

SONOMA MOUNTAIN VERNAL POOLS



Tarweed

We hope the following information helps you to connect with—and care for—the plants and ecosystems that make this property unique.

THANK YOU FOR HELPING US CARE FOR THIS SPECIAL PLACE

>> LEAVE NO TRACE

- Avoid routes where trails/roads are muddy
- Pick up trash, but leave historic objects
- No dogs, except leashed service animals

>> DON'T SPREAD INVASIVE SPECIES

Clean seeds and mud out of your boots and socks before hiking here.

>> PROTECT THE VERNAL POOLS

Don't step in moist soil—maintain 20 feet of distance from the edge of the pool. This helps to prevent spreading chytrid fungus, which is harmful to amphibians.

>> PROTECT YOURSELF

Poison oak, rattlesnakes, and ticks are present on this property. There is no trail system. Expect uneven footing and loose rocks. Hiking poles encouraged.

Davy's centaury



Smooth goldfields



Cow parsnip



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VERNAL POOLS

Vernal pools are among the most ecologically important and distinctive areas in California. A type of temporary wetland, they support a vastly diverse range of native species.

Vernal pools are depressions in areas where a hard underground layer prevents winter rains from draining downward. Water gradually evaporates away, until pools become completely dry in the summer and fall.

Vernal pools support plants and animals that are specifically adapted to living with very wet winter and spring conditions followed by a dry summer and fall. Spring is when the flowering plants are in full bloom. Almost all plants that occur in vernal pools are annuals, meaning they germinate, flower, set seed, and die all within one year. Many of these species have seeds that can remain dormant for years, an adaptation that allows them to survive through periods of drought.



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AG + OPEN SPACE
SONOMA COUNTY

SONOMA MOUNTAIN VERNAL POOLS

Sixteen percent of all plant species in Sonoma County, including four rare species, can be found on this biologically diverse land. Some of the property's ecosystems include: intact grasslands; wetlands and meadows; and mature oak and mixed evergreen woodlands.

RARE AND THREATENED PLANT SPECIES, NOW UNDER CONSERVATION



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Scientific Name

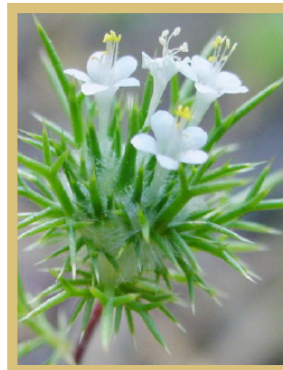
Leptosiphon jepsonii

Common Name

Jepson's leptosiphon

Family

Phlox (Polemoniaceae)



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Scientific Name

Navarretia leucocephala
ssp. *bakeri*

Common Name

Baker's navarretia

Family

Phlox (Polemoniaceae)



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Scientific Name

Downingia pusilla

Common Name

Dwarf downingia

Family

Bellflower
(Campanulaceae)



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Scientific Name

Monardella viridis

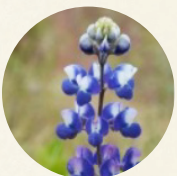
Common Name

Green monardella
(coyote mint, bee balm,
wild oregano)

Family

Mint (Lamiaceae)

HOME TO OVER 330 SPECIES OF PLANTS



Lupine



Buttercup



Purple sanicle



Yampah



Goldbanner



Purple owl's clover



Black oak