Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum - Salt marsh bird's-beak

Occurrence ID	IMA?	MU	Occurrence Name	Preserve	Land Owner	Land Manager	Max Pop Size	Year of Max Pop	Most Recent Pop Size	Year of Recent Pop Size	Threats	Source
Large Occurrences (≥1,000 plants since 2000)												
COMAM3_1TIES002	Yes	1	Tijuana Estuary Area - Between mouth of Tijuana River and Coronado Ave, Imperial Beach #1	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			1,100	2016	In 2016, nonnative forbs were observed in <50% of the mapped extent. Dumping and trash were observed throughout the occurrence while a hiking trail and trampling were within 10-25% of the mapped population. Thee were some signs of soil compaction within the population and paved roads adjacent to it. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016; MOM; USFWS 2009; Parsons and Zedler 1997, Hlenurum and Parsons 1997
COMAM3_1SWMA005	Yes	1	Sweetwater Marsh - West Side of I-5	San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	14,000	1995	201	2016	In 2016, nonnative forbs occurred in 25-50% of mapped extent while nonnative grasses were in 10-25%. Encampment, trampling and soil compaction were observed throughout the mapped extent, and dumping/trash and altered hydrology occurred in 25-50% of the population. Irrigation was present in 50% of the sampling area. There were unauthorized trails with signs of use by hikers, bikers and dog walkers. Other potential threats include climate change (rising sea level and drought), altered hydrological and sediment dynamics and loss of genetic diversity	Rare Plant 2016; MOM; USFWS 2009; CNDDB 2013
COMAM3_1SWMA006	Yes	1	Sweetwater Marsh - West Side of I-5 & South of Sweetwater River	San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	12,000	2001	293	2016	In 2016, nonnative forbs and grasses covered <10% of mapped extent, while dumping/trash was prevalent throughout the occurrence. There were trails used by hikers and bikers. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016; MOM; USFWS 2009; CNDDB 2013

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Occurrence ID	IMA?	MU	Occurrence Name	Preserve	Land Owner	Land Manager	Max Pop Size	Year of Max Pop	Most Recent Pop Size	Year of Recent Pop Size	Threats	Source
COMAM3_1DOBE007	Yes	1	Dog Beach	Flood Control Channel Southern Wildlife Preserve	City of San Diego	City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department			17,793	2015	Nonnative forbs, altered hydrology, human use. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2014, 2015
COMAM3_1TIES010	Yes	1	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Area #2	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			1,200	2016	Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016
COMAM3_1TIES011	Yes	1	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Area #3	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			3,000	2016	Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016
Small Occurrences (<1,000 plants since 2000)												
COMAM3_1TIES003	Yes	1	Tijuana Estuary Area - Near the Mouth of the Tijuana River and the North Part of Border Field State Park	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			0	2016	In 2016, nonnative forbs (iceplant spp) were observed throughout the historic mapped extent. There were some signs of dumping/trash. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016; MOM; USFWS 2009; CNDDB 2013
COMAM3_1SDBA004	Yes	1	San Diego Bay, Naval Radar Receiving Facility	San Diego Bay, Naval Radar Receiving Facility, Naval Base Coronado	US Navy	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			0	2016	In 2016, nonnative forbs encompassed <10% of historic extent, dumping/trasj om 10-25% of area. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016; MOM; USFWS 2009

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Occurrence ID	IMA?	MU	Occurrence Name	Preserve	Land Owner	Land Manager	Max Pop Size	Year of Max Pop	Most Recent Pop Size	Year of Recent Pop Size	Threats	Source
COMAM3_1IMBE008	Yes	1	Camp Surf		US Navy	US Navy			200	2016	Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016
COMAM3_1TISO009	Yes	1	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Area #1	Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			1,000	2016	Low level of nonnative forbs, dumping/trash. Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	Rare Plant 2016
Unknown Size Occurrences												
COMAM3_1TIES001	Yes	1	Tijuana Estuary Area - At Boundary Monument #258	Border Field State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	California Department of Parks and Recreation					Climate change is likely to affect salt marsh bird's-beak through sea level rise and loss of habitat for the plant and for pollinator communities. Low rainfall combined with high salinity affects germination and growth of this species.	MOM; USFWS 2009; CNDDB 2013