Open Space Parcel Summary

763 total parcels have been identified as having open space potential, including portions of developed parcels

- Location
    - 437 located west of Arroyo Seco (57%)
    - 110 located in Hahamongna / Arroyo Seco vicinity (14%)
    - 118 located between Arroyo Seco and Eaton Canyon (15%)
    - 65 located in Eaton Canyon Dam and Wash area (8%)
    - 33 located east of Eaton Canyon (4%)

- Vacant - No Buildings / Unimproved – no building, no landscaping
    - 301 unimproved – 39%

- 148 are located in areas that have already undergone environmental review (Arroyo Seco Master EIR, Annandale Canyon EIR, Art Center EIR, Pasadena 5 [San Rafael hills] environmental studies)

- 429 have sewer service - 56%

- 56 serve as storm infrastructure (flood control channel, waterway, dam, reservoir) – 7%

- 39 are identified as historic properties – 5%

- 33 are in a National Historic District – 4%
    - 1 – Pasadena Civic Center District
    - 28 – Arroyo District
    - 4 – Old Pasadena District

- Soil Composition
    - 405 classified as rock – 53%
    - 72 classified as soft soil profile – 9%
    - 220 classified as stiff soil profile – 29%
    - 66 classified as very stiff soil and soft rock – 9%

- 28 are located in a specific plan area – 4%
    - 5 – West Gateway
    - 1 – S. Fair Oaks
    - 3 – N. Lake
    - 1 – Fair Oaks / Orange Grove
    - 7 – East Pasadena – Subarea d2
    - 1 – East Pasadena –Subarea d1
    - 2 – East Colorado
    - 8 – Central District

- 56 are located within a green space gap identified in the Green Space Element - 7%

- 132 are adjacent to (within 200 feet of) parcels zoned OS – 17%

- 160 are located within 500 feet of a Arroyo Seco or Eaton Canyon stream – 21%

- Landslide / Liquefaction
    - 331 located in areas where landslides have occurred in the past – 43%
    - 83 located in areas where liquefaction has occurred in the past – 11%

- Fault zone
    - 182 located within 500 ft of fault (known and likely) – 24%

- Fire susceptibility
    - 137 classified as low – 18%
    - 19 designated moderate – 2%
    - 607 classified as very high – 78%

- Dam inundation pathway – 74 parcels are reservoirs or in the dam inundation pathway – 10%

- Description
    - 68 are part of Hahamongna / Arroyo Seco / Brookside – 9%
    - 50 are public schools – 7%
    - 23 are public parks – 3%
    - 317 are single family residences located near OS areas; portion of parcels undeveloped – 42%
    - 24 are part of Eaton Canyon flood control complex - 3%
    - 170 vacant parcels - %
        - 11 - vacant OS
        - 65 - Annandale Estates
        - 13 - vacant public
        - 156 - RS zoning (includes Annandale Estates)
    - 37 identified by public at Station 1 of February 28th event

- Developed / Natural
    - 588 – natural (includes undeveloped portions of residences, vacant sites, areas that have not been landscaped) – 77%
    - 175 – developed (includes parks, schoolyards, landscaped areas) – 23%

- Access Type
    - Paper street / inaccessible / fire road – 85 – 11%
    - Private road – 53 – 7%
    - Public road – 625 – 82%

- Zoning
    - OS – 184 – 24%
    - RS1,2,4,6 – 469 – 61%
    - PS – 38 – 5%
    - PD – 26 – 3%
    - RM – 20 – 3%
    - CG – 18 – 2%
    - Specific Plan Areas – 7 – 1%

Sensitive lands inventory (179 total parcels)

- Plant Communities (possible for a parcel to be home to multiple communities)
    - Coastal sage scrub – 12
    - Upland chaparral – 112
    - Riparian woodland – 17
    - Nonnative – 19
    - Bare ground – 1

- Views
    - 106 have views
        - 83 have partial
        - 23 have panoramic

- Trail Access
    - 25 have some type of trail access

- Water and sewer service
    - 13 are reported to have water service
    - 10 are reported to have sewer service

- Critical corridor – 125

Environmental review sites (149 total) – approximately 75 sites overlap with the sensitive lands inventory

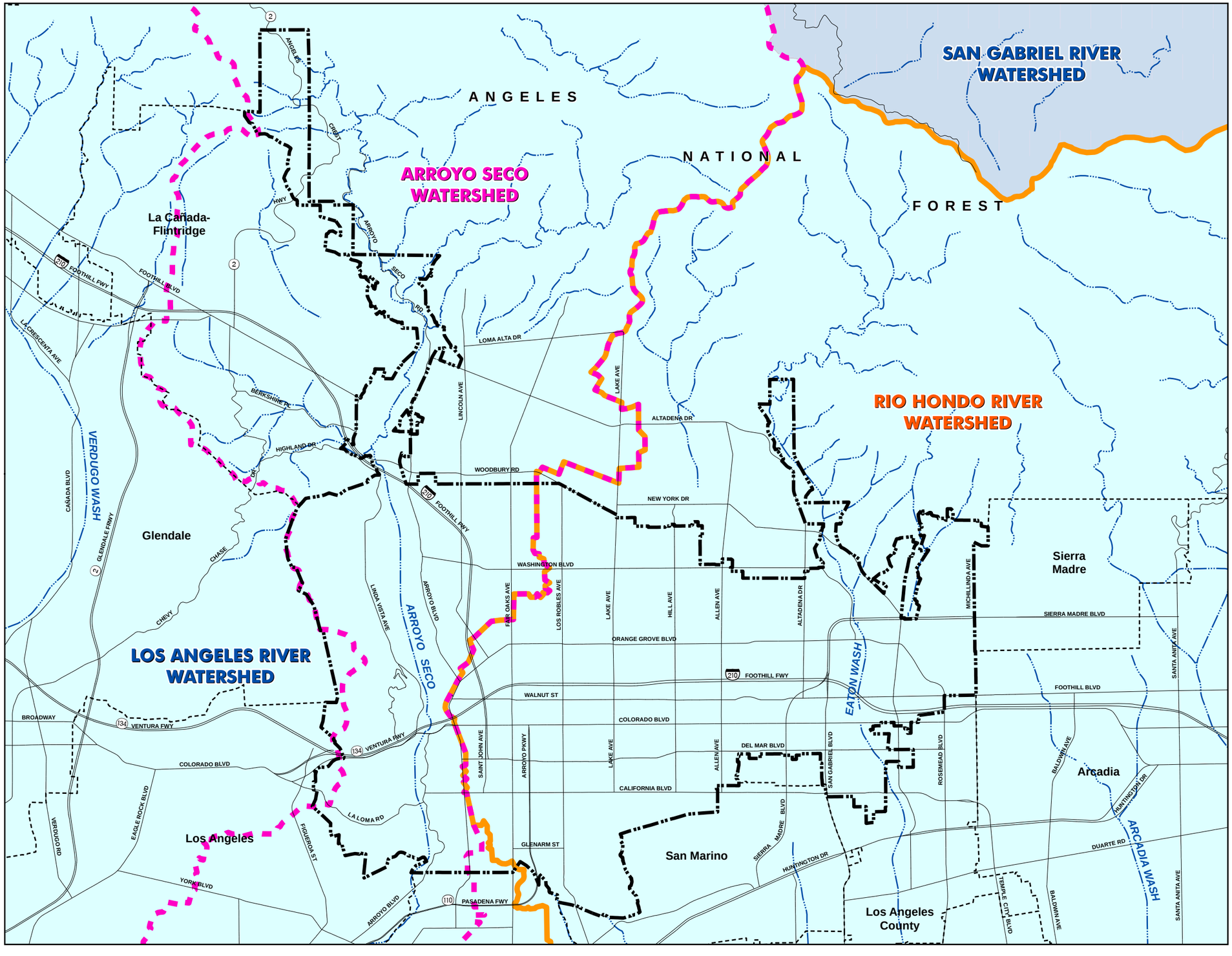
- Plant Communities
    - 5 – landscaped, nonnative (Pasadena 5)
    - 1 – coastal sage scrub; chamise scrub, oak woodland (Art Center)
    - 44 – coast live oak woodland; southern willow scrub; mule fat scrub; Riversidean and Venturan sage scrub (Arroyo Seco)
    - 93 – chamise chaparral; mixed chaparral; coastal sage scrub (Annandale)

- Potential reptile, amphibian, and fish species

    - 93 – San Diego horned lizard; coastal western whiptail lizard (Annandale)
    - 1 – coast (San Diego) horned lizard (Art Center)
    - 50 – Arroyo toad, red-legged frog, Santa Ana sucker, western spadefoot toad, orange-throated whiptail lizard, coastal western whiptail lizard (Arroyo Seco)

- Potential mammal species
    - 93 – pallid bat, California mastiff bat, San Diego desert woodrat (Annandale)
    - 1 – pallid bat, western mastiff bat (Art Center)
    - 50 – pallid bat, Los Angeles pocket mouse (Arroyo Seco)

- Potential bird species
    - 93 – Cooper's hawk, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Lawrence's goldfinch (Annandale)
    - 5 – Cooper's hawk (Pasadena 5)
    - 50 - coastal California gnatcatcher, southwest willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, coastal cactus wren, black swift (Arroyo Seco)



WATERSHED MAP

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Water Features

Watershed Boundaries

- San Gabriel River
- Los Angeles River
- Arroyo Seco *
- Rio Hondo River **

* The Arroyo Seco watershed is a sub-watershed of the Los Angeles River watershed, which is a coastal watershed partly within the coastal zone.

** The Rio Hondo watershed is a subwatershed of the Los Angeles River watershed and is also linked to the adjacent San Gabriel River watershed.

Definition:
A watershed is the area drained by a stream and its tributaries. Watersheds range in size from under a square mile to hundreds of thousands of square miles. Any rain that falls within a watershed will eventually drain from the bottom of the basin through the main stream channel.

Note:
Watershed and Sub-watershed boundaries are approximate.

Source: California Interagency Watershed Mapping Committee, 1999 (updated 2004, Calwater 2.2.1); Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 2006; Arroyo Seco Watershed Management & Restoration Plan, 2006; and Rio Hondo River Watershed Management Plan, 2004.
Revised: Hogle-Ireland, August 13, 2008.

N W E S

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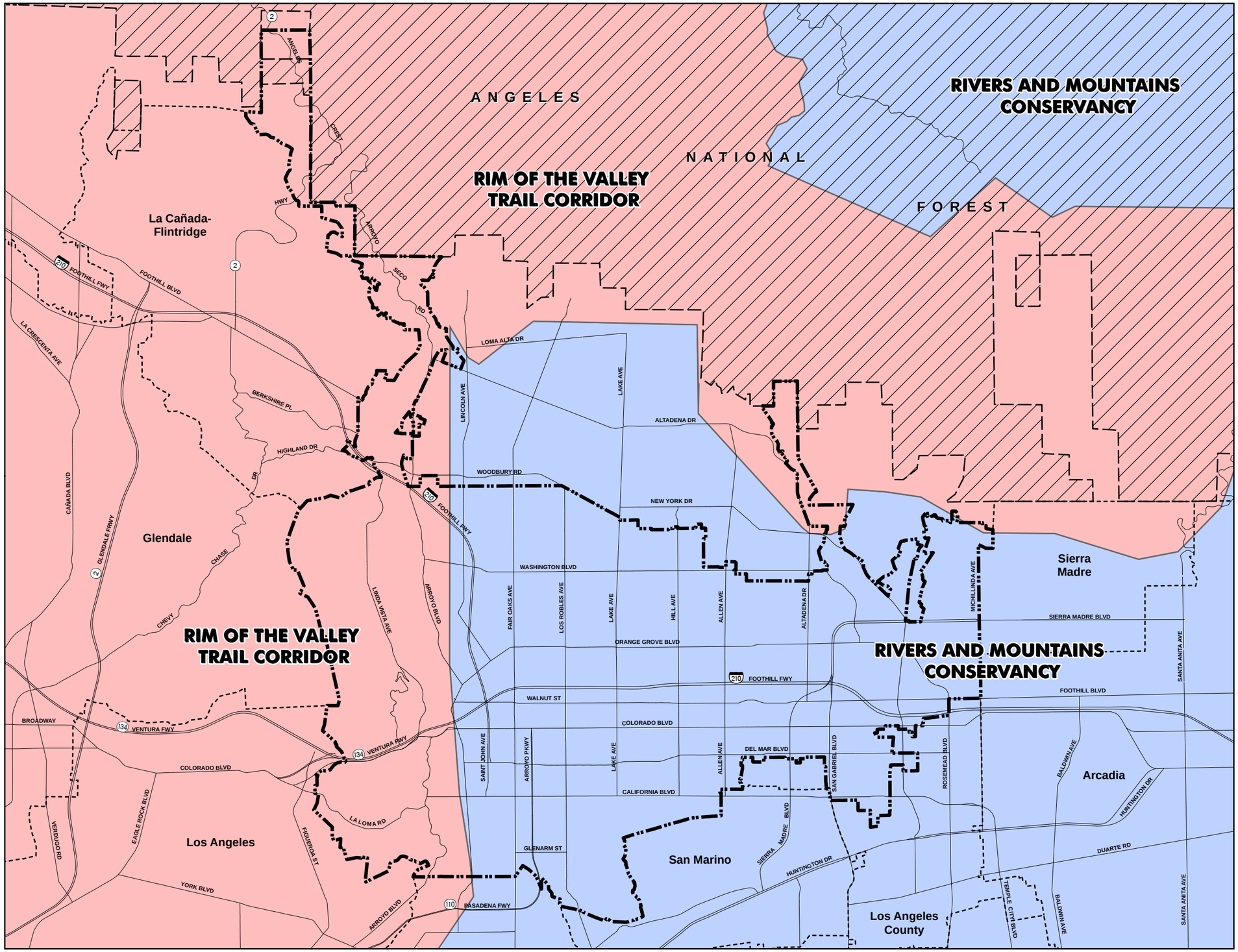

CONSERVANCY AREAS

LEGEND

- Rim of the Valley Boundary (Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy)
- Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
- Angeles National Forest
- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads

Source: San Gabriel Mountains Conservancy, and Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, 2008.
Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

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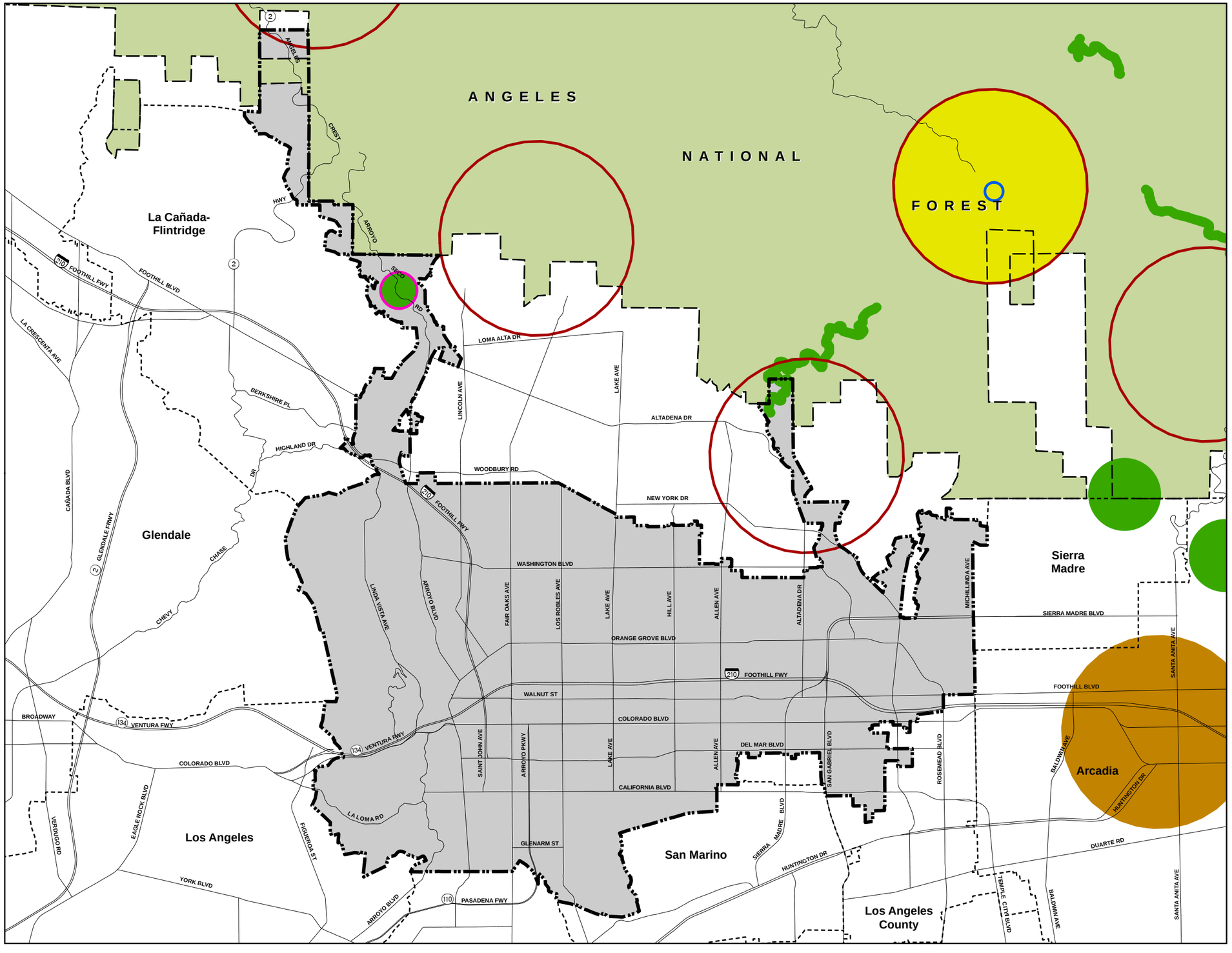

WILDLIFE SPECIES

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Angeles National Forest

Wildlife Species

- Coast (San Diego) Horned Lizard
- Coast Range Newt
- Coastal Western Whiptail
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher *
- Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog *
- Rosy Boa

* Protected under the Federal Endangered Speices Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Services, 1995; California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Database, May 8, 2003.

Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

Miles

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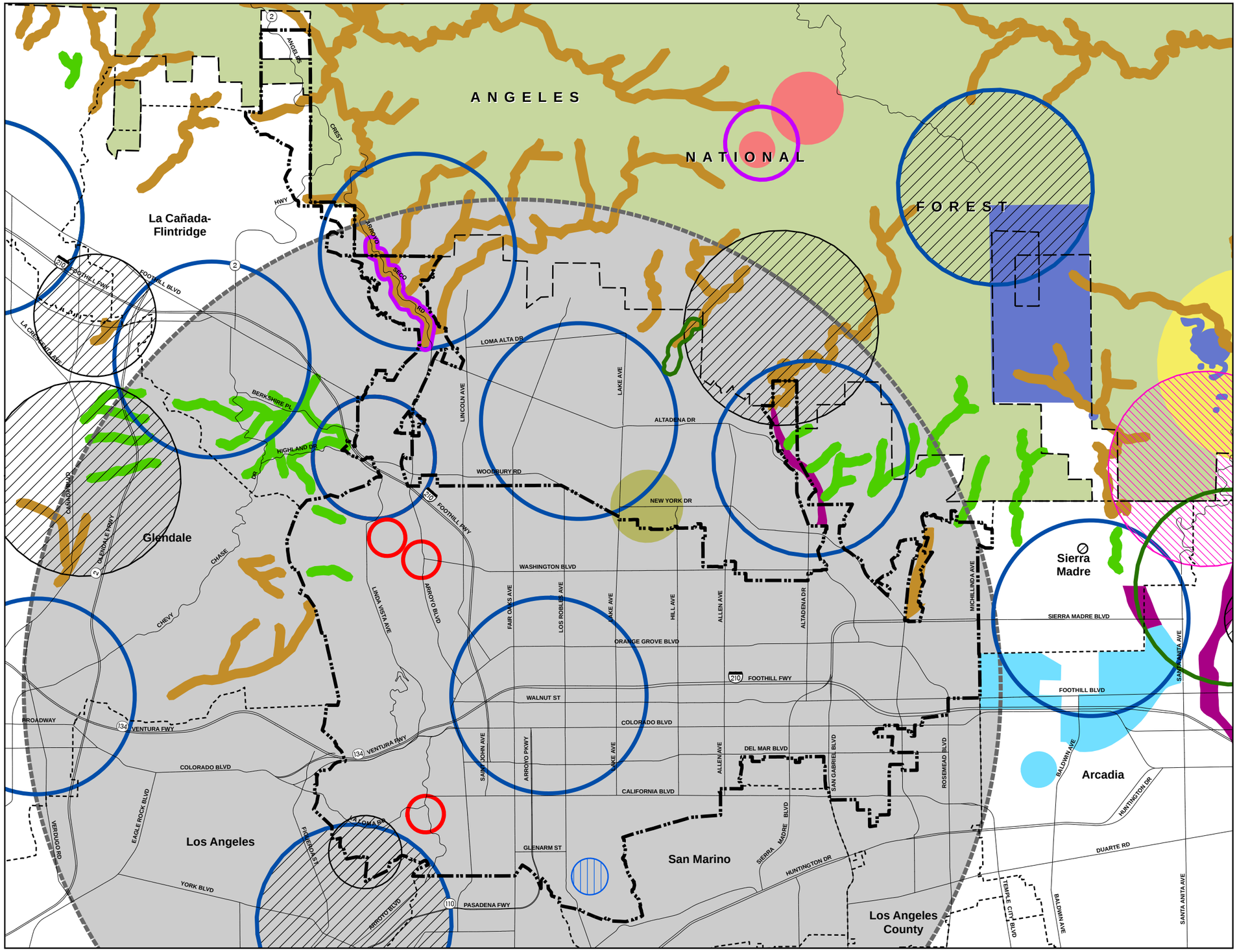


PLANT SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Angeles National Forest

Plant Species

- Orcutt's Linanthus
- Nevin's Barberry **
- Mesa Horkelia
- Slender-Horned Spineflower **
- Parry's Spineflower
- Plummer's Mariposa Lily
- Robinson's Pepper-Grass
- Los Angeles Sunflower
- Parish's gooseberry
- San Gabriel Bedstraw
- San Gabriel Linanthus
- Sonoran Maiden Fern
- Southern Tarplant

Plant Communities

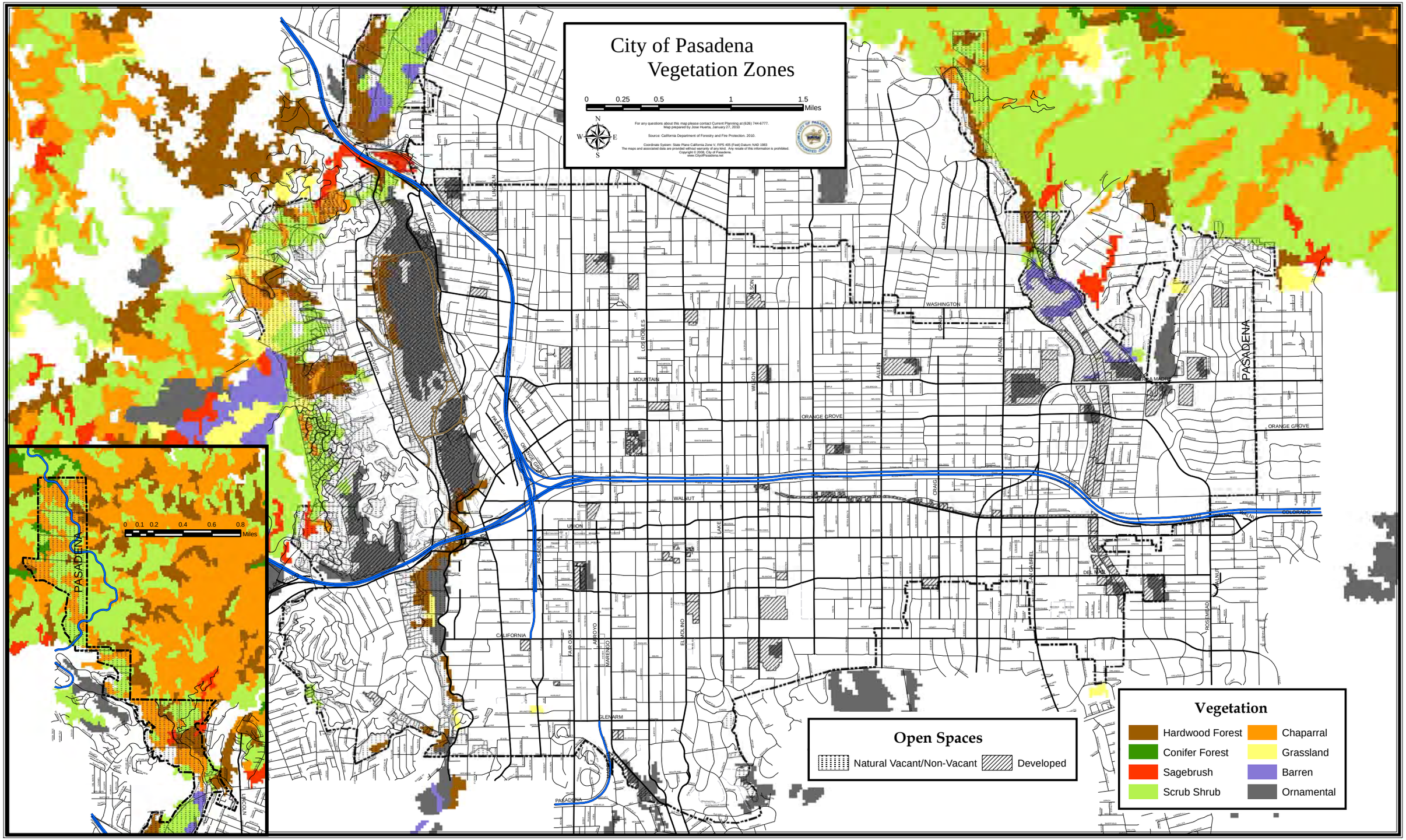
- Open Engelmann Oak Woodland
- Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

** Protected under the Federal Endangered Speices Act, and under the State of California.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Services, 1995; California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Database, May 8, 2003.

Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles


City of Pasadena
Vegetation Zones
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Miles
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W
E
S
For any questions about this map please contact Current Planning at (626) 744-6777.
Map prepared by Jose Huerta, January 27, 2010
Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2010.
Coordinate System: State Plane California Zone V, FIPS 405 (Feet) Datum: NAD 1983
The maps and associated data are provided without warranty of any kind. Any resale of this information is prohibited.
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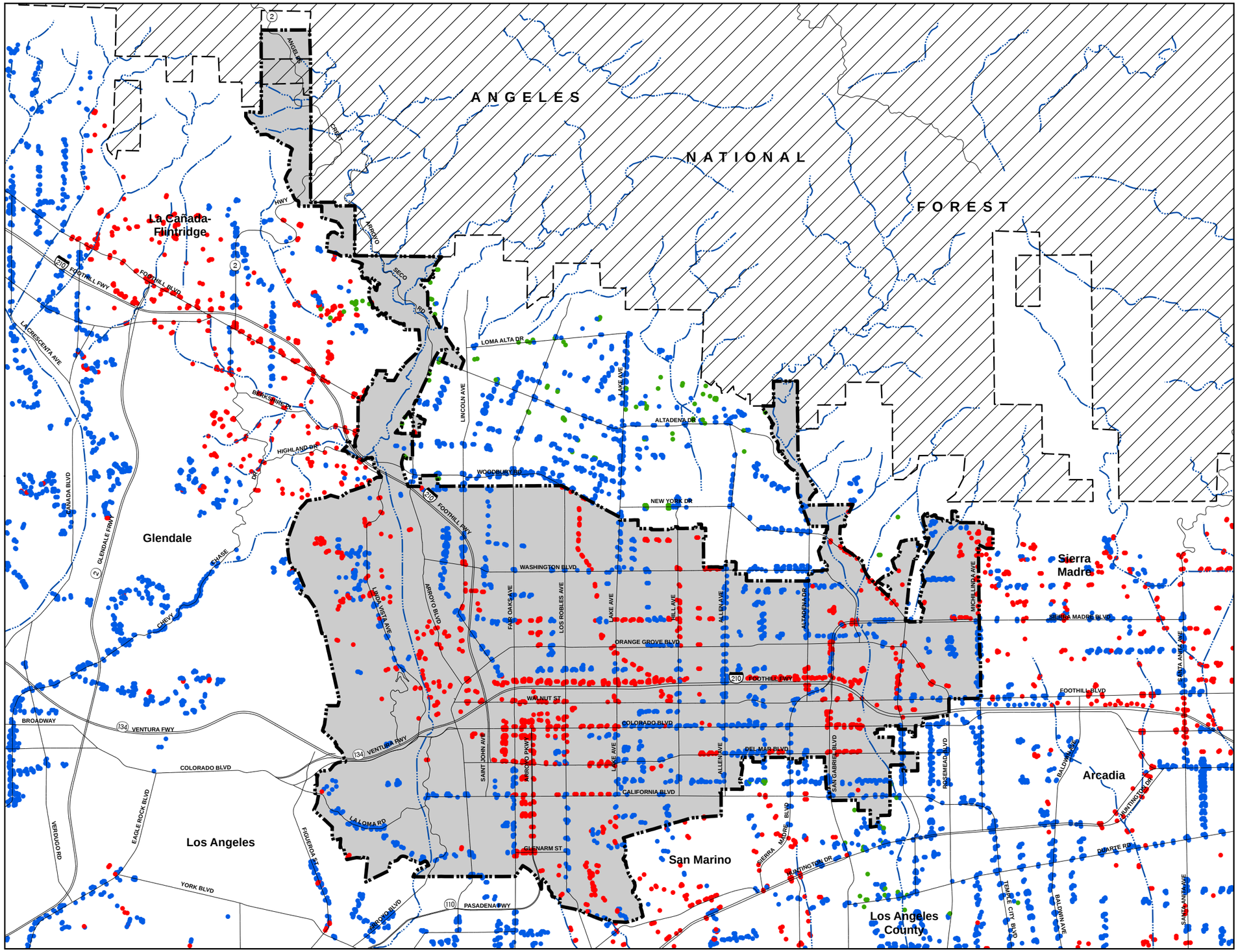
www.CityofPasadena.net
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
Miles
PASADENA
Open Spaces
Natural Vacant/Non-Vacant
Developed
Vegetation
Hardwood Forest
Conifer Forest
Sagebrush
Scrub Shrub
Chaparral
Grassland
Barren
Ornamental
WASHINGTON
ORANGE GROVE
WALNUT
CALIFORNIA
GLENARM
COLORADO
MOUNTAIN
UNION
LAKE
CRAIG
WILSON
ALLEN
LOS ROBLES
ARROYO
FAIR OAKS
MARENGO
EL MOLINO
SAN GABRIEL
ROSEMEAD
ALTADENA
SIERRA MADRE
DEL MAR



Catch Basins

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Water Features
- Angeles National Forest

Catch Basin Owners

- City Jurisdiction
- Los Angeles County Flood Control District
- RMD

Definition:
Catch basins are storm sewer inlets that filter out debris such as leaves and litter. They are typically located next to street curbs or within the rear yards of residential areas.

Source: Los Aangeles County, Department of Public Works - Construction Division, 2008.

Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

Miles
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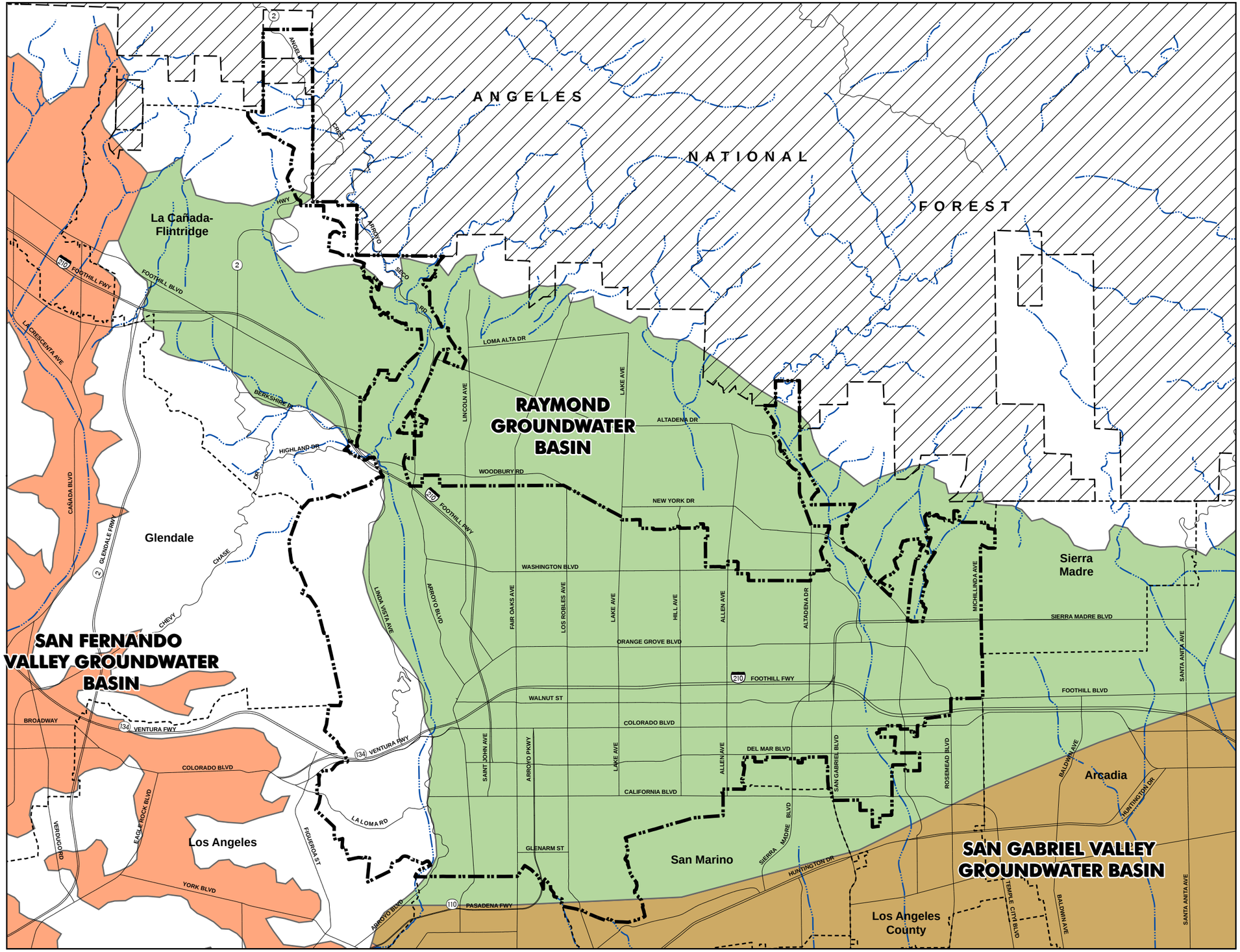

GROUNDWATER BASINS

LEGEND

- Raymond Groundwater Basin
- San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin
- San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin
- Angeles National Forest
- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Water Features

Definition:
A groundwater basin is defined as an area underlain by permeable materials capable of furnishing a significant supply of groundwater to wells or storing a significant amount of water. A groundwater basin is three-dimensional and includes both the surface extent and all of the subsurface fresh water yielding material. However, available data only permits two-dimensional delineation of groundwater basins. The current groundwater basin map depicts a surface expression of groundwater basin boundaries and it should not be construed to imply that these boundaries extend downward in a third dimension.

Source: California Department of Water Resources, 2003.
Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

Miles
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Vegetation Descriptions
South Coast and Montane Ecological Province - Zone 7

http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/rsl/projects/mapping/scoast-veg-descript.shtml

LAND USE AND NON-VEGETATED CLASSES

BARREN

Landscapes generally devoid of vegetation as seen from a high-altitude image source such as aerial photography, are labeled as Barren. This category includes mappable landscape units in which surface lithology is dominant, such as exposed bedrock, cliffs, interior sandy or gypsum areas, and the like. It does not include areas considered as modified or developed, as in urban areas but may include quarries and mine sites.

URBAN OR DEVELOPED

This category applies to landscapes that are dominated by urban structures, residential units, or other developed land use elements such as highways, city parks, cemeteries and the like. In those cases in which the managed landscapes may have a considerable vegetation component, other land use categories may be more appropriate, such as Ornamental Conifer and Hardwood mixtures within city parks.

SHRUBS, SUBSHRUBS AND CHAPARRAL

CEANOTHUS CHAPARRAL ALLIANCE

Southern California chaparral is occasionally dominated in small areas by species of Ceanothus in contrast to the more extensively occurring mixed genera chaparrals. The Ceanothus Chaparral Alliance has been mapped extensively at low to mid elevations. This Alliance is identified by any of the following dominant or combinations of species: Hoaryleaf Ceanothus (Ceanothus crassifolius) and Wedgeleaf Ceanothus (Ceanothus cuneatus) in the western portions of the Transverse Ranges (Ventura and Los Angeles Counties), northern Peninsular Ranges and Santa Ana Mtns. of San Diego and Riverside Counties; Cupleaf Ceanothus (Ceanothus greggii var. perplexans) in the eastern Transverse Ranges (San Bernardino County) and Peninsular Ranges of San Diego and Riverside Counties; Chaparral Whitethorn (Ceanothus leucodermis) forming dense post-fire stands in many areas, and Greenbark Ceanothus (Ceanothus spinosus). Other species in this Alliance include Hairy Ceanothus (Ceanothus oliganthus) in the western Transverse Ranges and Santa Ana Mountains, Woolyleaf Ceanothus (Ceanothus tomentosus) in the Santa Ana Mountains and Peninsular Ranges, and Bigpod Ceanothus

(Ceanothus megacarpus) nearer the coast in the western Transverse Ranges. Sites range from mesic and coastal (Bigpod Ceanothus) to xeric (Cupleaf Ceanothus) with elevations ranging from near sea level in the Coast Section to about 6000 ft (1828 m) in the Mountains Section. Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum) occurs throughout this area and is commonly associated with these species.

LOWER MONTANE MIXED CHAPARRAL ALLIANCE

This mixed shrub Alliance occurs extensively on cismontane low to moderate elevation slopes in southern California. The species mixture is highly variable and includes any combination of non-dominant Wedgeleaf (Ceanothus cuneatus), Cupleaf (Ceanothus greggii perplexans), Hoaryleaf (Ceanothus crassifolius) or Hairy Ceanothus (Ceanothus oliganthus); non-dominant Scrub Oak (Quercus berberidifolia), Bigberry (Arctostaphylos glauca), Eastwood (Arctostaphylos glandulosa) or other species of Manzanita (Arctostaphylos spp.), Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), Chaparral Yucca (Yucca whipplei), Silktassels (Garrya spp.), Chaparral Whitethorn (Ceanothus leucodermis), Sugar Bush (Rhus ovata), shrub Interior and Canyon Live Oaks (Quercus wislizenii, Quercus chrysolepis), Hollyleaf Redberry (Rhamnus ilicifolia) and Hollyleaf Cherry (Prunus ilicifolia). Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum) is usually abundant but not dominant in this Alliance. In the Coast Section, it has been mapped at elevations from sea level to 4800 ft (1462 m), and at higher elevations in the Mountains Section but is usually found lower than the Montane Mixed Chaparral Alliance and above the Southern Mixed Chaparral Alliance in San Diego and Riverside Counties. Slope aspects and gradients are variable in this Alliance.

SCRUB OAK ALLIANCE

Scrub Oak (Quercus berberidifolia) or other species of shrubby oaks may become dominant on north-facing and often steep, mesic slopes at low to moderately high elevations in southern California. The Scrub Oak Alliance has been mapped extensively in the Mountains Section, and less frequently in the Coast Section at elevations as low as near sea level and as high as about 8800 ft (2682 m). Any combination of Scrub Oak, Tucker or Muller Shrub Oak (Quercus john-tuckeri, Quercus cornelius-mulleri), Shrub Interior Live Oak (Quercus wislizenii var. frutescens) and Shrub Canyon Live Oak (Quercus chrysolepis var nana) may be present in this Alliance. Common chaparral associates are the shrubs Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus betuloides), Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), and species of Ceanothus and Manzanita (Arctostaphylos spp.). In drier areas closer to the distribution of Tucker and Muller Oak, Redshank (Adenostoma sparsifolium), California Juniper (Juniperus californica), Singleleaf Pinyon Pine (Pinus monophylla), and Joshua Tree (Yucca brevifolia) may associate with species of this Alliance. Vines such as Poison Oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), Cucumber Vine (Marah macrocarpus) and Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.) also are common in this Alliance.

BACCHARIS (RIPARIAN) ALLIANCE

This riparian or dry wash Alliance is dominated by any species of Baccharis occupying wet habitats, including the most common, Mulefat (Baccharis salicifolia), Desert Baccharis (Baccharis sergiloides), Shortleaf Baccharis (Baccharis brachyphylla), Marsh Baccharis (Baccharis douglasii), Broom Baccharis (Baccharis sarothroides) and Emory Baccharis (Baccharis emoryi). Tree willows (Salix spp.), California Sycamore (Platanus racemosa), Fremont Cottonwood (Populus fremontii) and Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) are some associated hardwoods in this Alliance. It has been mapped below 2000 ft (610 m) or so in the Coast Section and within the elevation range 200 - 4400 ft (60 - 1340 m) in the Mountains Section on low gradient slopes.

ALLUVIAL FAN SAGE SCRUB ALLIANCE

Alluvial fans in xeric, interior areas of the Montane Section close to developed areas may contain a mixture of species, of which Scalebroom (Lepidospartum squamatum), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), White Sage (Salvia apiana), and Encelia spp., may be prominent. Since the history of gound disturbance is a factor in the species composition of this Alliance, other species may also occur, including Opuntia spp., Chaparral Yucca (Yucca whipplei), Rhus spp. and California Juniper (Juniperus californica). This Alliance has been mapped as patchy areas of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties at elevations 600 - 3600 ft (182 - 1096 m) on low-gradient slopes. It merges with the California Buckwheat and California Sagebrush Alliances.

SUMAC SCRUB ALLIANCE

This Alliance is dominated by species of Rhus or Malosma. Associated hardwoods include Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) and California Walnut (Juglans californica). Other shrubs often found in this Alliance are California Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), Bush Monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus), Poison Oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), and Black Sage (Salvia mellifera). In the Coast Section, it mainly occurs as an Alliance below about 2800 ft (852 m) on moderate to steep slopes. Laurel Sumac (Malosma laurina) and Lemonadeberry (Rhus integrifolia) are important components in this region. The occurrence of the Sumac Scrub Alliance in the Mountains Section is more often on steep slopes below about 4000 ft (1220m). Sugarbush (Rhus ovata) is more commonly represented as a dominent shrub there. Skunkbush (Rhus trilobata) may be present, but rarely becomes an important component of the Alliance.

MIXED SOFT SCRUB CHAPARRAL ALLIANCE

Ground disturbances such as fire and urban development often initiate the development of this short-lived shrub Alliance. This Alliance is a mixture of subshrubs, forbs and woody shrubs, having a woody shrub component comprising more than one-quarter and less than half of the total shrub canopy cover. It has been mapped in areas transitional between the California Sagebrush and Lower Montane Mixed Chaparral Alliances. These sites are typically at elevations below 2000 ft (610 m) on moderately steep slopes in the

Coast Section and below about 4800 ft (1462 m) in the Mountains Section on steep slopes there. Indicator species include California Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), White Sage (Salvia apiana), Deerweed (Lotus scoparius), Coyote Brush (Baccharis pilularis), California Encelia (Encelia californica), Bush Monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus), Bush Poppy (Dendromecon rigida), Yerba Santa (Eriodictyon spp.) and Goldenbush (Ericameria spp.). In addition, Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), species of Ceanothus, scrub Interior and Canyon Live Oaks (Quercus wislizenii var. frutescens, Quercus chrysolepis var. nana) may become minor components of this Alliance.

CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH ALLIANCE

This Alliance occurs in several habitats, including coastal environments such as the dunes south of Point Conception and coastal slopes of the Coastal Section. It also is found in more interior low-elevation locations below the Lower Montane Mixed Conifer Alliance and in local pockets of disturbed or dry sites, typically at elevations below about 4600 ft (1402 m) in the Mountains and Coastal Sections. The Alliance usually has a prominent California Sagebrush (Artemisia californica) component along with a varying mixture of other shrubs, subshrubs and perennials. These associates include Black or Purple Sage (Salvia mellifera, Salvia leucophylla), Laurel Sumac (Malosma laurina), Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), Coyote Brush (Baccharis pilularis), California Encelia (Encelia californica), minor amounts of Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), Deerweed (Lotus scoparius) and grasses. These species produce a vegetative cover which rapidly invades disturbed areas.

CONIFER FOREST / WOODLAND

BIGCONE DOUGLAS-FIR ALLIANCE

Bigcone Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga macrocarpa) stands are found in the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges from the Mt. Pinos region south. It occurs in pure or mixed stands at lower elevations, generally in the range 1400 - 4600 ft (426 - 1402 m) in the Coast Section, and somewhat higher 1400 - 6800 ft (426 - 2072 m) in the Mountains Section. On protected, mesic canyon slopes, Bigcone Douglas Fir may become locally dominant with Canyon Live Oak (Quercus chrysolepis) as an associate at elevations as low as 1000 ft (305 m) or less up to about 8000 ft (2438 m) or more, but it is not dominant at the highest elevations. Sites in this Alliance are usually steep and north-facing, especially in the Coast Section. In the Coast Section, where it occasionally occurs in the Santa Ynez Valleys and Hills, Santa Ynez - Sulphur Mountains and Simi Valley - Santa Susana Mountains Subsections, understory species in mixed stands commonly are Canyon and Coast Live Oaks (Quercus agrifolia). Associated hardwoods of Bigcone Douglas-fir stands in the Mountains Section include Canyon Live Oak more frequently than Coast Live, Interior Live (Quercus wislizenii), and Black (Quercus kelloggii) Oaks. White Alder (Alnus rhombifolia) may occasionally be associated as an understory species in this Section as well. Shrub associates include species of Ceanothus and Manzanita

(Arctostaphylos spp.), Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), and shrub forms of the Live Oaks.

HERBACEOUS

ANNUAL GRASS - FORB ALLIANCE

Low to mid-montane areas of southern California may develop extensive or restricted areas of dry grasslands in otherwise well-vegetated shrub or coniferous regions. Conditions that restrict the the growth and maintenance of species of the surrounding vegetation include the occurrence of pockets of fine-textured (clayey) soils, a frequent fire regime, and ground-disturbing activities such as grazing, crop agriculture and mining. Many exotic grasses are characteristic of this type, including species of wild oats (Avena spp.), various Bromes (Bromus spp.), Foxtail Fescue (Vulpia myuros), and Kentucky Bluegrass (Poa pratensis). This Alliance also includes perennial grasses that develop on coarse, well-drained soils occuring within sunny openings of Jeffrey and Ponderosa Pine (Pinus jeffreyi, Pinus ponderosa) savannas. In addition to species mentioned above, the Alliance may also include more natives such as some Sedges (Carex spp.), Melic Grass (Melica spp.) and Checker Bloom (Sidalcea malvaeflora). This type has been mapped typically on sites up to 3200 ft (974 m) in the Coast Section and up to about 5600 ft (1706 m) in the Mountains Section.

NON-NATIVE VEGETATION

NON-NATIVE / ORNAMENTAL GRASS ALLIANCE
Ornamental or non-native grass species define this Alliance. Other non-native conifers, hardwoods and shrubs may be asssociated as minor elements. Mapped areas of this Alliance are usually in developed areas, including urban and residential landscapes, parks, recreational areas, highways, cemetaries, etc.

NON-NATIVE / ORNAMENTAL CONIFER / HARDWOOD ALLIANCE

A mixture of ornamental or non-native conifer and hardwood species comprise the dominant species of this Alliance. Small amounts of non-native pure stands of hardwood, conifer, shrubs and grasses may be also associated with this Alliance. Mapped areas of this Alliance are usually in developed areas, including urban and residential landscapes, parks, recreational areas, highways, cemeteries, etc.

HARDWOOD FOREST / WOODLAND

COAST LIVE OAK ALLIANCE

Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) is abundant in southern and central California in coastal valleys and lower slopes of montane areas. It has been mapped throughout the Transverse, Peninsular and South Coast Ranges at elevations from as near sea level in the Coast Section to over 5000 ft (1524 m) in the Mountains Section. Stands may form open

savanna-like grasslands in interior sites or dense forests near the coast depending on site conditions such as climate, lithology and slope angle. Elevations of this hardwood are generally below 4000 ft (1220 m) in the Coast Section, with a tendency for sites to occupy north-facing slopes in that Section. Coast Live Oak stands intergrade with Ceanothus dominated chaparral in the Santa Ynez Mountains of Santa Barbara County; with species in the California Sagebrush and Lower Montane Mixed Chaparral Alliances such as California Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), Sages (Salvia spp.), California Buckwheat (Erigonum fasciculatum), Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), species of Rhus or Malosma, etc. in the southern portions of the San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles County; and with dry grasslands, Engelmann Oak (Quercus engelmannii) and Lower Montane Mixed Chaparral species in the southern Peninsular Ranges of San Diego County. Canyon Live Oak (Quercus chrysolepis) is often present and abundant in this Alliance.

CANYON LIVE OAK ALLIANCE

Canyon Live Oak (Quercus chrysolepis) forms extensive pure stands throughout southern California as a tree and shrubby species on steep, north-facing, and often rocky canyon slopes. This Alliance has been mapped predominantly within the range 1000 - 3800 ft (305 - 1160 m) in the Coast Section and mainly in the range 1600 - 7400 ft (488 - 2256 m) in the Mountains Section. The geographic distribution is also wide-ranging, enabling its association with Bigcone Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga macrocarpa) in canyon bottoms and with Coulter Pine (Pinus coulteri) on gentle slopes and more xeric sites in this area. Other conifer associates include Knobcone Pine (Pinus attenuata), White Fir (Abies concolor), Sugar Pine (Pinus lambertiana), Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens) and Singleleaf Pinyon Pine (Pinus monophylla). In sheltered slopes and in mesic ravines closer to the coast, its hardwood associates include Madrone (Arbutus menziesii) and California Bay (Umbellularia californica), especially in Santa Barbara County. This oak often associates with Coast Live (Quercus agrifolia) and Blue (Quercus douglasii) Oaks, with tree and shrub forms of Interior Live Oak (Quercus wislizenii), especially in the Transverse Ranges, and with Black Oak (Quercus kelloggii) in the Peninsular Ranges. Deerbrush (Ceanothus integerrimus), Chaparral Whitethorn (Ceanothus leucodermis), Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus betuloides), Poison Oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) and Manzanitas (Arctostaphylos spp.) are common chaparral shrub associates.

WILLOW ALLIANCE

The Willow Alliance is defined by the dominance of any single or combination of species of Willow (Salix spp.). It has been mapped along streambanks below 1400 ft (426 m) in the Coast Section and mainly below about 3600 ft (1096 m) in the Mountains Section. Slopes are low-gradient. Associates may include riparian species such as Fremont Cottonwood (Populus fremontii) and California Sycamore (Platanus racemosa) and a variety of perennial and annual forbs. Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) is also commonly associated with this Alliance.

CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE ALLIANCE

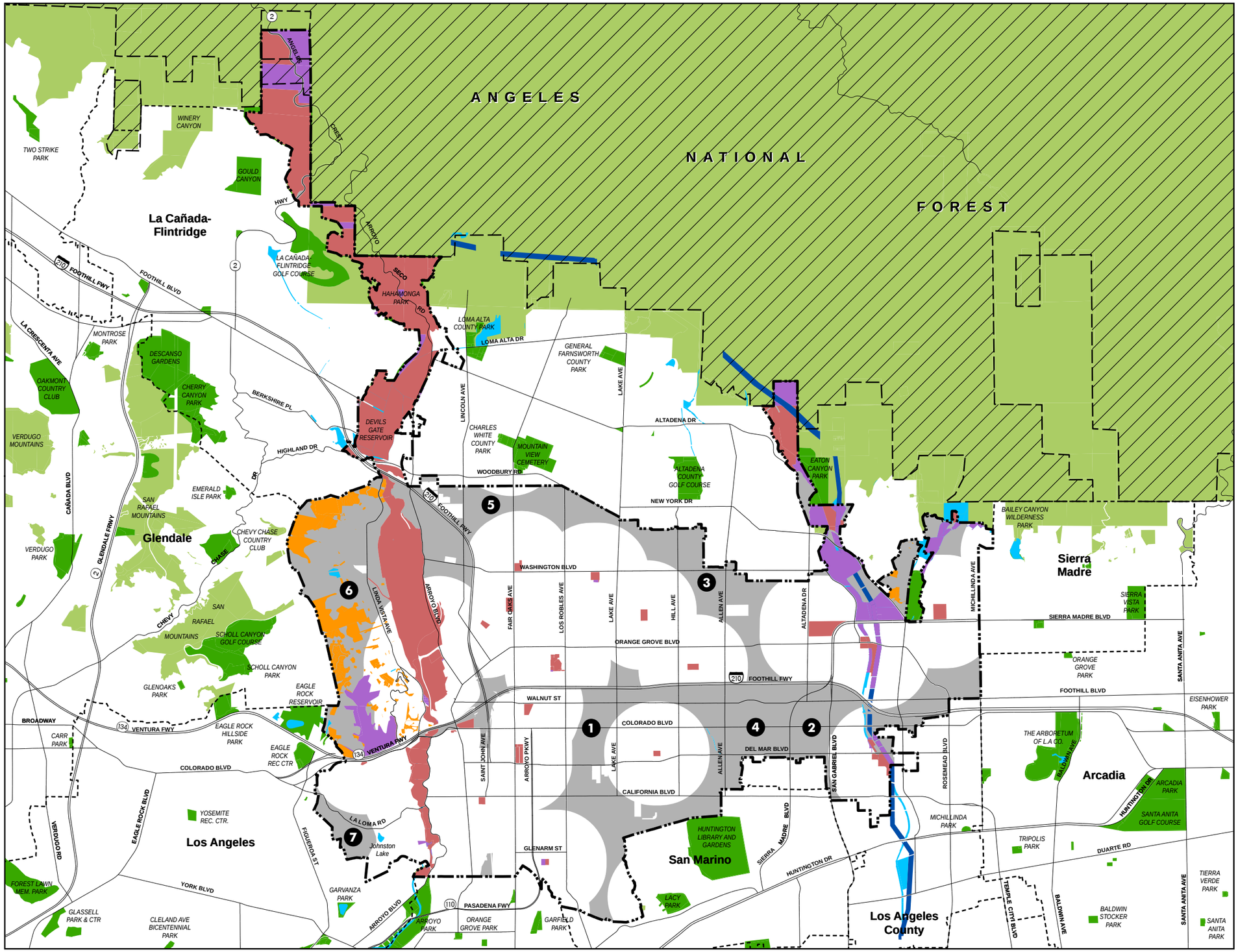
Riparian areas dominated by California Sycamore (Platanus racemosa) occasionally were mapped in southern California. The California Sycamore Alliance is more abundant in the Coast Section, where it has been mapped below 2600 ft (792 m) on low-gradient slopes. It has been mapped sparsely in the Mountains Section at elevations up to about 4800 ft (1462 m). Common associates include Fremont Cottonwood (Populus fremontii), Willows (Salix spp.), White Alder (Alnus rhombifolia) and Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia).

CALIFORNIA WALNUT ALLIANCE

California Walnut (Juglans californica), a species endemic to the state, historically occurs in a restricted range of southern California at elevations from 500 - 2500 ft (152 - 762 m). It has been planted widely up to about 3600 ft (1096 m) in this area. Walnuts are usually widely spaced and have various associates, including Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia), California Bay (Umbellularia californica), Foothill Ash (Fraxinus dipetala), Mexican Elderberry (Sambucus mexicana), Sugar Bush (Rhus ovata) and Skunkbush (Rhus trilobata). Sites are usually mesic to moist such as north slopes, creek beds, seeps, canyon bottoms and alluvial terraces with deep soils. This species has been mapped abundantly in Riverside County (Mountains Section) and in northern counties of the Coast Section, and more sparsely elsewhere. Slopes are often north-facing and usually with moderate to high gradients.

EUCALYPTUS ALLIANCE

Species of Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus, Eucalyptus polyanthemos, and Eucalyptus tereticornis) have been planted and now occur in dense, pure stands at lower elevations, below 1600 ft (488 m) in the Coast Section and below 2600 ft (792 m) in the Mountains Section of southern California. These stands are widely scattered and are seldom extensive in nature, having been initially established through cultivation. Naturalization has occurred in disturbed areas, augmented by the ability of this genus to resprout after disturbance. Some of these Eucalyptus plantations are included within the Non-Native Alliance groups (Non-Native Ornamental Hardwood Alliance, etc.).



PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Adjacent City Boundary
- Major Roads
- Angeles National Forest

Public Facilities

- Flood Control Areas
- Southern California Edison Easement

Open Space Outside Pasadena

- Improved Open Space
- Unimproved Open Space

Open Space in Pasadena

- Open Space - City-Owned
- Open Space - Non City-Owned
- Private Land with Open Space Potential

Park Service Area Analysis

Green Space Gap Areas

Created as part of the 2007 Green Space, Recreation, and Parks Master Plan, shows areas underserved by an existing neighborhood recreation facility within the established 1/2 mile service radius.

1. A north-south corridor between the 210 Freeway and California Blvd. generally around El Molino Ave.
2. Area north of Del Mar Blvd. around Sierra Madre Blvd.
3. Area around John Marshall Junior High School.
4. Area around Pasadena City College.
5. Area around John Muir High School.
6. Area near Linda Vista Ave and Lida St.
7. Area in the San Rafael hills near La Loma Rd and Avenue 64.

Source: City of Pasdena Sensitives Lands Inventory, 2003; U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Services, 1995; and Protected areas data from California Protected Areas Database (www.calands.org), March 8, 2008.
Revised: Hogle-Ireland, September 19, 2008.

N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

City of Pasadena
Open Spaces

- Natural / Vacant
- Developed
- Natural / Non-Vacant
- Wetlands

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

N W E S

For any questions about this map please contact Current Planning at (626) 744-6777
Map prepared by Jose Huerta, January 27, 2010

Coordinate System: State Plane California Zone V, FIPS 405 (Feet) Datum: NAD 1983
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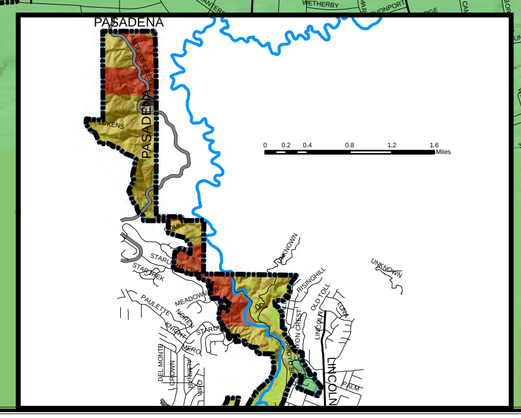
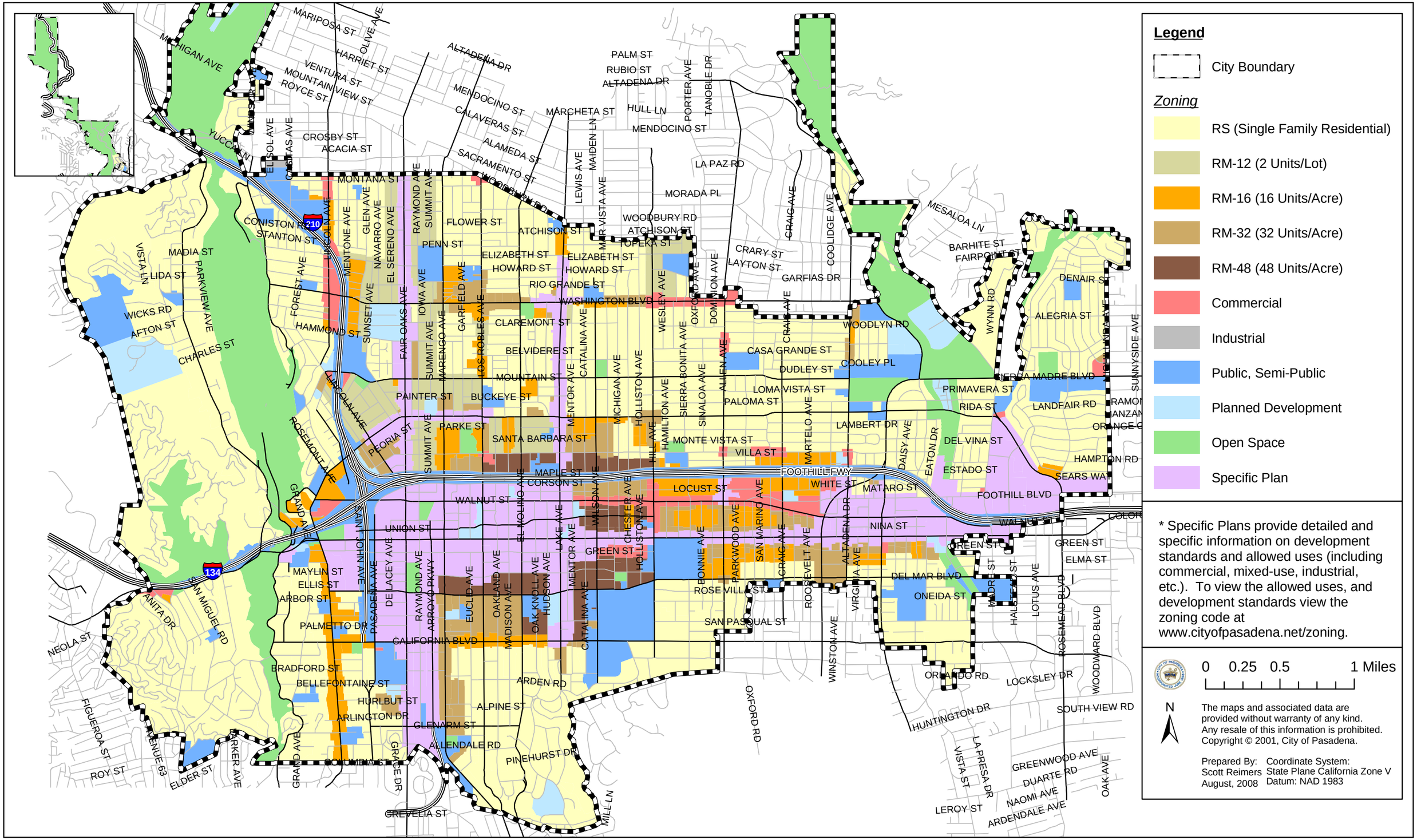
CITY OF PASADENA INCORPORATED JUNE 1886



CITY OF PASADENA: SUMMARIZED ZONING MAP