorebirds

**Abundance Codes:**

- c: common      r: rare
- fc: fairly common      x: extremely rare
- u: uncommon

		Seasons	W	Sp	S	F
<b>Loons</b>						
	Red-throated Loon		c	c	r	c
	Pacific Loon		c	c	u	c
	Common Loon		c	c	u	c
<b>Grebes</b>						
	Horned Grebe		c	c	r	c
	Eared Grebe		c	c	r	c
	Western Grebe		c	c	r	c
<b>Pelicans</b>						
	Brown Pelican		r	fc	c	fc
<b>Cormorants</b>						
	Double-crested Cormorant		c	c	r	c
	Brandt's Cormorant		c	c	c	c
	Pelagic Cormorant		c	c	c	c
<b>Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns</b>						
	Great Blue Heron		c	c	c	c
	Green Heron		x	u	u	u
<b>Ducks, Swans, and Geese</b>						
	Canada Goose		c	c	c	c
	Brant		u	u	r	u
	Mallard		c	c	c	c
	Harlequin Duck		r	r	r	r
	Surf Scoter		c	c	r	c
	Red-breasted Merganser		fc	fc	x	fc
<b>American Vultures</b>						
	Turkey Vulture		fc	c	c	c

		Seasons	W	Sp	S	F
<b>Kites, Hawks, and Eagles</b>						
	Osprey		r	fc	fc	fc
	White-tailed Kite		u	u	u	u
	Northern Harrier		u	u	u	u
	Sharp-shinned Hawk		fc	fc	u	fc
	Cooper's Hawk		u	u	r	u
	Red-shouldered Hawk		fc	fc	fc	fc
	Red-tailed Hawk		c	c	fc	c
<b>Falcons</b>						
	American Kestrel		c	c	u	c
	Peregrine Falcon		r	r	r	r
<b>Turkey, Grouse and Quail</b>						
	Wild Turkey		c	c	c	c
	California Quail		c	c	c	c
<b>Rails, Gallinules and Coots</b>						
	American Coot		c	c	r	c
<b>Plovers</b>						
	Black-bellied Plover		c	c	r	c
	Killdeer		c	c	fc	c
<b>Oystercatcher</b>						
	Black Oystercatcher		c	c	c	u
<b>Sandpipers &amp; Phalaropes</b>						
	Wandering Tattler		r	u	u	u
	Black Turnstone		c	c	x	
	Short-billed Dowitcher		r	u	fc	
	Sanderling		c	c	u	c
	Wilson's Snipe		fc	fc	fc	

		Seasons	W	Sp	S	F
<b>Gulls and Terns</b>						
	Bonaparte's Gull		u	fc	r	fc
	Mew Gull		fc	fc	fc	
	California Gull		c	c	r	fc
	Herring Gull		fc	fc	r	c
	Glaucous-winged Gull		fc	fc	u	
	Western Gull		c	c	c	c
	Caspian Tern		u	u	u	
<b>Auks, Murres and Puffins</b>						
	Common Murre		c	c	c	
	Pigeon Guillemot		x	fc	fc	u
	Ancient Murrelet		u	r	x	u
	Rhinoceros Auklet		c	fc	u	fc
<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>						
	Rock Pigeon		u	u	u	c
	Band-tailed Pigeon		u	u	u	
	Mourning Dove		c	c	c	r
<b>Owls</b>						
	Barn Owl		r	r	r	r
	Western Screech Owl		r	r	r	
	Northern Pygmy-Owl		r	r	r	c
	Burrowing Owl		r	r	r	r
<b>Hummingbirds</b>						
	Anna's Hummingbird		c	c	c	
	Allen's Hummingbird		c	c	fc	
<b>Kingfishers</b>						
	Belted Kingfisher		fc	fc	fc	u

Seasons W Sp S F

<b>Woodpeckers</b>		W	Sp	S	F
Acorn Woodpecker		u	u	u	u
Downy Woodpecker		fc	fc	fc	c
Hairy Woodpecker		u	u	u	r
Northern Flicker		c	c	c	
Pileated Woodpecker		r	r	r	fc
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>					
Olive-sided Flycatcher		fc	fc	c	
Western Wood-Pewee		fc	fc	c	
Pacific-slope Flycatcher		c	c	x	
Black Phoebe		fc	fc	u	r
Ash-throated Flycatcher		x	x		
Say's Phoebe		r	r		r
Scissored-tailed Flycatcher				x	
<b>Swallows</b>					
Tree Swallow		r	fc	fc	fc
Violet-green Swallow		c	c	c	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow		x	u	u	u
Barn Swallow		fc	fc	fc	
Cliff Swallow		fc	fc	fc	
<b>Jays and Crows</b>					
Steller's Jay		c	c	c	c
Western Scrub Jay		fc	fc	fc	fc
Common Raven		c	c	c	c
<b>Chickadees and Bushtits</b>					
Chestnut-backed Chickadee		c	c	c	c
Bushtit		c	c	c	c

Seasons W Sp S F

<b>Nuthatches</b>		W	Sp	S	F
Red-breasted Nuthatch		u	r	x	r
Pygmy Nuthatch		fc	fc	fc	fc
<b>Creepers</b>					
Brown Creeper		fc	fc	fc	fc
<b>Wrens</b>					
House Wren			r	x	r
Winter Wren		fc	fc	fc	fc
Marsh Wren		fc	fc	fc	fc
<b>Thrushes</b>					
Golden-crowned Kinglet		c	c	c	c
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		c	c	c	
<b>Thrushes</b>					
Swainson's Thrush			fc	c	fc
Hermit Thrush		c	c	c	
Varied Thrush		fc	fc	x	fc
<b>Thrushes</b>					
American Robin		c	c	c	c
Wrentit		c	c	c	c
<b>Pipits and Waxwings</b>					
Cedar Waxwing		fc	fc	u	fc
<b>Starlings</b>					
European Starling		c	c	c	c
<b>Vireos</b>					
Hutton's Vireo		fc	fc	fc	fc

Seasons W Sp S F

<b>Warblers, Sparrows, Blackbirds &amp; Allies</b>		W	Sp	S	F
Orange-crowned Warbler		fc	fc	fc	
Yellow-rumped Warbler		c	c	c	
Black-throated Gray Warbler				x	
Townsend's Warbler		u	u	u	
Wilson's Warbler		fc	fc	fc	
Savannah Sparrow		c	c	c	c
Golden-crowned Sparrow		c	c	c	
White-crowned Sparrow		c	c	c	c
Song Sparrow		c	c	c	c
Lincoln's Sparrow		fc	u	u	u
Western Meadowlark		c	c	r	c
Common Yellow-throat		x	u	r	
Red-winged Blackbird		c	c	c	c
Brown-headed Cowbird		c	c	c	
Brewer's Blackbird		c	c	c	c
<b>Grosbeaks &amp; Buntings</b>					
Black-headed Grosbeak		x	c	c	u
<b>Finches</b>					
Purple Finch		fc	fc	fc	fc
House Finch		c	c	c	c
Red Crossbill		r	r	r	r
Pine Siskin		c	c	fc	c
American Goldfinch		r	c	c	c
<b>Old World Sparrows</b>					
House Sparrow		c	c	c	c

## **APPENDIX E: EIGHT PRINCIPLES FOR NAMING UNITS OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM**

Naming a park unit carries significant and long-term impacts to the State Park System and to its users. Extreme care and thoughtful evaluation should be invoked whenever naming is being considered. The principles below should guide the naming of units of the State Park System. Listed with some of the principles are examples of appropriate (listed first) names followed by inappropriate names. Note that some of the inappropriate names provided are fictitious.

Principles 1-4 are positive factors that should be considered in determining a name, while principles 5-8 are negative factors that should be avoided.

### **1. General Usage or Name Changes**

Names that have a long-established use in reference to an area of the park or the park itself are the most easily established and adopted in public use, and least confusing.

Examples: Mount Diablo vs. Mount Kawukum

### **2. Sense of Location**

Park unit names that provide a sense of location are more informative and helpful, particularly in a large, diverse state like California.

Examples: Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Mendocino Headlands State Park vs. John Little State Reserve

### **3. Sense of Expectation**

Park unit names that provide information about what can be expected at the unit are the most helpful to potential visitors dealing with a large system of different types of places and experiences.

Examples: Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park, Tolowa Dunes State Park, San Onofre State Beach vs. Henry W. Coe State Park, Eastshore State Park classified as a State Seashore

### **4. Historic, Indigenous and Ethnic Names**

Names that preserve a sense of history and cultural identity can convey the legacy of California's ethnic and ancient heritage. Such names, however, should be avoided if they are not appropriate to the area in which the unit is located, if they are used in place of names of wide general usage, or are noticeably long, awkward or difficult to pronounce.

Examples: Tomo-Kahni, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park vs. Snomme State Park

### **5. Long Names**

A park unit name that is long and clumsily constructed, cumbersome, or difficult to use in written or spoken form does not serve the best interests of the public. Oftentimes users adopt one or more abbreviated forms which can also create confusion.

Examples: Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area vs. Arthur B. Ripley Desert Woodland State Park

## 6. Duplicative Names

Common names are often applied over and over again in the naming process. Duplication leads to confusion or the lack of a unique identity.

Examples: Morro Strand State Beach, Lake Tahoe State Recreation Area, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, Caspar State Beach

## 7. Derogatory Names

An exception to the primary principle of using names in established general usage is when a name, no matter how well established, is shown to be derogatory or highly offensive to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group.

Examples: Squaw Creek State Park, China Beach State Beach

## 8. Commemorative Names

Commemorative naming not directly associated with the purpose of a unit does not provide the usefulness to the public as do names that impart a sense of location and what to expect. This is particularly true of names of individuals that are not popularly recognized or that have no obvious association with the unit. While commemorative naming is a way to honor important individuals or to educate, commemoration may be better applied to facilities, features, or places within a unit.

Examples: Will Rogers State Historic Park, Jack London State Historic Park, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park vs. Robert H. Meyer Memorial State Beach, Robert W. Crown Memorial State Beach

Natural Resources Division, Oct. 2006

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## **PHOTO CREDITS**

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