


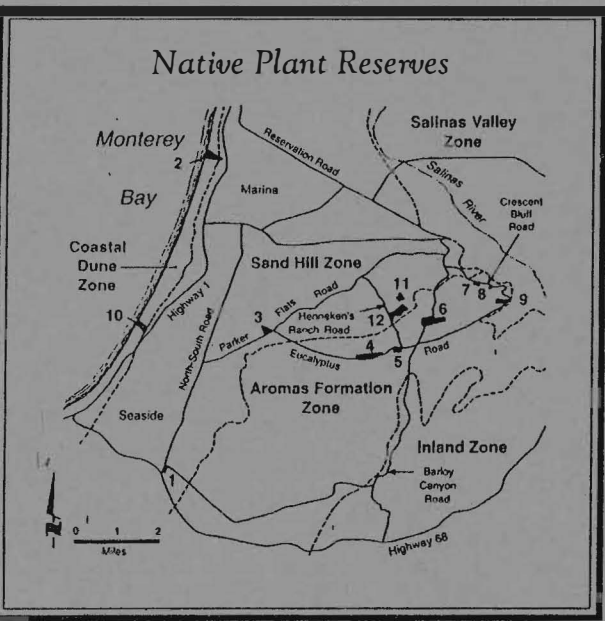
Recognizing that large portions of unique and threatened biological resources exist at Fort Ord, the U.S. Army designated 12 sites as native plant reserves. The original plan to establish plant reserves at Fort Ord was conceived in 1967 as a joint effort between the Army and the California Native Plant Society. Plant reserves were informally established soon after. In 1992, the boundaries of 12 reserves were officially marked, and the Army agreed to protect and maintain them while Fort Ord was under Army ownership.

The reserves protect rare habitats, such as coastal dunes, maritime chaparral, native grassland, and vernal pools. These habitats support numerous species of rare plants and animals. Interpretive signs at each reserve describe unique features of the reserve's habitats, ecological conditions, and rare species.

 This informational brochure was prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

# Fort Ord Native Plant Reserves

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# Some rare plants and animals of the Fort Ord Native Plant Reserves\*



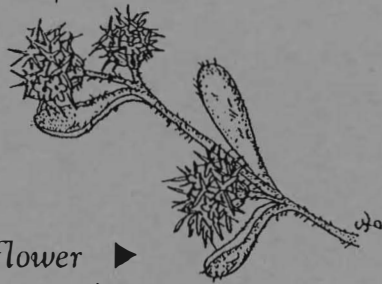
◀ **Sand Gilia**  
*(Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria)*  
 This small annual flower of the phlox family inhabits sandy openings within coastal dune areas and maritime chaparral. The time to observe sand gilia is April to May, when the plant is in full bloom. It can be found at Reserve 2.



◀ **Sandmat Manzanita**  
*(Arctostaphylos pumila)*  
 Sandmat manzanita is a low-growing evergreen shrub found in maritime chaparral. It establishes in open, sandy areas. Sandmat manzanita can be found at Reserves 1 and 3.



◀ **Toro Manzanita**  
*(Arctostaphylos montereyensis)*  
 Toro manzanita is the dominant shrub in some areas of maritime chaparral. It has bright green leaves and sticky, red young branches. Toro manzanita can be found at Reserves 6 and 8.

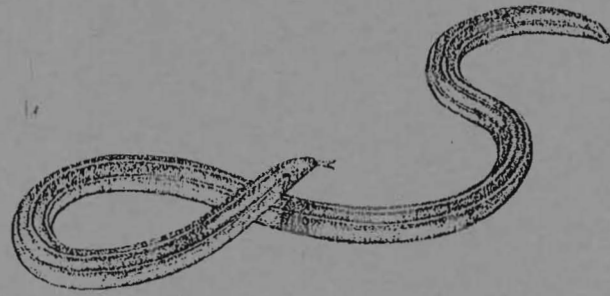


▶ **Monterey Spineflower**  
*(Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens)*  
 Monterey spineflower is a small, prostrate annual plant. During April and May, you can see the dense, spiny clusters of this rare plant's minute, white to pink flowers. Open sandy areas within coastal dune and maritime chaparral communities provide typical habitat. Monterey spineflower can be found at Reserve 3.

▶ **Eastwood's Goldenfleece**  
*(Ericameria fasciculata)*  
 Scattered among the dark green shrubs in the maritime chaparral are bright green, thread-leaved shrubs with yellow, daisylike flowers called Eastwood's goldenfleece. Eastwood's goldenfleece can be found at Reserves 1 and 3.



▶ **Western Snowy Plover**  
*(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)*  
 The western snowy plover is a rare bird that builds nests on the beach between the bluffs and the high tideline. Its white body, tan wings, and dark bill and legs distinguish it from other birds. Western snowy plover can be found at Reserve 2.



◀ **Black Legless Lizard**  
*(Anniella pulchra nigra)*  
 The black legless lizard is found only along the coast from Marina State Beach to just south of Carmel. It may look like a little snake, but it is actually a lizard that has evolved a legless condition probably as an adaptation to subterranean life. It typically inhabits areas with loose sandy soils, moderate moisture, shade, and an abundance of insect prey. Black legless lizard can be found at Reserve 10.



◀ **Smith's Blue Butterfly**  
*(Euphilotes enoptes smithii)*  
 Smith's blue butterfly depends on two species of native coastal dune plants for survival: **seacliff buckwheat** and **coast buckwheat**. Smith's blue butterfly can be found at Reserve 10.

\* Please do not disturb any of the animals and plants depicted on this brochure.