

Biological Resources Assessment for  
Wilson Creek Estates  
(Revised)

City of Yucaipa  
San Bernardino County, California

*Submitted to:*

**Meridian Land Development Company**

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**CONTENTS**

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION.....	3
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	3
1.3 REGIONAL SETTING.....	4
<b>2.0 METHODS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 LITERATURE SEARCH .....	7
2.2 PROPERTY CHARACTERIZATION .....	7
2.3 VEGETATION MAPPING .....	8
2.4 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION .....	8
2.5 SOILS .....	8
<b>3.0 RESULTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 LITERATURE SEARCH .....	10
3.1.1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES .....	10
3.1.2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES .....	10
3.2 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES .....	10
3.2.1 ANNUAL BROME GRASSLAND.....	11
3.2.2 CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT SCRUB .....	11
3.2.3 RIPARIAN .....	11
3.2.5 AGRICULTURE, FALLOW AGRICULTURE, DISTURBED/DEVELOPED, AND ORCHARD .....	12
3.3 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION .....	14
3.4 SOILS .....	14
3.5 SENSITIVE PLANTS .....	16
3.6 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE .....	16
3.6 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES .....	17
<b>4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1 OAK TREE ORDINANCE.....	18
4.2 BURROWING OWL.....	18
4.3 MIGRATORY BIRDS, RAPTORS AND NESTING BIRDS .....	19
4.4 BATS .....	19
<b>5.0 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.0 CERTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7.0 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>22</b>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Project Vicinity.....	5
Figure 2: Project Location .....	6
Figure 3: Vegetation Communities .....	13
Figure 4: Soils.....	15

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. Weather Conditions During Surveys .....	9
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**LIST OF APPENDICES**

- Appendix A – Botanical Compendium
- Appendix B – Wildlife Compendium

Appendix C – Special-Status Plants Potential for Occurrence  
Appendix D – Special-Status Animals Potential for Occurrence  
Appendix E – Representative Photographs

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted an updated biological resource assessment as a follow-up to the biological resource assessment, focused rare plant survey, and protocol breeding-season burrowing owl survey conducted in 2012 of approximately 240 acres within the Wilson Creek Estates property (property).

The property is located in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California and includes Assessor Parcel Numbers 0321-101-02-0000, 0321-101-12-0000, 0321-101-20-0000, and 0321-082-15-0000. The physical address of the property is 36104 Oak Glen Road, an historic ranch site which supports an old, white house (known as the "Casa Blanca") and several outbuildings. The house is older than the surrounding outbuildings. Although the 4.5-acre parcel that includes the Casa Blanca was included in this report, the parcel is being processed separately.

The purpose of the assessment was to collect and update information on the biological resources present within the site and to determine any potential biological constraints on the property regulated by federal, state, or local authorities. The assessment included a general site characterization, vegetation community mapping, inventory of plant and wildlife species, analysis of the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur on the Project, and a review of recorded jurisdictional features within the property. Jurisdictional features include streams, lakes, and wetlands that may be regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

### **1.1 Project Location**

The property is located along the upper portions of Wilson Creek in the northeastern portion of the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California four miles north of Interstate 10 (Figure 1). The property is bound by Fir Avenue to the north, Oak Glen Road to the south, Jefferson Street and Cherry Croft Drive to the west. The property can be found within the southern half of Section 29 and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 30, in Township 1 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2).

### **1.2 Project Description**

The Meridian Land Development Company is proposing to build paved streets and infrastructure to support 182 developable rural residential lots. The project includes roads, sewer lines, utilities, and fire access. It is the intent of the project proponent to utilize a 'minimalist grading' concept for the property. The design of the community, including the circulation and drainage systems, conform to the existing contours of the land. The design and layout of the proposed one-acre lots offer the opportunity to maintain each lot in its natural state.

Primary objectives and features of the development plan involve a minimalist grading concept to preserve maximum extent of existing slopes and vegetation, and avoid mass-grading. Individual lots will each have their own access point from the circulatory access roads of the property. Understanding the Rural Residential design of this custom home neighborhood, it is

anticipated the project will be phased to accommodate absorption and streets will be built only as needed over the life of the build out.

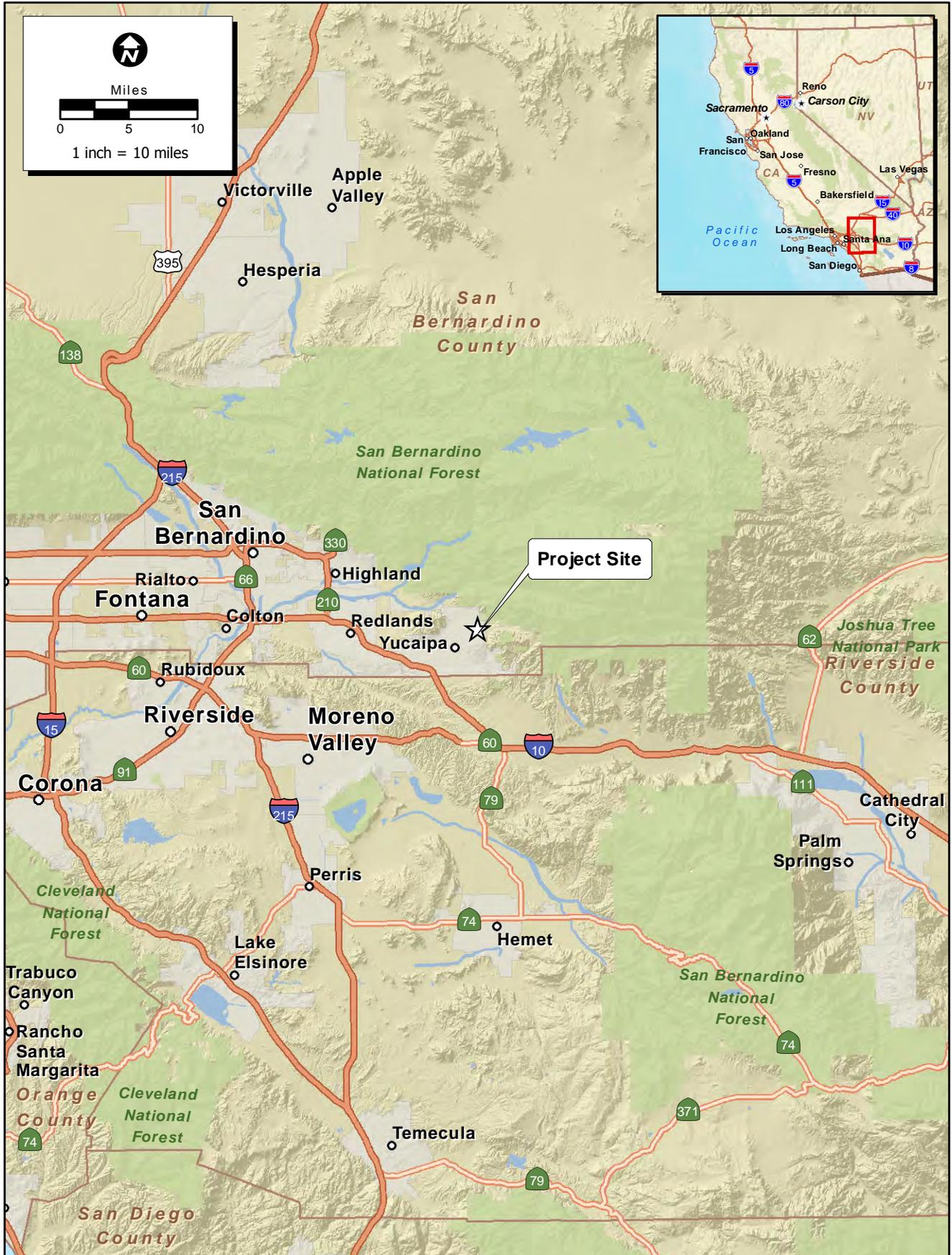
### **1.3 Regional Setting**

The City of Yucaipa is located approximately 55 miles east of Los Angeles and 15 miles east of San Bernardino. The city is located along the southern foot of the San Bernardino Mountains and west of the San Gorgonio Pass along Interstate 10. As a suburb of the greater Los Angeles area, it is an area used by both commuters and by weekend vacationers. The property is located along Wilson Creek within the Yucaipa Creek Watershed, a watershed of approximately 67 square miles, which is a part of the much larger Santa Ana River Watershed. Prevailing temperatures in the Yucaipa area usually range from 40° Fahrenheit (F) in the winter to 97° F in the summer. The warmest month is August and the coolest month is January [The Weather Channel 2012].

Local topography consists of a single large canyon (Wilson Creek), and a few adjoining canyons, surrounded by ridges trending in a east to west direction. The property ranges in elevation between approximately 3,000 feet (ft) (914 meters [m]) above mean sea level (msl) in the southwest section to 3,460 ft (1,055 m) above msl in the northeast. The nearest peak is Allen Peak at 5,795 ft (1,766 m), two miles northeast of the property.

Surrounding land uses are undeveloped properties with residential areas and park uses (El Dorado Ranch Park). Most developed properties surrounding the site contain single family homes with adjoining lands of an acre or more. Agricultural uses occur both on the property and on adjoining ridges to the east. The area is used to grow grains and other dry row crops. The nearest areas of designated open space include the U.S. Forest Service lands of the San Bernardino National Forest, two and a half miles northeast of the property.

Vegetation within the site consists of a mixture of native shrubs and trees, agriculture, orchards, grasslands and developed areas. Native vegetation tends to dominate the Wilson Creek area and its associated finger canyons, while agriculture and associated plant communities dominate the ridgelines. Several outbuildings occur in the southwestern corner of the property. The property is currently subject to some degree of human visitation with associated habitat degradation.

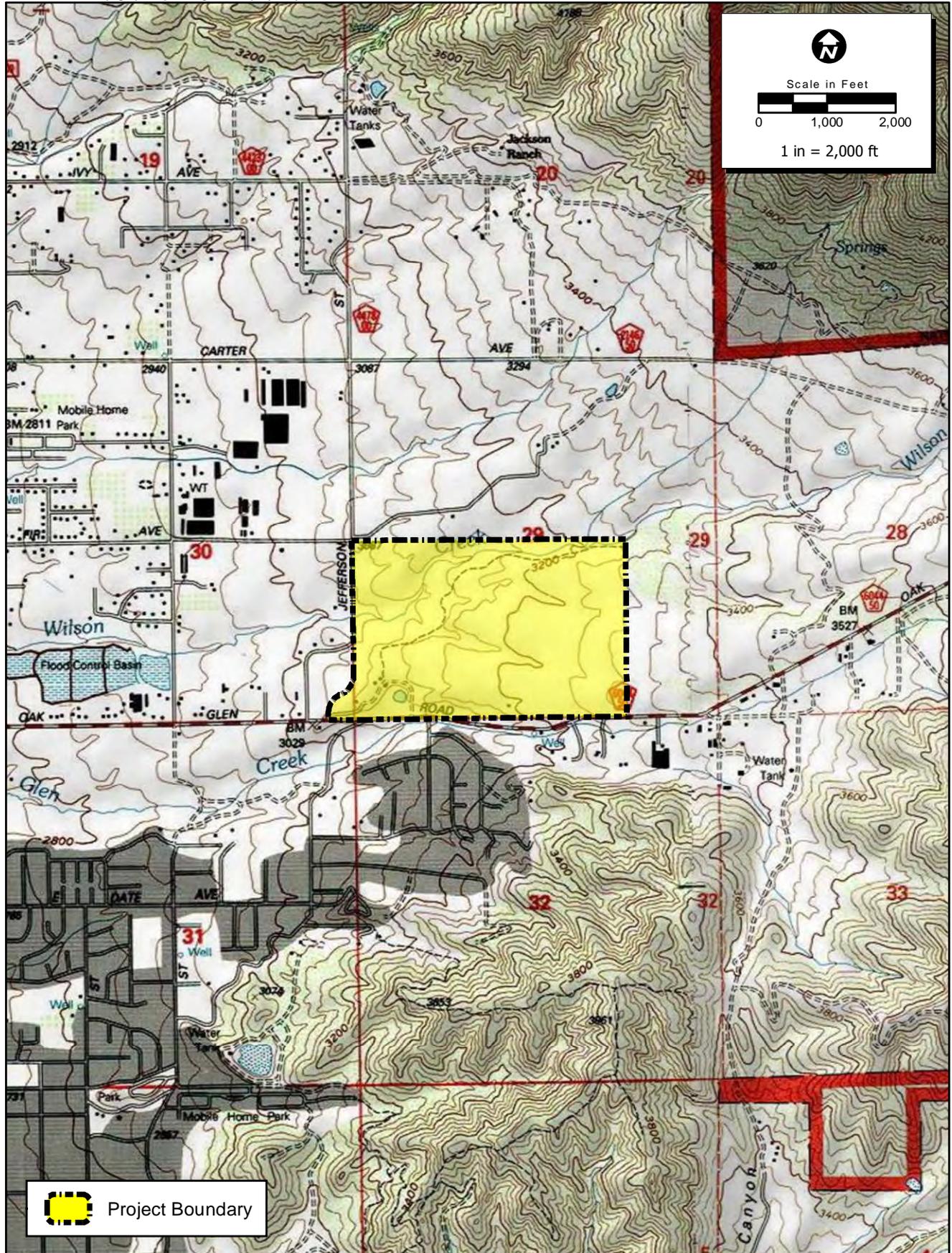


Map Date: 9/20/2012  
 Source: ESRI

Location: N:\2012\2012-067 Casa Blanca Specific Plan\MAPS\Site\_Vicinity\C BSP\_Vicinity\_v2.mxd (KOrtega, DWagnon, 9/20/2012)

**Figure 1. Vicinity**

2012-067 Wilson Creek Estates



Map Date: 9/20/2012  
Source: ESRI Online

Location: N:\2012\2012-067 Casa Blanca Specific Plan\MAPS\Site\_Vicinity\CBS\_P\_Location\_v2\_Quad.mxd (DWagnon, 9/20/2012)

Figure 2. Project Location

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 Literature Search

Prior to conducting the updated survey, a search was performed using CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) [CDFW 2015] and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) [CNPS 2015]. Within these databases, the following nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles were searched because they either contained the property or adjacent areas: Beaumont, Big Bear Lake, El Casco, Forest Falls, Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Redlands, Sunnymead, and Yucaipa.

Based on the search results, separate Potential for Occurrence tables were created for plants and wildlife including federal, state, California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) listing status, and their potential to occur based on the habitat in the study area. These tables were reviewed by ECORP biologists prior to conducting surveys to determine which species could be observed within the property.

All sensitive species found within the database searches were assessed for their potential to occur on the site based on the following designations:

**Present:** Species was observed on the site during a site visit or focused survey.

**High:** Habitat (including soils and elevation requirements) for the species occurs on the site and a known occurrence occurs within five miles of the site.

**Moderate:** Habitat (including soils and elevation requirements) for the species occurs on the site and a known occurrence occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the site; or a known occurrence occurs within five miles of the site and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs on the site.

**Low:** Limited habitat (including soils and elevation requirements) for the species occurs on the site and a known occurrence occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the site.

#### **Assumed**

**Absent:** No suitable habitat (including soils and elevation requirements) occurs on the site, the site is located outside the species' known geographical range, or the species was determined to be absent during focused surveys.

### 2.2 Property Characterization

The updated biological resources assessment was conducted using the same methods as the previous biological field assessment, but did not include focused surveys. These methods are described briefly below.

Biologists systematically walked and drove around the property, taking photos, and gathering information on the biological resources present. Biological resource information that was collected included: vegetation community characterization, plant and animal species lists (bird calls, animal tracks, scat), characterization of habitats present on the site, bird nest locations,

locations of burrows and any other special habitat features, and representative site photographs.

Vegetation communities and jurisdictional features recorded previously were observed and updated, as necessary.

As a part of this analysis, ECORP determined the potential for the property to contain wildlife corridors. This was conducted primarily by examining aerial photography of the property and surrounding areas and was supported by the field visit. Wildlife corridors facilitate regional animal movement and are generally centered around waterways, riparian corridors, flood-control channels, and other natural pathways. Drainages generally serve as movement corridors because wildlife can move easily through these areas, and fresh water is periodically available. Corridors also offer wildlife unobstructed terrain to forage and allow for the dispersal of young individuals. Ridgelines may also serve as movement corridors. Under the City of Yucaipa General Plan, the property is designated as "RL" or Rural Living.

### **2.3 Vegetation Mapping**

Vegetation community mapping for the property was performed using community descriptions from the second edition of the *Manual of California Vegetation* [Sawyer et al. 2009]. Biologists used dichotomous keys in the *Manual* to determine vegetation alliances present on the site. Vegetation alliances are defined by one or more diagnostic species, often with high vegetative cover. The alliances reflect regional climates, substrates, hydrology, and disturbance regimes. It is sometimes necessary to break down alliances further into vegetation associations in order to accurately characterize site conditions. Vegetation community mapping for the property was done on an alliance-level scale, and vegetation alliances were not broken down into vegetation associations on the property. Changes in vegetation communities were marked on property maps and updated using our in-house Geographic Information System (GIS) software.

### **2.4 Jurisdictional Delineation**

ECORP reviewed the jurisdictional features of the property recorded in the previous biological assessment and jurisdictional delineation report following the unified federal method, as updated, for the USACE. The delineation also conformed to guidelines of the CDFW and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Changes in features that were observed were updating using a handheld Global Positioning Unit.

### **2.5 Soils**

Soil types were mapped using the NRCS Web Soil Survey [NRCS 2012].

### 3.0 RESULTS

ECORP biologists Kevin Cornell and Scott Taylor conducted an updated biological assessment on April 29, 2015. For reference, the previous biological assessment was completed on July 24, 2012 by ECORP biologists Brad Haley and Scott Taylor. The original jurisdictional delineation was also completed on July 24 and August 15, 2012 by ECORP biologists Brad Haley and Scott Taylor. ECORP biologists Emily Graf and Krissy Walker conducted a rare plant survey on April 16 and 17, 2013. ECORP biologists Emily Graf, Brad Haley, Katherine Vienne, and Krissy Walker conducted the four protocol burrowing owl surveys between March 11 and July 10, 2013.

Weather conditions and other survey information for all surveys conducted to date, including past surveys, are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Weather Conditions During Surveys**

Type of Survey	Date	Surveyor	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
			start	end	min	max	min	max	min	max
<b>Biological Reconnaissance</b>	7/24/12	BH, ST	0700	1515	71	88	0	0	0	3
<b>Jurisdictional Delineation</b>	7/24/12	BH, ST	0700	1515	71	88	0	0	0	3
	8/15/12	BH, ST	0700	1300	66	82	10	20	0	5
<b>Rare Plant Survey</b>	4/16/13	EG, KW	1115	1230	49	53	50	55	0	4
	4/17/13	EG, KW	0745	1215	47	68	0	0	0	5
<b>Burrowing Owl Survey 1</b>	3/11/13 AM	EG, BH	0650	1030*	44	62	0	0	1	5
	3/11/13 PM	EG, BH	1705	1840	73	81	0	0	1	3
	3/12/13 AM	BH, KW	0655	0940	51	72	0	0	1	5
	3/13/13 AM	BH, KV	0715	0930	52	62	0	0	1	8
<b>Burrowing Owl Survey 2</b>	4/15/13 AM	EG, KV, KW	0620	1000	47	62	90	100	0	3
	4/15/13 PM	EG, KV, KW	1720	1925	54	56	75	95	1	3
	4/16/13 AM	EG, KW	0605	1000	47	52	60	97	0	3
<b>Burrowing Owl Survey 3</b>	6/10/13 AM	BH, EG	0535	0915	50	70	0	0	0	3
	6/10/13 PM	BH, EG	1805	1957	76	82	0	0	0	8
	6/11/13 AM	BH, KV	0535	0900	55	76	0	10	1	3
<b>Burrowing Owl Survey 4</b>	7/9/13 AM	BH, KW	0530	1000	75	96	40	75	1	3
	7/9/13 PM	KV, KW	1830	2025	85	92	5	25	1	1
	7/10/13 AM	KV, KW	0535	0950	74	82	60	95	0	1
<b>Biological Resources Update</b>	4/29/15	KC, ST	0930	1130	70	82	0	0	0	5

EG=Emily Graf, BH=Brad Haley, ST=Scott Taylor, KV=Katherine Vienne, KW=Krissy Walker, KC=Kevin Cornell

\* = Survey went past 10:00am due to documentation of the concentrated section of burrows.

Updated botanical and wildlife compendia for the property can be found in Appendices A and B, respectively. Tables containing the Potential for Occurrence for sensitive plant and animal

species can be found in Appendices C and D, respectively. Recent representative site photographs are located in Appendix E.

### 3.1 Literature Search

#### 3.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

According to the CNDDDB and CNPSEI, as of 2015, no special-status plant species have been documented on the property in these public databases. However, several special-status plant species have been documented within the vicinity of the site and have the potential to occur (Appendix C) [CDFW 2015; CNPS 2015]. No federal or state listed plant species were documented on the site during the surveys. Ninety-seven special-status plant species were identified from the database searches. Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) and Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) have a high potential to occur. Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*) has a moderate potential to occur. California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*), Jaeger's milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*), and Payson's jewel-flower (*Caulanthus simulans*) have a low potential to occur. None of these plants are state or federal listed species. The remaining plants were either not federal or state protected or not likely to occur.

#### 3.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

According to the CNDDDB, as of 2015, no special-status wildlife species have been documented on the property in these public databases. However, several special-status wildlife species have been documented within the vicinity of the site and have the potential to occur (Appendix D) [CDFW 2015]. There are several protected and federal and/or state listed wildlife species occurring within a five-mile radius of the site. Many of these are montane species that would not have a potential to occur on the property due to elevation differences or lack of habitat. The special-status wildlife species are discussed in a summary table at the end of this report (Appendix D). Most of the species reviewed are assumed absent, with the exception of some for which the property contains a small amount of suitable habitat.

### 3.2 Vegetation Communities

There are six vegetation communities on the property, including Annual Brome (*diandrus*) Grassland, California Buckwheat Scrub, Riparian, Oak (*Quercus* spp.) Woodland, Agriculture, and Orchard. There are also land use types - disturbed/developed - located on the property. All of the vegetation communities and land use types on the property are depicted on Figure 3.

Changes to the previous vegetation mapping were made for this update. Previously, the Annual Brome Grassland plant community was considered to be a Brassica-Mustard plant community. The community was changed due to an observed dominance of grassland in these areas at the time of the updated survey. Also, the distribution of California Buckwheat Scrub has increased slightly as some previous agricultural areas or grassland was observed to be revegetating with more native vegetation.

The vegetation communities are discussed below.

### 3.2.1 Annual Brome Grassland

Brome grasslands account for the largest acreage of grassland vegetation in cismontane California. It inhabits all topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. Dominant plant species observed within this community in the Southern California Mountains and Valleys region include slender wild oat (*Avena fatua*), short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), doveweed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), Farmer's foxtail (*Hordeum murinum*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Native species are generally present in low amounts and include deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), annual lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachia*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), and western bindweed (*Calystegia macrostegia*). On the site, the plant community is located primarily along the periphery of agricultural areas and former agricultural areas. One location within the western part of Wilson Creek canyon that was previously mapped as agriculture was changed to this plant community.

### 3.2.2 California Buckwheat Scrub

California buckwheat is a somewhat small, semi-woody shrub that can grow to two meters in height and is found in low to mid-elevations throughout central and southern California. This species grows in a variety of topographic conditions and is generally found in coarse, well-drained soils. This alliance is often one of the first to form following disturbance such as fire, floods, grazing, or mechanical disturbance. California buckwheat is scattered throughout the site and is found along with deerweed, scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), thick-leaved yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*). Inter-shrub spaces often have high amounts of non-native herbaceous species. This plant community dominates most of the Wilson Creek area and adjoining finger canyons. It can also be found in remnant patches along the southern site boundary, interspersed among orchard areas.

### 3.2.3 Riparian

There are two riparian habitats located on the property, Mulefat Thickets and Sycamore Woodland. Both plant communities are considered riparian habitat types and are subject to regulatory authority of the CDFW, under its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program.

#### *Mulefat Thickets*

Mulefat is an evergreen shrub that is a member of the sunflower family. It occurs in both seasonally or intermittently flooded habitats, and is variable depending on the amount of inundation and scouring. Dense stands typically form along riparian corridors and lake margins. The mulefat thickets within the site consist mainly of mulefat, but also include Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) as well as Brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.) and gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.). They occur in patches along Wilson Creek, mostly consisting of one to five plants.

### *Sycamore Woodland*

Western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*) are a winter-deciduous tree species that is commonly associated with larger floodplains and streams throughout California. Often associated with oak woodlands, this plant community is typically found in foothills of southern California and individual sycamores are often widely dispersed among other tree and shrub species within its habitat areas. Sycamores serve an important purpose as wildlife habitat, providing nesting trees for raptors and abundant leaf litter in their understory. Scattered sycamores occur along Wilson Creek, mostly consisting of one or two trees.

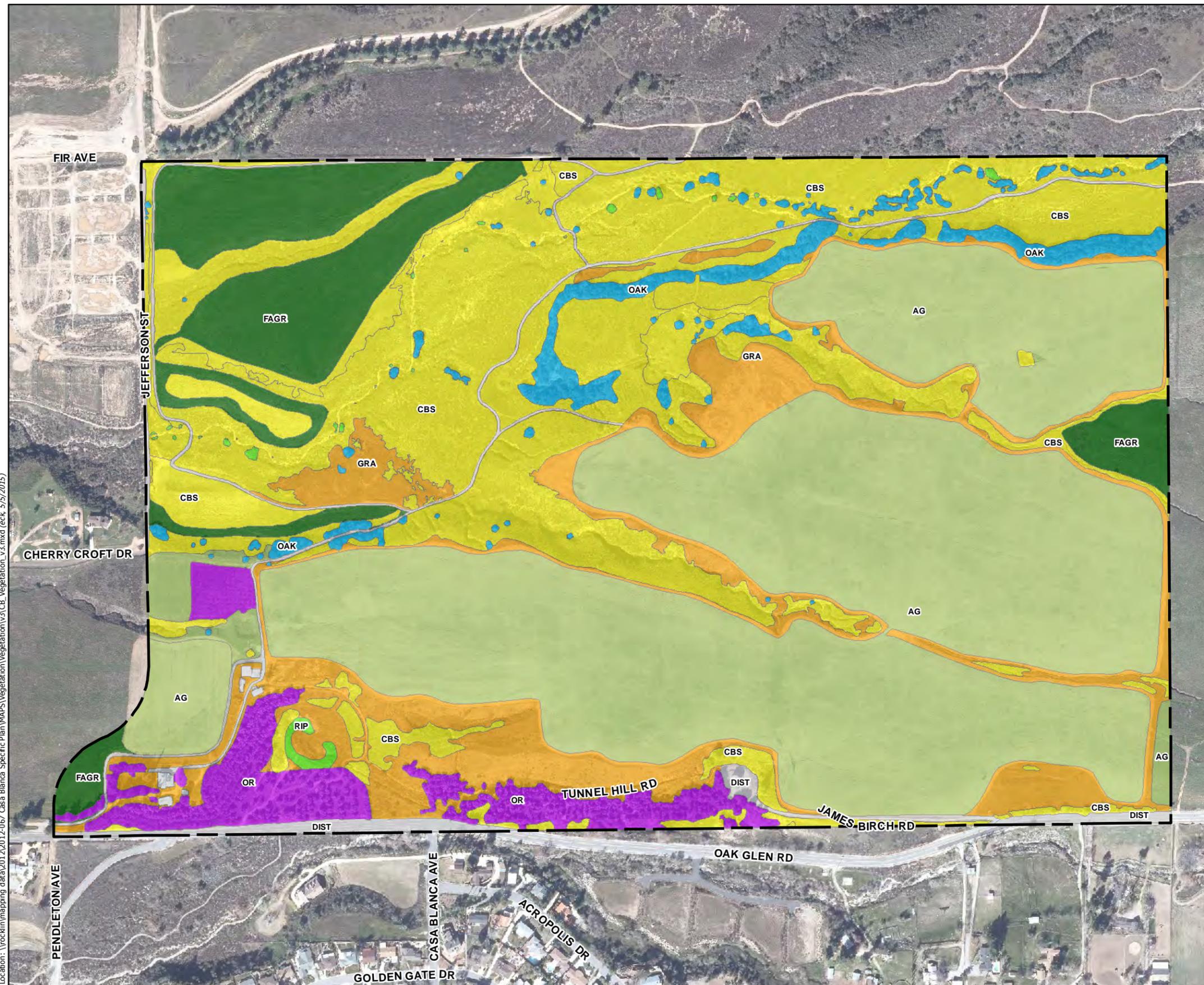
### **3.2.4 Oak Woodland**

Oak woodlands are an evergreen plant community that is highly drought tolerant and fire resistant, occupying many of the southern California foothills. There are many species of oaks located in California. The site contains Tucker's oak (*Quercus john-tuckeri*), coast live oak and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). Tucker's oak dominates most of the oak woodland on the property and is a drought-resistant evergreen shrub that can grow from three to five meters in height and is found along the Transverse Mountain Range and the southern end of the Coast Ranges. Tucker's oak occurs in a variety of habitats including mountains, chaparral, desert-chaparral transition communities, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Great Basin sage. On the property, oak woodland is found along drainages and around otherwise disturbed and developed sites. Oak trees are protected by local Yucaipa ordinances.

### **3.2.5 Agriculture, Fallow Agriculture, Disturbed/Developed, and Orchard**

Agriculture, Fallow Agriculture, Disturbed/Developed, and Orchard are found through most of the property's ridges outside of the Wilson Creek area. Areas mapped with these designations are either largely devoid of vegetation due to human development or are dominated by unnatural vegetation such as agricultural fields, lawns, and landscaping. In many cases, areas surrounding development show high amounts of non-native ruderal species. This cover type is generally represented by the agricultural areas, the orchards, and the small area of development around the Casa Blanca house. Orchards include mainly citrus and olive groves. The agricultural areas are primarily grains and other row crops.

**Figure 3.  
Vegetation Communities**



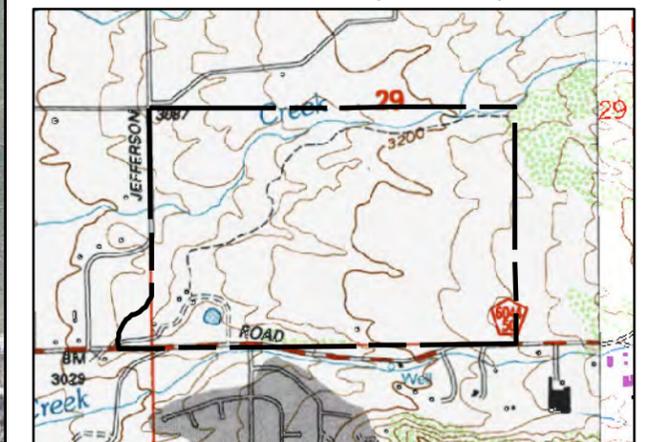
**Map Features**

Project Boundary

**Vegetation Classification**

- AG - Agriculture
- FAGR - Fallow Agriculture
- CBS - California Buckwheat Scrub
- GRA - Grassland
- RIP - Riparian
- OAK - Oak Woodland
- OR - Orchard
- DIST - Disturbed/Developed

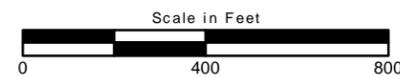
Base Data Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad, Yucaipa Ca.



1:24,000



Location: \\rockin\mapping\_data\2012\067 Casa Blanca Specific Plan\WAPS\Vegetation\Vegetation\3\CB\_Vegetation\_v3.mxd (ecf, 5/5/2015)



### **3.3 Jurisdictional Delineation**

Wilson Creek, which is joined by a smaller unnamed feature in the upper part of the canyon, is also mapped on existing USGS topographic maps as a blue-line stream. The unvegetated stream bottom of these two features will be considered to be jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB. The updated survey and mapping did not result in changes to these mapped features over what was recorded previously.

Vegetation within both Wilson Creek and its unnamed tributary consisted of scattered and sparse riparian vegetation along the banks and upper terraces. These vegetated riparian areas would be considered jurisdictional to the CDFW.

### **3.4 Soils**

The property contains four soil types (Figure 4): Greenfield Sandy Loam (two to nine percent slopes), Saugus Sandy Loam (30 to 50 percent slopes), Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand (zero to nine percent slopes), and Soboba Gravelly Loamy Sand (zero to nine percent slopes). Mapping of the soils on the property remains the same as previously recorded.

Hydric soil types are those that may support wetlands or occur within stream systems. The Greenfield, Tujunga, and Soboba series soil types on the property all have hydric ratings when located within drainage ways, meaning they are potentially hydric. Of the three potentially hydric soil types, both the Tujunga and Soboba series are located near the delineated drainages on the property.

**Figure 4.  
NRCS Soils Classification**

**Map Features**

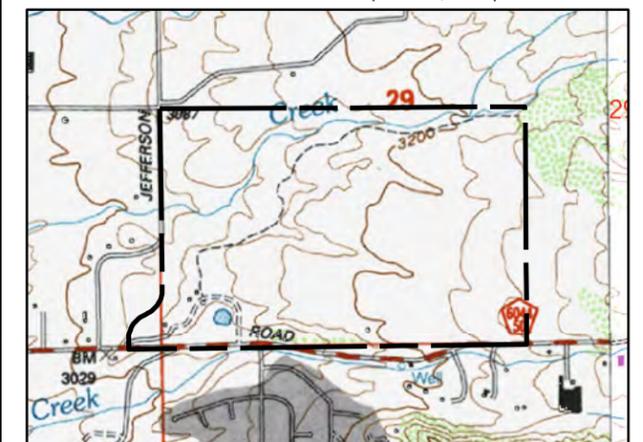
 Project Boundary

**Series Number - Series Name**

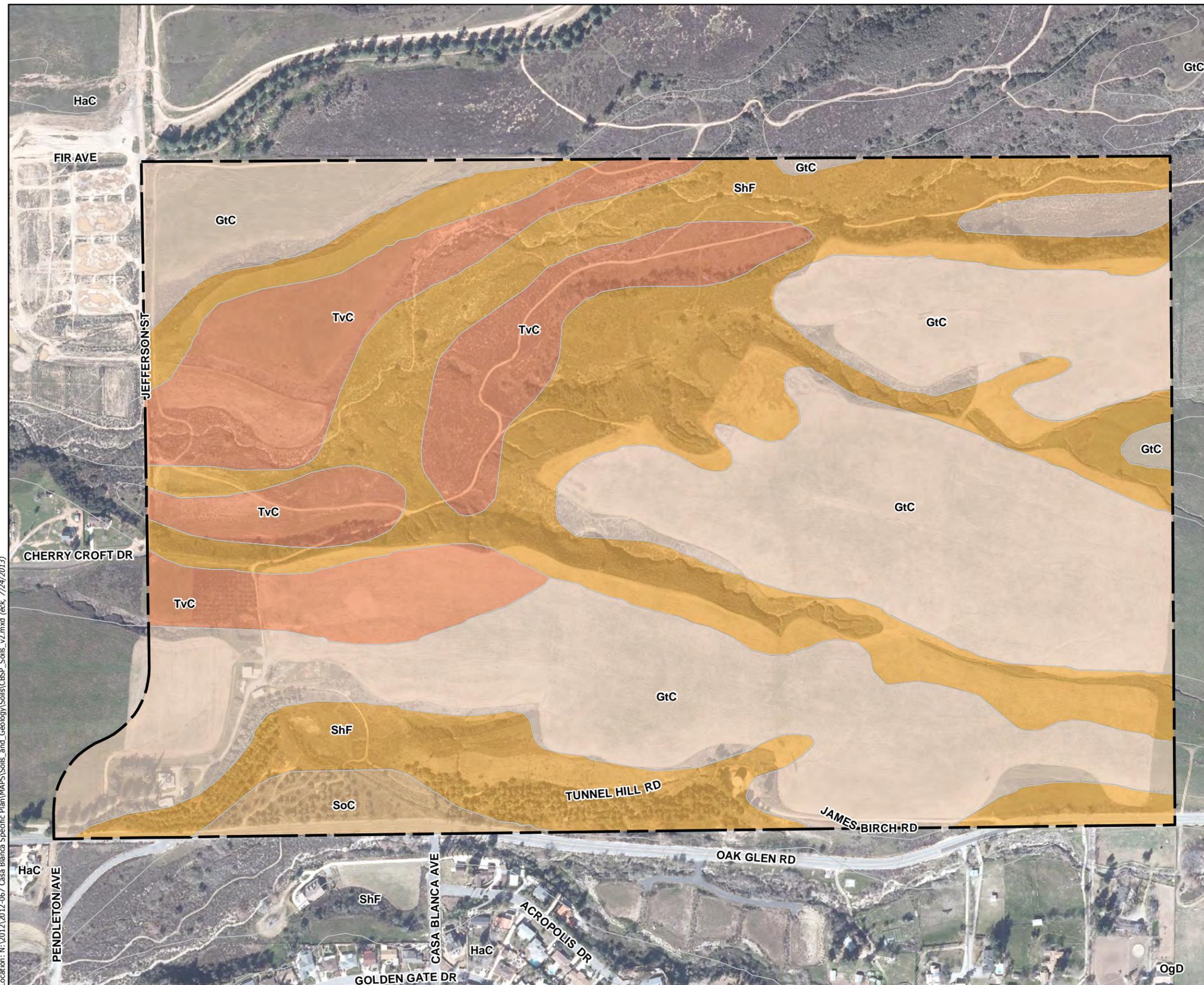
-  GtC - GREENFIELD SANDY LOAM, 2-9% SLOPES
-  ShF - SAUGUS SANDY LOAM, 30-50% SLOPES
-  SoC - SOBOBA GRAVELLY LOAMY SAND, 0-9% SLOPES
-  TvC - TUJUNGA GRAVELLY LOAMY SAND, 0-9% SLOPES

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)  
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for  
San Bernardino County, CA

Base Data Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad, Yucaipa Ca.

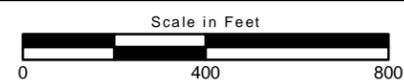


1:24,000



Location: N:\2012\2012-067 Casa Blanca Specific Plan\MAPS\Soils\_and\_Geology\Soils\CBSF\_Soils\_v2.mxd (cck, 7/24/2013)

1" = 400'



### 3.5 Sensitive Plants

No special-status plant species were observed during the previous focused sensitive plant survey that was conducted, or during the updated biological assessment survey.

### 3.6 Sensitive Wildlife

No federal or state listed wildlife species were documented on the site during the surveys. Four sensitive species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), have been observed on the property previously. During this updated survey, both white-tailed kite and Cooper's hawk were observed hunting on the property. These species are described below.

#### *Cooper's Hawk*

**Status:** California Watch List

Cooper's hawks are found throughout most wooded portions of the state and occur most frequently in dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats near water. The species has shown declines in breeding numbers in the last few decades. Although it does not receive protection as a formally listed species, its nests are protected from impact by provisions of the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA, USFWS 1918) and California Fish and Game (CFG) Code. They are expected to nest on the site during the breeding season, which occurs from March through August. Previously, one Cooper's hawk was observed flying over the property during the focused burrowing owl surveys and another one was observed flying around the northern portion of the property during the biological update.

#### *Northern Harrier*

**Status:** California Species of Special Concern

Northern harriers frequent meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and freshwater emergent wetlands. They breed and forage in habitats that provide adequate vegetative cover, an abundance of suitable prey, and scattered hunting, plucking, and lookout perches such as shrubs or fence posts. The primary threat to the species is the loss and degradation of nesting and foraging habitat. Like the Cooper's hawk, this species' nesting areas are protected from impact by provisions of the federal MBTA and CFG Code. Previously, multiple northern harriers were observed flying and hunting over the property during the focused burrowing owl surveys. None were observed during the updated survey.

#### *White-Tailed Kite*

**Status:** California Species of Special Concern; Fully Protected

The white-tailed kite is a raptorial species of open habitat areas, including agricultural areas, across the western United States. The species declined sharply during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, but populations have rebounded in recent decades. Like the Cooper's hawk, this species' nesting areas are protected from impact by provisions of the federal MBTA and CFG Code. They are expected to nest on the site during the breeding season, which runs from February through August. During previous surveys, three individuals were observed flying over the property and another was observed within ornamental trees on the property. During the updated survey, a single individual was observed hunting in the central part of Wilson Creek on the property.

### ***Prairie Falcon***

**Status:** California Species of Special Concern

Falcons are high-level, raptorial predators that nest in inaccessible locations such as remote cliff faces or high building ledges. Prairie falcons will range for many miles to hunt prey such as mammals and birds. The species has been stable throughout most of its range, but is considered sensitive due to its restrictive nesting requirements. During previous surveys, an individual was observed hunting over the property. None were observed during the updated survey. Like the Cooper's hawk, this species' nesting areas are protected from impact by provisions of the federal MBTA and CFG Code. No nesting habitat (cliff faces) occurs on the property.

During previous focused burrowing owl surveys, no owls were observed but there was documented presence of potential burrows and available foraging habitat. The updated survey found that these habitat suitability conditions have not changed. The property supports no burrowing owls currently, but does contain potential habitat.

Migratory bird species are likely to nest within the trees and shrubs that occur throughout the site. All migratory bird species, including raptors, are protected from "take" pursuant to CFG Code Section 3503.5. Raptors and migratory birds are protected by the MBTA [MBTA 1918]. In the previous biological report it was noted that the oak woodland habitat and steep drainage walls on the site provide potential nesting habitat for several raptors including Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite, great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Additional raptor nesting habitat occurs in other trees on the property, including landscape trees, and shrubs as well as structures. A pair of great-horned owls was previously observed nesting in a large drainage wall near the central portion of the property. During the updated biological assessment survey in 2015, these conclusions are confirmed.

During the updated biological assessment survey in 2015, several locations in existing structures were noted as potential habitat for bat species. Gaps in roof shingles, openings and other various cavities in the structures were observed. Bat species could occur within the old buildings and structures present on the property. Although no sensitive bat species are expected, there is still a potential for roosting areas on the property to serve as maternal colonies.

### **3.6 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Linkages**

The Wilson Creek Estates property consists of a large block of undeveloped land that rests at the eastern edge of the majority of developed portions of Yucaipa. The majority of the site supports a continuous area of undeveloped land and supports free wildlife movement. Native habitats within Wilson Creek are also currently connected to large tracts of open land that currently surround the site on the north and east, as well as El Dorado Ranch Park to the east. Rural residential areas are located west and south of the property and are not as suitable for wildlife movement due to the development and human presence. The properties to the north and east of the project area have approved projects associated with them (Coy and Cherrycroft) that, once built, would eliminate the majority of these areas from contributing to the overall open space block associated with Wilson Creek Estates. El Dorado Ranch Park would continue

to provide wildlife habitat in the area after development of these projects. Wilson Creek Estates, as envisioned, would maintain an undeveloped, rural quality that would likely maintain wildlife use of the area.

Wilson Creek crosses the property and continues to the west through a narrow band surrounded by the more developed portions of Yucaipa. The creek alignment and undeveloped land associated with it narrows farther west of the property, from a width of about 700 feet just west of the property until it becomes no more than 100 feet wide where it stops just north of Yucaipa Boulevard. From that point the creek crosses under the road through a culvert and enters an area of rural residential lots. Due to the ever-narrowing width of this corridor through Yucaipa, and its termination in a developed area, it is not considered to be an effective wildlife corridor. Although wildlife originating from the Wilson Creek Estates property can continue to the west, there is no direct connection through to the other side of the developed portions of Yucaipa.

There is a "Wildlife Corridor" sign along Cherry Croft Drive near its intersection with Oak Glen Road. This sign was installed by the Yucaipa Animal Placement Society (YAPS) as a way to help the community co-exist with wildlife, and should not be treated as an official corridor for wildlife [YAPS 2011].

#### **4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In general, the recommendations provided in the previous biological assessment report remain the same. The measures are discussed below.

##### **4.1 Oak Tree Ordinance**

Oak trees that are protected by the City of Yucaipa occur on the site. An Oak Tree Removal Permit will be necessary prior to cutting, removing, encroaching into the protected zone, or relocating any oak tree meeting certain height and diameter requirements. Project-specific impacts can be determined based on an analysis of the project footprint once a final design has been approved. To determine which oak trees qualify for protection, a specific oak survey of the site would be needed to determine the distribution of oak trees that meet height and diameter requirements.

If oak tree impacts occur due to the project, then oak tree mitigation is recommended. In addition to permitting prior to cutting, removing, encroaching into the protected zone, mitigation could include relocating of any of these oak trees or replacement of lost oak trees with newly planted oak trees.

##### **4.2 Burrowing Owl**

A pre-construction burrowing owl survey is recommended within 14 days prior to ground-disturbing activities and conducted according to the guidelines in CDFW's staff report (CDFW 2012). If burrowing owls are observed during this timeframe, and could be affected by ground-disturbing activities, then the CDFW would need to be consulted and a mitigation plan would need to be developed. Mitigation would likely take the form of a passive relocation of the

burrowing owls on the property, along with habitat mitigation. Owl relocations can only take place from September to February, unless otherwise authorized by CDFW.

#### **4.3 Migratory Birds, Raptors and Nesting Birds**

Pre-construction nesting bird surveys are recommended if clearing is to occur during the bird breeding season (generally February 15 – August 31). If ground disturbance occurs outside the nesting season, no surveys would be required. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist and an appropriate buffer zone (typically 300 ft radius for songbirds, 500 ft radius for raptors) will need to be established around any active nests (containing eggs, chicks, or fledglings dependent on the nest). Construction activities would need to be avoided within the buffer zone until the nest is deemed to be no longer active by the biologist.

#### **4.4 Bats**

Due to the potential presence of maternal roost sites within the abandoned structures on the property, a bat habitat assessment is recommended prior to demolition of any structures. If bat species are found, it is recommended that they be relocated prior to demolition. Bat mitigation is generally dependent on the species and type of roost present, but it would involve coordination with CDFW and potentially a bat relocation or exclusion program prior to impact to bat roost areas.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Sensitive plant communities were observed within the property, including riparian habitats (mule fat thickets and sycamore woodlands). No sensitive plant species have been recorded within the property. The only sensitive wildlife species observed were northern harriers, Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kites, and prairie falcon. All of these species are of relatively low sensitivity status and would not pose a significant constraint for the property.

Several pre-construction surveys are recommended:

- A pre-construction burrowing owl survey is recommended no less than 14 days prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities.
- Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds are recommended no less than 14 days prior to the start of any construction-related activities that may occur during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31).
- A pre-construction survey for bat species is recommended within 30 days prior to the start of demolition of structures to determine if maternity roosts are present and to determine bat distribution and the potential need for mitigation on the property.

**6.0 CERTIFICATION**

*I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.*

DATE: July 10, 2015

SIGNED:   
Mr. Scott Taylor

## 7.0 REFERENCES

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**Appendix A**  
**Plant Compendium**

<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>	
<b>FERNS AND FERN ALLIES</b>	
<b>PTERIDACEAE</b>	<b>BRAKE FAMILY</b>
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Bird's-foot fern
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	
<b>CUPRESSACEAE</b>	<b>CYPRESS FAMILY</b>
<i>Cupressus sempervirens*</i>	Italian Cypress
<b>PINACEAE</b>	<b>PINE FAMILY</b>
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)</b>	
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>	<b>SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY</b>
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Skunkbrush
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak
<b>APIACEAE</b>	<b>CARROT FAMILY</b>
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	bur-chervil
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>	<b>SUNFLOWER FAMILY</b>
<i>Agoseris retrorsa</i>	Spear-leaved agoseris
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual bur-sage
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Tarragon
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush
<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>	Tocalote
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	cudweed aster
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	interior goldenbush
<i>Gutierrezia californica</i>	California matchweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale-broom
<i>Matricaria discoidea *</i>	Pineapple weed
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	shrubby butterweed
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	small wreathplant
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	twiggy wreathplant
<i>Tetradymia stenolepis</i>	horsebrush
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	silver puffs
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>	<b>BORAGE FAMILY</b>
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	common fiddleneck
<i>Cryptantha sp.</i>	cryptantha
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	common forget-me-not
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>	<b>MUSTARD FAMILY</b>
<i>Boechea arcuata</i>	arching rockcress
<i>Brassica nigra*</i>	black mustard
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	western tansy-mustard
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	short-podded mustard
<i>Raphanus sativus*</i>	radish
<i>Sisymbrium irio*</i>	London rocket
<b>CACTACEAE</b>	<b>CACTUS FAMILY</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa</i>	buckhorn cholla
<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i>	brown-spined prickly pear
<b>CAPRIFOLIACEAE</b>	<b>HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY</b>
<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	honeysuckle

<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	southern honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	Mexican elderberry
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>	<b>GOOSEFOOT FAMILY</b>
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>	<b>MORNING-GLORY FAMILY</b>
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	wild morning glory
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	bindweed
<b>CUCURBITACEAE</b>	<b>GOURD FAMILY</b>
<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	coyote melon
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber
<b>CUSCUTACEAE</b>	<b>DODDER FAMILY</b>
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	California dodder
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>	<b>SPURGE FAMILY</b>
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	rattlesnake weed
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton
<i>Croton setiger</i>	dove weed
<b>FABACEAE</b>	<b>LEGUME FAMILY</b>
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed
<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	bur clover
<i>Melilotus albus</i> *	white sweetclover
<i>Vicia sativa</i> *	spring vetch
<i>Vicia villosa</i> *	winter vetch
<b>FAGACEAE</b>	<b>OAK FAMILY</b>
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak
<i>Quercus john-tuckeri</i>	Tucker's oak
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>	<b>GERANIUM FAMILY</b>
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree
<b>GROSSULARIACEAE</b>	<b>GOOSEBERRY FAMILY</b>
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant
<b>HYDROPHYLLACEAE</b>	<b>WATERLEAF FAMILY</b>
<i>Eriodictyon trichocalyx</i>	hairy yerba santa
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	wild heliotrope
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	wild canterbury-bell
<b>JUGLANDACEAE</b>	<b>WALNUT FAMILY</b>
<i>Juglans regia</i> *	English walnut
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>	<b>MINT FAMILY</b>
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> *	giraffe head
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia sage
<b>MALVACEAE</b>	<b>MALLOW FAMILY</b>
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	desert mallow
<b>MELIACEAE</b>	<b>MAHOGONY FAMILY</b>
<i>Melia azedarach</i> *	chinaberry tree
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>	<b>MYRTLE FAMILY</b>
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	gum tree
<b>OLEACEAE</b>	<b>OLIVE FAMILY</b>
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive
<b>ONAGRACEAE</b>	<b>EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY</b>
<i>Camissonia</i> sp.	camissonia
<b>PAPAVERACEAE</b>	<b>POPPY FAMILY</b>
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy

<b>PLATANACEAE</b>	<b>SYCAMORE FAMILY</b>
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
<b>POLYGONACEAE</b>	<b>BUCKWHEAT FAMILY</b>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<b>PORTULACACEAE</b>	<b>PURSLANE FAMILY</b>
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce
<b>RHAMNACEAE</b>	<b>BUCKTHORN FAMILY</b>
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	hoary leaf ceanothus
<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i>	woolly-leaved ceanothus
<i>Frangula californica</i>	California coffeeberry
<b>ROSACEAE</b>	<b>ROSE FAMILY</b>
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise
<i>Prunus fasciculata</i>	desert almond
<b>SALICACEAE</b>	<b>WILLOW FAMILY</b>
<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow-leaved willow
<b>SAXIFRAGACEAE</b>	<b>SAXIFRAGE FAMILY</b>
<i>Lithophragma affine</i>	woodland star
<b>SCROPHULARIACEAE</b>	<b>FIGWORT FAMILY</b>
<i>Castilleja</i> sp.	paintbrush
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	heart-leaved penstemon
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	woolly mullein
<b>SIMAROUBACEAE</b>	<b>QUASSIA FAMILY</b>
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven
<b>SOLANACEAE</b>	<b>NIGHTSHADE FAMILY</b>
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
<b>TAMARICACEAE</b>	<b>TAMARICK FAMILY</b>
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	Mediterranean tamarisk
<b>URTICACEAE</b>	<b>NETTLE FAMILY</b>
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	giant creek nettle
<b>VIOLACEAE</b>	<b>VIOLET FAMILY</b>
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	johnny-jump-up
<b>VISCAEAE</b>	<b>MISTLETOE FAMILY</b>
<i>Phoradendron serotinum</i> ssp. <i>tomentosum</i>	oak mistletoe
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)</b>	
<b>ARECACEAE</b>	<b>PALM FAMILY</b>
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California fan palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
<b>IRIDACEAE</b>	<b>IRIS FAMILY</b>
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed-grass
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	soap plant
<b>LILIACEAE</b>	<b>LILY FAMILY</b>
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	common goldenstar
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's candle
<b>POACEAE</b>	<b>GRASS FAMILY</b>
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	foxtail chess
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheat grass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	glaucous foxtail barley
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> *	barley
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass
* = Non-native	

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**Appendix B**  
**Wildlife Compendium**

Wildlife Species List	
Scientific name	Common name
<b>INSECTS</b>	
<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	cabbage white
<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	alfalfa sulfur
<i>Pepsis formosa</i>	tarantula hawk
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	common white
<b>REPTILES</b>	
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail
<i>Crotalus oreganus helleri</i>	southern pacific rattlesnake
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	granite spiny lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<i>Accipiter cooperii**</i>	Cooper's hawk
<i>Amazona sp.*</i>	parrot species
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub jay
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	oak titmouse
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	great horned owl
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrenit
<i>Circus cyaneus**</i>	northern harrier
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
<i>Elanus leucurus**</i>	white-tailed kite
<i>Falco mexicanus**</i>	prairie falcon
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco
<i>Larus sp.</i>	gull species
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bush tit

<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	European starling
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	striped skunk
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	wood rat
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail

\* Non-native species

\*\* Special-status species

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**Special-Status Plant Potential for Occurrence**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Potential for Occurrence; Habitat
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> Chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	January- September 80- 1600	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Coastal Scrub Sandy Areas. Nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles away.
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's oxytheca	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	June-September 1220-2600	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy or gravelly soils within Chaparral or Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Allium marvinii</i> Yucaipa onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	April-May 760-1065	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral. In Openings on Clay Soils. No habitat on the site but known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Allium parishii</i> Parish's onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	April-May 900-1465	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Rocky within Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, or Pinyon and juniper woodland. No known habitat on the site.
<i>Androsace elongata</i> <i>ssp. acuta</i> California androsace	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	March-June 150-1200	<b>Low;</b> Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal Scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland. Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known location is more than 5 miles away.
<i>Arabis parishii</i> Parish's rock cress	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	April-May 1770-2900	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Generally Found On Pebble Plains On Clay Soil W/Quartzite Cobbles; Sometimes On Limestone. Outside of known range.
<i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i> <i>ssp. saxosa</i> Rock sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.3 none	July-August 1800-2600	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Subalpine Coniferous Forest, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Mesic, Sandy Sites. Outside of known range.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> Marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	May-August 10-170	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Growing Up Through Dense Mats Of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, Etc. In Freshwater Marsh. Outside of known range.
<i>Arenaria ursina</i> Big Bear Valley sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>THR</b> none 1B.2 none	May-August 1750-2900	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Pebble Plain, Pinyon And Juniper Woodland. Mesic, Rocky Sites. Outside of known range.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>borreganus</i> Borrogo milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	February-May 30-320	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy within Mojavean desert scrub or Sonoran desert scrub. Outside of known range.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> none 1B.2 none	February-May 60-360	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sonoran Desert Scrub. Sandy Flats, Washes, Outwash Fans, Sometimes On Dunes. Outside of known range.

<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> <b>var. sierrae</b> Big Bear Valley milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	April-August 1800-2600	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Stony Meadows And Open Pinewoods; Sandy And Gravelly Soils In A Variety Of Habitats. Outside of known range.
<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i> Big Bear Valley woollypod	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	May-July (425)1670-2515	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Dry Pine Woods, Pebble Plains, Gravelly Knolls Among Sagebrush, Or Stony Lake Shores In The Pine Belt. Outside of known range.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> <b>var. jaegeri</b> Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	December-June 365-915	<b>Low;</b> Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, Valley And Foothill Grassland, Cismontane Woodland. Dry Ridges And Valleys. Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> <b>var. notatior</b> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1 none	April-August 400-500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Playas, Chenopod Scrub, Valley And Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pools. Dry, Alkaline Flats In The San Jacinto River Valley. Outside of known range.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	March-June 290-1575	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Multiple Habitats. On Steep, N-Facing Slopes Or In Low Grade Sandy Washes. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles away.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> Scalloped moonwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.2 none	June-September 1500-2670	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Bogs And Fens, Meadows, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Freshwater Marsh. Moist Meadows, Near Creeks. Outside of known range.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> <b>var. palmeri</b> Palmer's mariposa lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	March-July 600-2245	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. Vernal Moist Places In Yellow-Pine Forest, Chaparral. No known habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles away.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	March-July 90-1610	<b>High;</b> Occurs On Rocky And Sandy Sites, Usually Of Granitic Or Alluvial Material. Can Be Very Common After Fire. Habitat on the site and known occurrence within 1 mile of the site.
<i>Calyptridium pygmaeum</i> Pygmy pussypaws	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	June-August 1980-3110	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy or gravelly soils within Subalpine coniferous forest or Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.

<i>Carex occidentalis</i> Western sedge	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.3 none	June-August 1645-3135	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps. Outside of known range.
<i>Castilleja cinerea</i> Ash-gray indian paintbrush	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>THR</b> none 1B.2 none	June-August 1800-2835	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Endemic To The San Bernardino Mountains, In Clay Openings; Often In Meadow Edges. Outside of known range.
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i> San Bernardino Mountain's owl-clover	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	May-August 1135-2390	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows, Pebble Plain, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest, Chaparral. Stream And Meadow Margins. Outside of known range.
<i>Castilleja montigena</i> Heckard's paintbrush	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-August 1950-2800	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, or Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson's jewel-flower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	February-June 90-2200	<b>Low;</b> Sandy, granitic soil within Chaparral or Coastal scrub. Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles from the site.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i> Smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	April-September 0-480	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Valley And Foothill Grassland, Chenopod Scrub, Meadows, Playas, Riparian Woodland. Alkali Meadow, Alkali Scrub. Outside of known range.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> <i>ssp. maritimum</i> Salt marsh bird's beak	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	END END 1B.2 none	May-October 0-30	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Coastal dunes and Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Outside of known range.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 3.2 none	April-June 40-1705	<b>High;</b> Coastal Scrub, Chaparral. Dry, Sandy Soils. Habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence within 1 mile of the site.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> White-bracted spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	April-June 300-1200	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Mojavean Desert Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.2 none	July-October 15-280	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Marshes and swamps (freshwater). San Bernardino county record presumed extirpated. Outside of known range.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> Paniculate tarplant	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	April-November 25-940	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Usually vernal mesic areas within Coastal scrub, Valley and Foothill grassland, or Vernal pools. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.

<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	April-June 200-760	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Coastal Scrub Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub. Flood Deposited Terraces And Washes. Outside of known range and no habitat on the site, but known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Drymocallis cuneifolia</i> <b>var. cuneifolia</b> Wedgeleaf woodbeauty	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	June-August 1800-2215	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sometimes carbonate within Riparian scrub or Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> <b>ssp. sanctorum</b> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	May-September 150-610	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Coastal Scrub, Chaparral. In Sandy Soils On River Floodplains Or Terraced Fluvial Deposits. Outside of known range.
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> <b>var. alpigenum</b> Southern alpine buckwheat	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	July-September 2600-3500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Alpine Boulder And Rock Fields, Subalpine Coniferous Forest. Dry Granitic Gravel. Outside of known range.
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> <b>var. austromontanum</b> Southern mountain buckwheat	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>THR</b> none 1B.2 none	July-September 1755-2375	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Usually Found In Pebble Plain Habitats. Outside of known range.
<i>Eriogonum</i> <i>microthecum</i> <b>var.</b> <i>lacus-ursi</i> Bear Lake buckwheat	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	July-August 2000-2100	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Great Basin Scrub, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest/Clay Outcrops. Outside of known range.
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> <b>var. obovatum</b> Southern Sierra woolly sunflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	June-July 1114-2500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy loam within Lower montane coniferous forest or Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> <b>ssp. gabrielse</b> San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	April-August 1200-2650	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Granitic, sandy, or rocky soil within Chaparral or Lower montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Galium johnstonii</i> Johnston's bedstraw	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	June-July 1220-2300	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, or Riparian woodland. Outside of known range.
<i>Gilia leptantha</i> <b>ssp.</b> <i>leptantha</i> San Bernardino gilia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	June-August 1500-2350	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. Sandy Or Gravelly Sites. Outside of known range, no habitat on the site, but known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> <b>ssp.</b> <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1A none	August-October 5-1675	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Marshes And Swamps Coastal Salt And Freshwater. Historical From Southern California. No habitat on the site but known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.

<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> Urn-flowered alumroot	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-August 1155-2650	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Rocky areas within Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), or Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Heuchera hirsutissima</i> Shaggy-haired alumroot	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	(May) June-July 1500-3500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Subalpine Coniferous Forest, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Often Near Large Rocks. Outside of known range.
<i>Heuchera parishii</i> Parish's alumroot	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	June-August 1500-3800	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Conif. Forest, Subalpine Coniferous Forest, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest, Rocky Places. Outside of known range, not habitat on the site, but known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	February-July (September) 70-810	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub. Sandy or Gravelly Sites. Outside of known range.
<i>Horkelia wilderae</i> Barton Flats horkelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	May-September 1675-2925	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Hulsea vestita ssp. parryi</i> Parry's sunflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	April-August 1370-2895	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Granitic or carbonate, rocky, openings within Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Hulsea vestita ssp. pygmaea</i> Pygmy hulsea	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	June-October 2835-3900	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Alpine Boulder And Rock Field, Subalpine Coniferous Forest. Gravelly Sites; On Granite. Outside of known range.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.1 none	September-May 0-500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Mojavean Desert Scrub, Meadows and Seepsoften Alkali, Riparian Scrub/Mesic. Outside of known range.
<i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i> Silver-haired ivesia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	June-August 1480-2680	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows, Pebble Plains, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. In Pebble Plains And Meadows With Other Rare Plants. Outside of known range.
<i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California black walnut	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	March-August 50-900	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Alluvial soil within Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, or Coastal scrub. Outside of known range and none observed on the site.

<i>Juncus duranii</i> Duran's rush	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	July-August 1768-2804	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Mesic areas within Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 SEN	February-June 1-1400	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Coastal Salt Marshes, Playas, Valley And Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pools. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles away.
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	January-July 1-945	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Coastal Scrub. Dry Soils, Shrubland. No known habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Lesquerella kingii ssp. bernardina</i> San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1 none	May-June 2030-2485	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Pinyon And Juniper Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. Dry Sandy To Rocky Carbonate Soils. Outside of known range.
<i>Lewisia brachycalyx</i> Short-sepaled lewisia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.2 none	February-June 1400-2300	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Meadows. Dry To Moist Meadows In Rich Loam. Outside of known range.
<i>Lilium humboldtii var. ocellatum</i> Ocellated Humboldt lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	March-August 30-1800	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Openings within Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal Scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, or Riparian woodland. No habitat on the site.
<i>Lilium parryi</i> Lemon lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	July-August 1300-2790	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Wet, Mountainous Terrain; Gen. In Forested Areas; On Shady Edges Of Streams, In Open Boggy Meadows & Seeps. Outside of known range.
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush mallow	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1A none	June-July 485	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub. In A Wash. One Site Known. Outside of known range.
<i>Mentzelia tricuspis</i> Spiny-hair blazing star	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.1 none	March-May 150-1280	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy or gravelly soils on slopes and in washes, within Mojavean desert scrub. No habitat on the site and nearest known historical occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Mimulus exiguus</i> San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	June-July 1800-2315	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Pebble Plains, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Clay Soils. Outside of known range.

<i>Mimulus johnstonii</i> Johnston's monkeyflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-August 975-2920	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower montane coniferous forest (scree, disturbed areas, rocky or gravelly, or roadside). Outside of known range and no habitat on the site.
<i>Mimulus purpureus</i> Purple monkey-flower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	May-June 1900-2300	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Pebble Plain, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Dry Clay Or Gravelly Soils Under Jeffrey Pines. Outside of known range.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> <i>ssp. hallii</i> Hall's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	June-August 695-2195	<b>Moderate;</b> Broadleaved Upland Forest, Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Cismontane Woodland, Grassland. Dry Slopes. Marginal habitat on the site and multiple occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.3 none	400-2000	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Near streams or seeps within Coastal sage, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, or Meadows. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Muilla coronata</i> Crowned muilla	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	March-May 765-1960	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, or Pinyon and juniper woodland. No known habitat on the site.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i> Mud nama	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.2 none	January-July 5-500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Marshes And Swamps. Lake Shores, River Banks, Intermittently Wet Areas. Outside of known range.
<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i> Baja navarretia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	Jun-August 1500-2425	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Chaparral. Wet Areas In Open Forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Oxytropis oreophila</i> <i>var. oreophila</i> Mountain oxytrope	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.3 none	June-September 3400-3800	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Alpine Boulder And Rock Field, Subalpine Coniferous Forest. Gravelly Or Rocky Sites. Outside of known range.
<i>Packera bernardina</i> San Bernardino ragwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	May-July 1800-2300	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Pebble Plains, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Mesic, Sometimes Alkaline Meadows, And Dry Rocky Slopes. Outside of known range.
<i>Packera ionophylla</i> Tehachapi ragwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	June-July 1500-2700	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Granitic or rocky areas within Lower montane coniferous forest or upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.

<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>cirrata</i> San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	August-September 1250-2440	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Mesic, streamsides, or sometime calcareous within Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, and Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Parish's yampah	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 2.2 none	June-August 1390-3000	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Meadows, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Damp Meadows Or Along Streambeds. Outside of known range.
<i>Phacelia mohanvesis</i> Mojave phacelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	April-August 1400-2500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy or gravelly within Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, and Pinyon and juniper woodland. Outside of known range.
<i>Phlox dolichantha</i> Big Bear Valley phlox	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	May-July 2000-2970	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Pebble Plains, Upper Montane Coniferous Forest. Sloping Hillsides. Outside of known range.
<i>Pickeringia montana</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> Woolly chaparral-pea	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-August 0-1700	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Gabbroic, granitic, or clay soils within Chaparral. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i> Narrow-petaled rein orchid	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-July 380-2225	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, or Upper montane coniferous forest. No habitat on the site.
<i>Poa atropurpurea</i> San Bernardino blue grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> none 1B.2 none	April-August 1350-2455	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps. Mesic Meadows Of Open Pine Forests And Grassy Slopes, Loamy Alluvial To Sandy Loam Soil. Outside of known range.
<i>Pyrrocoma uniflora</i> var. <i>gossypina</i> Bear Valley pyrrocoma	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	July-September 1600-2300	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Pebble Plain, Meadows And Seeps. Meadows, Meadow Edges, And Along Streams In Or Near Pebble Plain Habitat. Outside of known range.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.1 none	February-April 60-305	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Riparian Woodland. Salix Swales In Riparian Habitats. Outside of known range.
<i>Rupertia rigida</i> Parish's rupertia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	June-August 700-2500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Valley and foothill grassland. No habitat on the site.

<i>Sedum niveum</i> Davidson's stonecrop	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.2 none	June-August 2075-3000	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Rocky areas within Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, and Upper montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range.
<i>Senecio astephanus</i> San Gabriel ragwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-July 400-1500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Rocky slopes within Coastal bluff scrub or Chaparral. No habitat on the site.
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Parish's checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>CAN</b> <b>RAR</b> 1B.2 none	June-August 1000-2135	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. Disturbed areas on dry, rocky slopes. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Sidalcea pedata</i> Bird-foot checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	May-August 1600-2500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Pebble Plains. Vernally Mesic Sites In Meadows Or Pebble Plains. Outside of known range.
<i>Sidothea caryophylloides</i>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	July-September 1114-2600	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Sandy areas within Lower montane coniferous forest. Outside of known range and not habitat on the site.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 4.3 none	May-August 670-2500	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral or Lower montane coniferous forest. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 10 miles away.
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i> Southern jewel-flower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.3 none	May-July 600-2790	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Open, Rocky Areas. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence less than 5 miles away.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	none none 1B.2 none	July-November 2-2040	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows, Seeps, Marshes And Swamps, Coastal Scrub, Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest. No habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence less than 5 miles of the site.
<i>Taraxacum californicum</i> California dandelion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> none 1B.2 none	May-August 1620-2800	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps. Mesic Meadows, Usually Free Of Taller Vegetation. Outside of known range.
<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i> Slender-petaled thelypodium	Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	May-September 1900-2245	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps, Pebble Plains. Seasonally Moist Alkaline Clay Soils; Associated With Seeps And Springs In The Pebble Plains. Outside of known range.

<p><i>Thelypteris puberula</i> <b>var. sonorensis</b> Sonoran maiden fern</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:</p>	<p>none none 2.2 none</p>	<p>January- September 50-550</p>	<p><b>Assumed Absent;</b> Meadows And Seeps. Along Streams, Seepage Areas. Outside of known range.</p>
<p><i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> <b>var. wrightii</b> Wright's trichocoronis</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: BLM:</p>	<p>none none 2.1 none</p>	<p>May-September 5-435</p>	<p><b>Assumed Absent;</b> Marshes And Swamps, Riparian Forest, Meadows And Seeps, Vernal Pools. Mud Flats Of Vernal Lakes, Drying River Beds. Outside of known range.</p>
<p><b>Federal Designations</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, United State Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], Bureau of Land Management [BLM]) <b>END:</b> Federally listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> Federally listed, threatened <b>SS:</b> BLM sensitive species</p>				
<p><b>State Designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], California Native Plant Society [CNPS]) <b>END:</b> State-listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> State-listed, threatened <b>FP:</b> State-fully protected <b>SSC:</b> Species of Special Concern</p>				
<p><b>CNPS Ranking</b> <b>1A:</b> Presumed extinct <b>1B:</b> Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere <b>2:</b> Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere <b>3:</b> Review list of plants requiring more study <b>4:</b> Plants of limited distribution watch list <b>CNPS Threat Code</b> <b>0.1:</b> Seriously threatened in California <b>0.2:</b> Fairly threatened in California <b>0.3:</b> Not very threatened in California</p>				
<p><b>Sources:</b> California Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFW) and California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS), Beaumont, Big Bear Lake, El Casco, Forest Falls, Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Redlands, Sunnymead, and Yucaipa 7.5 minute USGS quads.</p>				

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**Special-Status Wildlife Potential for Occurrence**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Potential for Occurrence; Habitat
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found in coastal sand dune habitat.
<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i> Andrew's marble butterfly	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none none	<b>Low;</b> Inhabits shrubland and chaparral habitats in host plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> and <i>Plantago hookeriana californica</i> .
<i>Halictus harmonius</i> Harmonious sweat bee	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none SC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> the property has small patches of native shrubs that may be suitable for this species, and is within the insect's elevation range (0-7,000 ft.)
<b>FISH</b>			
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Lives in permanent flowing streams in headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana Sucker	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>THR</b> CSC SS S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Spawns in riffles, usually in coarse gravel bottomed areas of the Colorado River bordering California.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>THR</b> CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found in lowlands and foothills in or near deep permanent water sources with dense or shrubby riparian vegetation.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>END</b> CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found near permanent sources of water in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains.
<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i> Western spadefoot toad	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS none	<b>Low;</b> Occurs in grassland, scrub, chaparral with nearby vernal pools or other seasonal waters for breeding.
<b>REPTILES</b>			
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Moderate;</b> Occurs in open scrub and other open areas with ample ant prey base.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i> Belding's orange-throated whiptail	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Low;</b> Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal western whiptail	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas with firm, sandy, or rocky soil. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.

<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> silvery legless lizard	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Low</b> ; Found in moist, sandy or loamy soils with sparse vegetation.
<i>Charina umbratica</i> southern rubber boa	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none <b>THR</b> none S	<b>Assumed Absent</b> ; Occurs in a variety of montane forest habitats within the vicinity of streams or wet meadows in the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains.
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none SS S	<b>Low</b> ; Occurs in desert and chaparral habitats with moderate to dense vegetation.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none S	<b>Moderate</b> ; Found in open, rocky areas in moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)</i> California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent</b> ; Found in a variety of montane habitats in the San Bernardino Mountains.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped garter snake	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS S	<b>Assumed Absent</b> ; Occurs in or near permanent water sources in elevations up to 2,134 meters (7,000') amsl.
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i> northern red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Low</b> ; Occurs in chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas in rocky areas with dense vegetation. Requires rodent burrows and/or cracks in rocks for cover.
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Observed</b> ; Nests in woodlands, typically in riparian areas and oaks.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS none	<b>Low</b> ; Found in prairie, grassland, forest and desert habitats; nests along streams or on steep slopes.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Observed</b> ; Found in open areas near marshes, fields and prairies.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite (nesting)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none FP none none	<b>Observed</b> ; Nests in trees near marshes or other sources of water in grassland, cropland and woodland-hardwood habitats.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>High</b> ; Occurs in short-grass prairie, open fallow grain fields, and alkali flats in coastal regions from Sonoma to San Diego and east to valley foothills.

<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Observed;</b> Hunts in open habitats within the western United States, including grasslands, open desert, open scrub, and agricultural areas. Nests on remote cliff faces.
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Inhabits woodland and low elevation coniferous forests; nests in old woodpecker cavities.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found on cliffs adjacent to or behind waterfalls in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>FC</b> <b>END</b> None S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Prefers lower, flood-bottoms of larger river-systems with willows, cottonwoods, and dense understory of nettle, wild grape, or blackberry.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Occurs on steep, dry hillsides in scrub and chaparral habitats.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>High;</b> Occurs in chaparral habitat with dense stands of chamise.
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none none	<b>High;</b> Nests in open oak woodland and other arid woodland and chaparral habitats near water. Feeds in nearby herbaceous habitats.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tri-colored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> A highly colonial species. Occurs in wetlands with reeds for nesting.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike (nesting)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Inhabits large, open areas conducive to hunting. Nests in dense brush and shrubs.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> yellow warbler	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Prefers to nest in willows, cottonwoods, aspens and other trees in riparian areas.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat (nesting)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Nests in riparian thickets of willows and other brushy tangles along water courses.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl (burrow sites)	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS none	<b>Moderate;</b> Associated with low-lying vegetation, open scrub, grassland, and agricultural habitats.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>THR</b> CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Occurs in coastal sage scrub below 2,500' from Ventura to Baja California.

<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found in shallow freshwater marshes with dense tule thickets for nesting.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Occurs as summer resident in extensive thickets of low dense willows on the edges of wet meadows, ponds, backwaters, and creeks.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Nests in low riparian habitat in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms below 609 meters (2,000') amsl.
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS S	<b>Low;</b> Roosts in dry, open habitats. Occurs in desert, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC SS none	<b>Low;</b> Roosts in crevices of high cliffs and trees in open, arid and semi-arid habitats.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Low;</b> Found in pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub and palm oasis habitats in southern California.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>High;</b> Found in coastal sage scrub habitats in southern California.
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Found only in the San Bernardino Mountains in Jeffery pine/white fir mixed forests.
<i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i> Lodgepole chipmunk	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none none none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Summits of isolated Piute, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Usually found in open canopy forests, especially lodgepole pine forest.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Found in coastal scrub, chaparral and grassland habitats.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Low;</b> Found in sandy, herbaceous areas occurring in desert wash, desert scrub and desert succulent shrub habitats.

<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>END</b> CSC none none	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Occurs in alluvial scrub habitat with sandy soils for burrowing.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephen's kangaroo rat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	<b>END</b> <b>THR</b> none none	<b>Low;</b> Found in annual and perennial grasslands, preferring buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree.
<i>Perognathus alticolus alticolus</i> San Bernardino white-eared pocket mouse	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Historically found in open pine forests, grassy flats and pinyon-juniper woodland habitats.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none S	<b>Assumed Absent;</b> Associated with sandy washes, scrub, and grasslands.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Low;</b> Occurs in scrub with dense canopies and rocky cliffs and slopes.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Inhabits desert areas, particularly scrub habitats with moderate shrub cover and friable soils for digging. Dependant on arthropod prey.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: Ca: BLM: FS:	none CSC none none	<b>Moderate;</b> Associated with open stages of dry scrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats. Requires sufficient food, friable soils, and open uncultivated ground.
<b>Federal Designations</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, United State Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], Bureau of Land Management [BLM], Unites States Forest Service [FS]) <b>END:</b> Federally listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> Federally listed, threatened <b>SS:</b> BLM sensitive species			
<b>State Designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG], California Native Plant Society [CNPS]) <b>END:</b> State-listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> State-listed, threatened <b>FP:</b> State-fully protected <b>SSC:</b> Species of Special Concern			
<b>Sources:</b> California Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG) and California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS), Beaumont, Big Bear Lake, El Casco, Forest Falls, Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Redlands, Sunnymead, and Yucaipa 7.5 minute USGS quads.			

**Appendix E**  
**Representative Photographs**

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Photo 1. Vegetation community – Annual brome grassland



Photo 2. Vegetation community – California Buckwheat Scrub



Photo 3. Vegetation community – Sparse Mulefat Thickets; scattered annual grassland and California buckwheat habitats around and between mulefat



Photo 4. Vegetation Communities – Oak Woodland and California Buckwheat Scrub



Photo 5. Vegetation Community – Agriculture, Fallow Agriculture in the back, and Annual Grassland to the right



Photo 6. Vegetation Community – Disturbed/Developed



Photo 7. Vegetation Community – Agriculture and Open Orchard



Photo 8. Vegetation Community – Orchard



Photo 9. Pocket of California Buckwheat Scrub within active Agriculture field



Photo 10. Potential Burrowing Owl Burrows – likely a coyote den



Photo 11. Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow - pipe