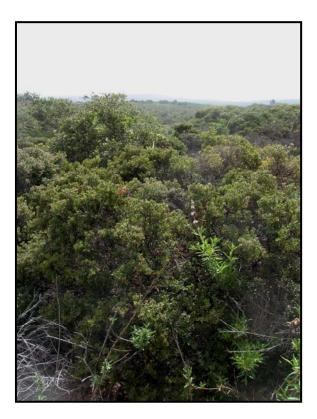
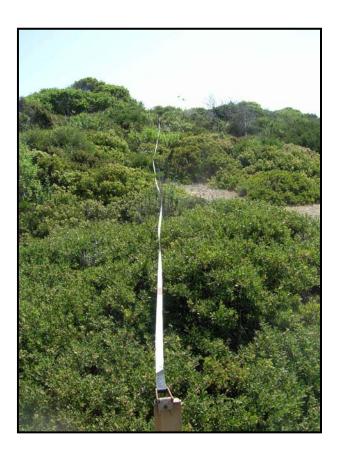




Photograph 1 View from transect point T1-1, looking west.



Photograph 2 View from transect point T1-2, looking east.



Photograph 3 View from transect point T2-1, looking east.



Photograph 4 View from transect point T2-2, looking west.



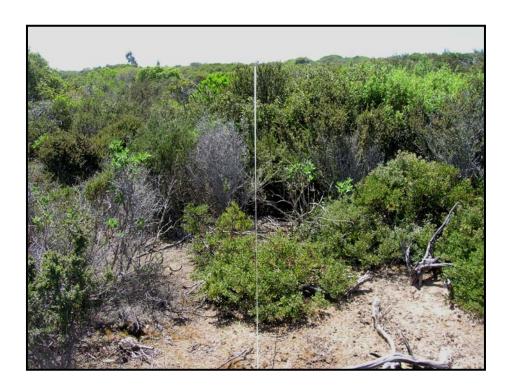
Photograph 5 View from transect point T3-1, looking northwest.



Photograph 6 View from transect point T3-2, looking southeast.



Photograph 7 View from transect point T4-1, looking east.



Photograph 8 View from transect point T4-2, looking west.



Photograph 9 View from transect point T5-1, looking north.



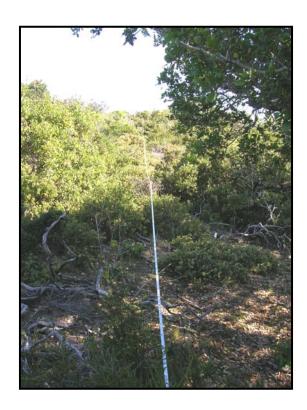
Photograph 10 View from transect point T5-2, looking south.



Photograph 11 View from transect point T6-1, looking north.



Photograph 12 View from transect point T6-2, looking south.



Photograph 13 View from transect point T7-1, looking south.



Photograph 14 View from transect point T7-2, looking north.





 $Photograph\ 15$  Sand gilia Area 1, showing a typical opening in chaparral that provides habitat for sand gilia (Direction = 140°). Inset: Close-up view of sand gilia plants in this patch. (See Figure 2 for area location.)



Photograph 16 Sand gilia in Area 2. This shows a typical opening in chaparral that provides habitat for sand gilia (Direction =  $170^{\circ}$ ). (See Figure 2 for area location.)



Photograph 17 Monterey spineflower in a low density area, viewed from photopoint 1 (Direction =  $260^{\circ}$ ). Inset: Monterey spineflower plant, showing diminutive plant size typical in low density areas. (See Figure 3 for photopoint location.)



Photograph 18 Monterey spineflower in a low density area, viewed from photopoint 2 (Direction =  $84^{\circ}$ ). (See Figure 3 for photopoint location.)





Photograph 19
Monterey spineflower in a high density area, viewed from photopoint 3
(Direction = 160°). Inset: Close-up of spineflower within a quadrat at high density. (See Figure 3 for photopoint location.)