

channel, instream habitat structures, and replanting of native vegetation. See Appendix C for a more detailed description of the restoration concept and plan drawings.

Recreation, Access, and Transportation. The proposed paved trail in Reach 2 would connect via Burbank Avenue to the existing paved access road/trail on the west side of Burbank Avenue 400 feet south of the creek. An existing trail bridge (#86) crosses Roseland Creek to the Water Agency's unpaved access road/trail on the north/right bank. The access road/trail on this side of the creek is paved in sections adjacent to development and is proposed to be paved for the entire reach. A trail bridge (#80) is proposed to cross the creek at the east end of Giffen Avenue. An undercrossing (#160) is proposed for the planned extension of Northpoint Parkway. The extension would provide another creek crossing and a connection to Southwest Community Park. The Roseland Creek Restoration Concept Plan includes a potential public plaza and gathering place near the future extension of Trombetta Avenue (#26). More details are available in the Roseland Creek Restoration Concept Plan (Appendix C). There is a Water Agency earthen access road/trail on the east/left bank.

Street crossing treatments are potentially needed at Burbank Avenue (in the unincorporated County) and at Stony Point Road.

Roseland Creek Reach 4: Roseland Creek from Stony Point Road to Ludwig Avenue

Maps: Southern Santa Rosa Map 2

Type: Modified Creek

Length: 8,433 linear feet

Existing Conditions and Recommendations:

Natural Resources. This reach of Roseland Creek is characterized by a grass-lined flood control channel, consisting of long pools and glides, with very few riffles. Some trees and shrubs are present within a narrow riparian zone, but they do not provide shade to the channel. Dominant plant species include cattail, rice cut-grass, Himalayan blackberry, and nutsedge, with some plantings of live oak, valley oak, big leaf maple, and toyon at the top of bank. A few willow and cottonwood have come into the reach naturally. Invasive species present include Himalayan blackberry and pampas grass.

Adjacent parcels include grasslands used by raptors for foraging, with large trees for nesting. This reach is adjacent to several preserves and open space areas. The FEMA preserve, where the protected California Tiger Salamander (CTS) breed in vernal pools, is located on the southeastern bank of the 90 degree bend in this reach of Roseland Creek. These vernal pools also support rare plant species, including Sonoma sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*), and Sebastopol meadowfoam (*Limnanthes vinculans*). The Yuba preserve and its CTS breeding pools are located south of Yuba Drive. Both preserves are managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Across the creek from the FEMA preserve is the City's Fresno Avenue CTS Corridor Preserve, which was built to support the migration of CTS from the upland areas in the west to the ponds at the FEMA preserve. None of these preserves are open to the public.

Habitat restoration is recommended for this reach to allow for channel enlargement to accommodate a meandering low-flow channel, instream habitat structures, and replanting of native vegetation.

Recreation, Access, and Transportation. The creek passes through public parcels. An existing Class 1 paved trail with multiple access points follows the left/south bank of the creek for 3,000 feet downstream from Stony Point Road to the Fresno Avenue CTS Corridor Preserve. There is a future Neighborhood Park planned in this area.

An unpaved access road/trail continues to the end of the reach. A proposed trail bridge (#68) would cross to the right/west bank where the creek turns 90 degrees to the south around the FEMA Preserve parcel. An existing Class 1 paved trail runs along Fresno Avenue from Northpoint Parkway to south of Yeager Drive. This paved trail is proposed to be extended south to Ludwig Avenue. A second trail bridge (#69) is proposed at Yuba Drive to allow a connection west to the proposed trail. The existing access road on the left/east bank could potentially be relocated as part of creek restoration efforts.

The Sonoma County Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan 2010 proposes a Class 1 bike path along the creek from Stony Point Road to Ludwig Ave, which would also continue downstream to Llano Road.

Colgan Creek. Just under half of Colgan Creek's nearly 5,000 acre drainage area lies within Santa Rosa's Urban Growth Boundary. The area includes residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, and undeveloped lands. Colgan Creek is mostly channelized within the urban area. Kawana Springs Creek (also known as Upper Colgan Creek) flows westward from its headwaters in the oak woodlands on Taylor Mountain to Colgan Avenue, where it is joined by the Old Colgan Creek storm drain and continues downstream as Colgan Creek. After passing under Highway 101 the creek flows southwest toward the City's Laguna Treatment Plant before joining with the Laguna de Santa Rosa. In 2002, the City Council adopted the Lower Colgan Creek Restoration Concept Plan (Appendix E) for Reach 3. A second restoration concept plan, covering a portion of Reach 2, was adopted in 2007 for Kawana Springs Creek (Upper Colgan Creek). See Appendix E.

Kawana Springs Creek is organized into two reaches moving downstream.

Reach 1: Kawana Springs Creek: Urban Growth Boundary to Petaluma Hill Road

Map: Southern Santa Rosa Map 3

Type: Natural Creek

Length: 4,375 linear feet

Existing Conditions and Recommendations:

Natural Resources. This reach of Kawana Springs Creek, also known as Upper Colgan Creek, is characterized by a more natural, meandering channel, with large trees shading the water. Pools and riffles are present, along with large woody debris. The primary plant species include valley oak, willow, buckeye, and live oak. Some Himalayan blackberry is present. Adjacent parcels include grasslands used by raptors for foraging, with large trees for nesting.

Preservation is recommended for this reach, due to habitat value for wildlife. Habitat enhancement including invasive species removal and replacement with native vegetation is also recommended. Some bank stabilization may also be needed to prevent excess sediment from entering the stream.

Recreation, Access, and Transportation. The parcels through which the creek passes are both public and private. Taylor Mountain Regional Park is upstream of the reach and beyond the