9611 Hillside Road Residential Development Project

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for
Monte Vista Assets, Inc.
8628 Hillside Road
Alta Loma, California 91701
Contact: Ken Landis
(951) 204-1742

prepared by
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September 2017

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Environmental Scientists Planners Engineers
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1 Introduction

This report documents the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for the 9611 Hillside Road Development Project, located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City), California. The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the survey area and to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located within the Cucamonga Peak neighborhood of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Specifically, the site is situated just south of Hillside Road between Malachite Avenue and Archibald Avenue (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by residential development and an open lot to the northeast. The project area is depicted in Township 1 North, Range 7 West, and Section 26 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Cucamonga Peak, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

The proposed project will include the grading and development of a three separate residential lots on approximate 2.6-acre property split from a larger parcel that already contains one completely developed lot (APN 1061-057-01). The project will also involve adding a new paved road for access to the properties and the establishment of grassy swales and infiltration basins on each lot for drainage purposes. Project descriptions in this report are based on the City of Rancho Cucamonga WQMP Exhibit Tentative Parcel Map 19855 dated July 26, 2017 (Appendix A).

2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Overview

Regulated or sensitive resources studied and analyzed herein include special-status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees.

2.1.1 Environmental Statutes

For the purpose of this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following statutes:

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESOOA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Federal Executive Order 11990
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- California Endangered Species Act
- County of San Bernardino Code of Ordinances
- Rancho Cucamonga Tree Preservation Ordinance
- Rancho Cucamonga General Plan (2010)

2.1.2 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined within the State of California's *CEQA Guidelines*, Appendix G – Initial Study Checklist, are used as the basis to evaluate potential environmental effects. Based on these criteria, a proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

a) Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

2.2 Literature Review

Prior to the field survey, Rincon conducted a literature review to better characterize the nature and extent of biological resources on and within five miles of the proposed project. The literature review included an evaluation of current and historical aerial photographs of the site (Google Earth 2017), regional and site specific topographic maps *(Cucamonga Peak, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle), geologic maps, climatic data, and other available background information. The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS – http://www.bios.dfg.ca.gov), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov) were reviewed to determine if any special-status wildlife, plant or vegetation communities were previously recorded. The *National Wetlands Inventory* (NWI) (United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service 2017) was reviewed to determine if any wetland and/or non-wetland waters had been previously documented and mapped on or in the vicinity of the proposed survey area. Other resources included the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (2017), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) *Special Animals List* (July 2017), and CDFW *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (July 2017).

2.3 Field Reconnaissance Survey

Rincon Biologist Courtney Aiken conducted a biological resource survey on August 24, 2017, between the hours of 0700 and 0900. The survey was conducted to assess the habitat suitability for potential special-status species, map existing vegetation, map any sensitive biological resources currently onsite, note the presence of potential jurisdictional waters or wetlands, document any wildlife connectivity/movement features, and record all observations of plant and wildlife species.

The survey area consisted of approximately 2.6 acres (proposed project area) of disturbed and previously developed land just south of Hillside Road between Archibald Avenue and Malachite Avenue. The biologists surveyed the area on foot and resources were mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) device. Where portions of the survey area were inaccessible on foot (e.g., private property), the biologist visually inspected these areas with binoculars (10 x 40). Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures of 64-55 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with winds between 0 and 2 miles per hour (mph) and 50%-10% cloud cover. Photographs of the survey area are included as Appendix B.

2.3.1 Vegetation Mapping

Vegetation communities observed on-site were mapped on a site-specific aerial photograph. Native vegetation classification, if present, was based on the classification systems provided in the Manual of California Vegetation (CNPS); and modified as appropriate to reflect the existing site conditions.

2.3.2 Flora

No focused surveys for special-status plants were conducted; however, dominant species observed on the property were noted. Floral nomenclature for native and non-native plants follows Baldwin et al. (2012) as updated by The Jepson Online Interchange (University of California, Berkeley 2014). All plant species recorded onsite are included as Appendix C.

2.3.3 Fauna

No focused surveys for special-status wildlife were conducted; however, all wildlife species observed directly or detected from calls, tracks, scat, nests, or other sign were documented. The detection of wildlife species was limited by seasonal and temporal factors. The survey was conducted mid-summer, therefore, potentially occurring spring or winter migrants may not have been observed. As the survey was performed during the day, identification of nocturnal animals was limited to sign if present on-site. Zoological nomenclature for birds is in accordance with the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist (2017); for mammals, Bowers, N., R. Bowers, & K. Kaufman (2004) and for amphibians and reptiles, Stebbins (2003). All wildlife species recorded during the survey are included as Appendix C.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Physical Characteristics

The survey area is located just below the foothills of the western most range of the San Gabriel Mountain Range. It is in a Mediterranean climate characterized by mild, dry summers and wet winters. Average temperatures near Rancho Cucamonga range from approximately 52–79°F, and the area generally receives an average rainfall of about 15 inches per year (Western Regional Climate Center 2017). The project site, specifically, is a highly disturbed dirt lot with one residential building already developed in the northeast corner of the site.

Topography consists of relatively flat areas throughout the property and the elevation is approximately 1,783 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

3.1.1 Soils

Based on the most recent soil survey (USDA, NRCS 2017), the site consists of one soil type: TvC – Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (Figure 2).

Soils of the Tujunga series consist of very deep and somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. This soil is used for grazing, citrus, grapes, other fruits, and urban residential or commercial development. Uncultivated areas have a cover of shrubs, annual grasses and forbs. In urban areas, ornamental and turf-grass are common.

3.1.2 Watershed and Drainages

The project site does not contain any federally protected waters or wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.); riparian habitat or streambed as defined by Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC; or "waters of the State," as defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The nearest mapped jurisdictional feature is a small riverine feature located approximately 0.3 mile east of the project site. Therefore, no further analysis of jurisdictional waters or wetlands is included within this report.

3.1.3 Vegetation

Two main habitats occur within the survey area: ruderal/disturbed habitat and urban/developed land (Figure 3). A total of 16 vascular plant species, consisting of 5 native species (31%), and 11 non-native species (69%), were recorded during the survey (Appendix C).

Urban/Developed Habitat

The project site is comprised of urban/developed land which is defined to be areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. Urban/developed lands are characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation. Areas that have been

Figure 2 USDA Soils Map

Figure 3 Biological Resources

physically disturbed (by previous human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, but continue to retain a soil substrate, may also be considered urban/developed lands. Ornamental trees are present on the project site. Ornamental plant species observed during the field reconnaissance survey were as follows: pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). The eucalyptus trees were found as windrows along the western and southern perimeter of the project site.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat areas have been physically disturbed (by previous human activity) and are no longer recognizable as native or naturalized vegetation association, but continue to retain a soil substrate. These areas are mostly dominated by Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and bare ground, but also include other non-native species such as flax-leaved horseweed (*Erigeron bonariensis*), white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), foxtail brome (*Bromus madritensis*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*). There were also sparse patches of native plants that included common fiddleneck (*Amsinkia intermedia*), Spanish lotus (*Acmispon americanus*), California evening primrose (*Oenothera californica*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), but not in sufficient density or coverage to constitute a distinct vegetation community (Figure 3).

3.2 General Wildlife

A list of the wildlife species observed during survey is provided in Appendix C. The majority of the species detected during the biological surveys were birds. Common species observed include California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), lesser golfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida* macroura). One reptile, western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), was observed within the project site and two mammal species were detected; domesticated dog (*Canis lupis familiaris*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).

4 Sensitive Biological Resources

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted on-site prior to the approval of any proposed development on a property. This section discusses sensitive biological resources observed in the survey area, and evaluates the potential for the proposed project site to support sensitive biological resources. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDB (Figure 4), or species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area, and survey results. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the survey area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

4.1 Special-Status Species

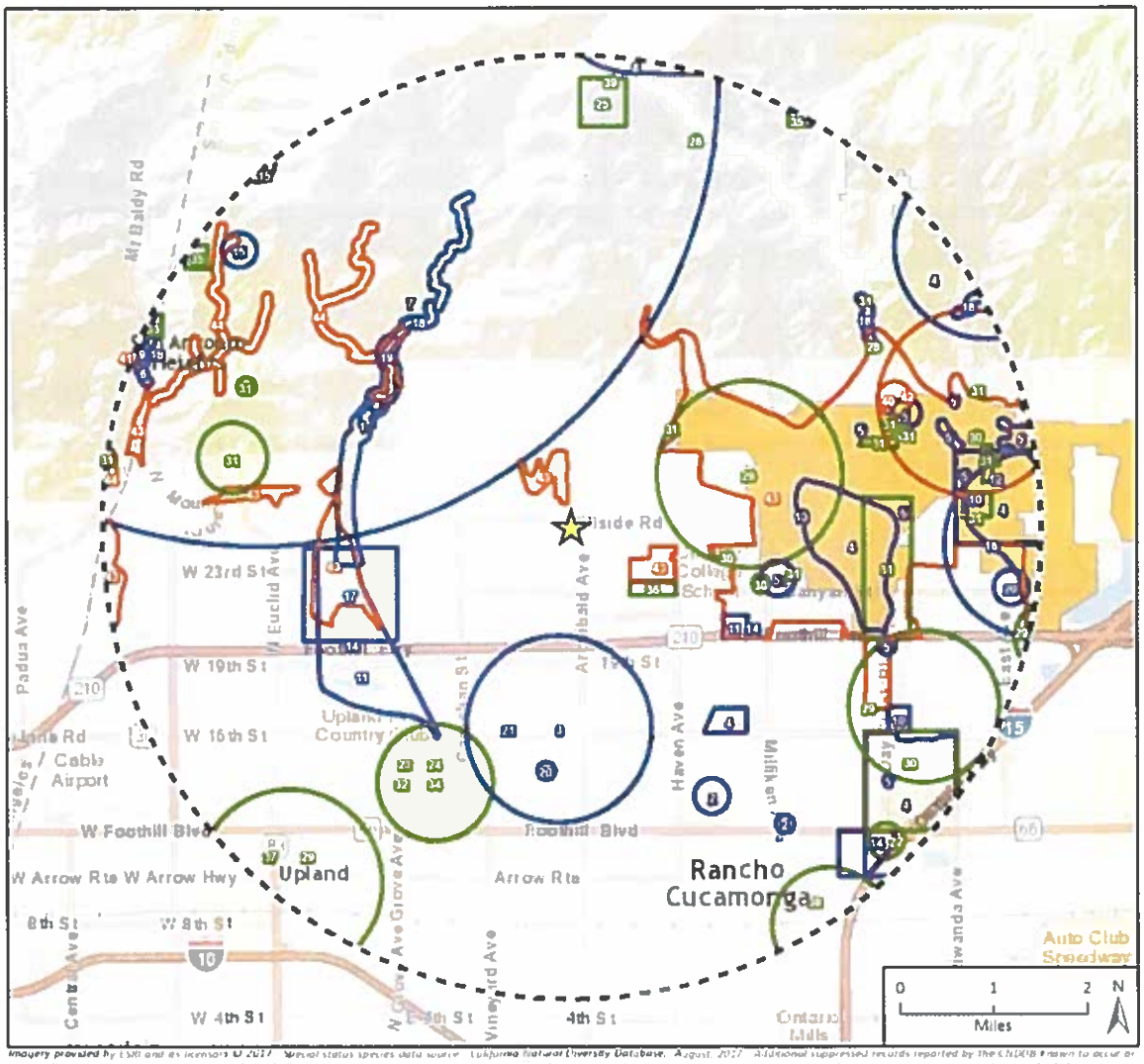
Special-status wildlife species include those that are federally or state listed as endangered or threatened, California Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected Species, and/or listed on the CDFW Special Animals List. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey. **Error! Reference source not found.** below, provides a list of sensitive wildlife species recorded by the CNDDB within 5 miles of the project site.

4.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plants were observed during the survey. However, a focused botanical survey was not conducted. No special-status plant species have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project area and there is little to no potential for any special-status plants to occur on site due to previous disturbance of the site and general lack of native vegetation within a majority of the site. Therefore, no further analysis of these species in included in this report.

Table 1 lists the special-status plant species reported in the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Cucamonga peak quadrangle (CNPS occurrences), and a five-mile radius search (CNDDB occurrences). This table also analyzes each of these special-status species' occurrence or potential to occur based on known range, habitat associations, preferred soil substrate, life form, elevation, and blooming period.

Figure 4 CNDDB 5 Mile Occurrence



Imagery provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2017. Special status species data source: California Natural Diversity Database, August, 2017. Additional suppressed records reported by the CNDDB known to occur or potentially occur within this search radius include: Delhi Sands flower-loving fly. For more information please contact the Department of Fish and Game. Critical habitat data source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, June 2017. Final critical habitat acquired via the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal. It is only a general representation of the data and does not include all designated critical habitat. Contact USFWS for more specific data.

- Project Location
- 5-Mile Buffer

CNDDB

- Animals
- Plants
- Natural Communities

Critical Habitat

- Mountain yellow-legged frog
- San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat

1 - arroyo toad
2 - burrowing owl
3 - California glossy snake
4 - coast horned lizard
5 - coastal California gnatcatcher
6 - coastal whiptail
7 - Crotch bumble bee
8 - desert bighorn sheep
9 - hoary bat
10 - Los Angeles pocket mouse
11 - northwestern San Diego pocket mouse
12 - San Bernardino kangaroo rat
13 - San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit
14 - San Diego desert woodrat
15 - San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly
16 - southern California legless lizard
17 - southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
18 - southern mountain yellow-legged frog
19 - two-striped gartersnake
20 - western mastiff bat
21 - western yellow bat
22 - Brand's star phacelia
23 - California muhly
24 - California saw-grass
25 - Johnston's buckwheat
26 - Jokerst's monardella
27 - Laguna Mountains jewelflower
28 - lemon lily
29 - mesa horkelia
30 - Parry's spineflower
31 - Plummer's mariposa-lily
32 - prostrate vernal pool navarretia
33 - Robinson's pepper-grass
34 - San Bernardino aster
35 - San Gabriel manzanita
36 - Sanford's arrowhead
37 - slender-horned spineflower
38 - white rabbit-tobacco
39 - woolly mountain-parsley
40 - California Walnut Woodland
41 - Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest
42 - Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
43 - Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
44 - Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

Table 1 Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in Project Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants				
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii* Parish's oxytheca	None/None G4?T3T4 / S3S4 4.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly places. 1220-2600 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis* San Gabriel manzanita	None/None G5T3 / S3 1B.2	Chaparral. Rocky outcrops; can be dominant shrub where it occurs. 960-2015 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Asplenium vespertinum western spleenwort	None/None G4 / S4 4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Rocky sites. 180-1000 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None G4 / S4 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower	None/None G3T2 / S2 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils 90-1220 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Cladium californicum California saw-grass	None/None G4 / S2 2B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater). Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. -20-2135 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Claytonia lanceolata var. *peirsonii* Peirson's spring beauty	None/None G5T1Q / S1 3.1	Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Granitic scree slopes, often with a sandy or fine soil component and granitic cobbles; N aspect. 2375-2500 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Endangered/ Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No washes on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Eriogonum microthecum var. *alpinum* northern limestone buckwheat	None/None G5T4 / S4 4.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Great Basin scrub. Sometimes in rocky or gravelly sites. 2500-3300 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Eriogonum microthecum var. *johnstonii* Johnston's buckwheat	None/None G5T2 / S2 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Slopes and ridges on granite or limestone. 1829-2926 sq km	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *minus* alpine sulphur-flowered buckwheat	None/None G5T4 / S4 4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Granitic substrate; usually gravelly or sandy. 1800-3070 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense* San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	None/None G5T3 / S3 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry rocky or sandy granitic slopes and ridges. 1200-2650 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Galium johnstonii Johnston's bedstraw	None/None G4 / S4 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland. 1220-2300 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Heuchera caespitosa urn-flowered alumroot	None/None G3 / S3 4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, riparian forest. Rocky sites. 1155-2650 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1 / S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Juglans californica southern California black walnut	None/None G3 / S3 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland. Slopes, canyons, alluvial habitats. 50-900 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Juncus duranii Duran's rush	None/None G3 / S3 4.3	Meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet places in montane conifer forests. 1770-2805 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Lepechinia fragrans fragrant pitcher sage	None/None G3 / S3 4.2	Chaparral. 20-1310 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None G5T3 / S3 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* ocellated humboldt lily	None/None G4T3 / S3 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest. Yellow-pine forest or openings, oak canyons. 30-1800 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Lilium parryi lemon lily	None/None G3 / S3 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows & seeps. 625-2930 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No streams or seeps on site.
Linanthus concinnus San Gabriel linanthus	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chapparal. Dry rocky slopes, often in Jeffrey pine/canyon oak forest. 1310-2560 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii* Jokerst's monardella	None/None G4T1 / S1 1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, chapparal. Steep scree or talus slopes between breccia. Secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes. 1350-1750 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No washes or drainages on site.
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	None/None G4 / S4 4.3	Coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Usually found near streams or seeps. 100-2000 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No streams or seeps on site.
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None G2 / S2 1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic alkaline sites. 3-1235 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No vernal pools on site.
Oreonana vestita woolly mountain-parsley	None/None G3 / S3 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. High ridges; on scree, talus, or gravel. 1615-3500 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Phacelia mohavensis Mojave phacelia	None/None G4Q / S4 4.3	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, dry meadows, pinyon-juniper woodland. Sandy or gravelly soils, dry streambeds. 1400-2500 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	None/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Open areas. 3-370 m.	None	No suitable habitat present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	None/None G4 / S2 2B.2	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	None/None G3 / S3 1B.2	Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0-605 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. No marshes or ponds present on site.
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains jewelflower	None/None G3G4 / S3S4 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamsides or roadcuts. 1440-2500 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2040 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. No streams or springs present on site.
Viola pinetorum ssp. *grisea* grey-leaved violet	None/None G4G5T3? / S3? 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 1500-3400 m.	None	No suitable habitat or soils present. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not observed on site. No seeps on site.
Insects				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/None G3G4 / S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Callophrys mossii hidakupa San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	None/None G4T1T2 / S1S2	San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains at elevations of 3,000 to approximately 5,500 ft. Foodplant is Sedum spathulifolium. Type locality is southern mixed evergreen forest.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Endangered/None G1T1 / S1	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino & northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes & sparse vegetation. Oviposition req. shade.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Amphibians				
Anoxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Endangered/None G2G3 / S2S3 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered/ Endangered G1 / S1 WL	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, Apr 2014, effective Jun 30, 2014. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	None/None G3 / S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	None	One occurrence north of Chaffey College. Not likely to occur. No suitable habitat is available on site. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. None detected during survey.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	None/None G5T2 / S2 SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	None	One occurrence west of the 210 freeway. Not likely to occur. No suitable habitat is available on site. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. None detected during survey.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5 / S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	None	One occurrence at Mt. Baldy. Not likely to occur. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. None detected during survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4 / S3S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	None	Not likely to occur. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. None detected during survey.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4 / S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Birds				
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3 / S3 WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	None	No suitable habitat present on site but may occur as a vagrant species.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4 / S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	None	Marginal habitat present on site though heavily disturbed. Multiple ground squirrel burrows on site but ground squirrels present. None detected during survey.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened/None G4G5T2Q / S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	None	No suitable nesting habitat present. Obligate species requires coastal sage scrub habitat. The habitat on site is marginal and does not contain characteristic habitat. None detected during survey.
Mammals				
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/None G5T3T4 / S3S4 SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered/None G5T1 / S1 SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G5T4 / S3S4 SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Low	Marginal roosting habitat is available on site. Potential to forage on site. Not likely to occur within survey area. None detected during the survey.
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	None/None G5 / S4	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Low	Marginal roosting habitat is available on site. Potential to forage on site. Not likely to occur within survey area. None detected during the survey.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	None/None G5 / S3 SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low	Marginal roosting or foraging habitat is available on site. Not likely to occur within the survey area. None detected during the survey.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/None G5T3T4 / S3S4 SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4 / S3S4 SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	None	No woodrat sign or burrow structures found on site. No suitable habitat available within the project area. Not likely to occur.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni desert bighorn sheep	None/None G4T4 / S3 FP	Widely distributed from the White Mountains in Mono Co. to the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County Open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	None	No suitable habitat is available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed due to past land uses. Not likely to occur. None detected during survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/None G5T1T2 / S1S2 SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	None	No suitable habitat available within the project area. Area is heavily disturbed. None detected during survey.

USFWS Designations:
FE = Endangered
FT = Threatened
FC = Candidate
-- = No Federal Status

State of California Designations:
SE = Endangered
ST = Threatened
SR = Rare
SA = Special Animal
C = Candidate
-- = No State of CA Status

Other Statuses:
CDFW_SSC = California Species of Special Concern
BLM_S = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive
FP = Fully Protected
USFS_S = United States Forest Service Sensitive
USFWS_BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern
WL = Watch List

CNPS Threat Ranks:
0.1= Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):
1A = Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Critical habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) and San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvos*) occur approximately 1.4 miles to the northeast of the survey area. Due to the disturbed nature, lack of riparian resources, and poor quality of habitat, there is little to no potential for mountain yellow-legged frog or the San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat to occur within the survey area. The available habitat within the survey area has minimal canopy cover, no thickets, lacks vertical structure, and is isolated from any connectivity to areas with higher quality habitat. Due to these factors, mountain yellow-legged frog and the San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat are not expected to occur within the survey area.

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the survey. There is low potential for any special-status wildlife species to occur on site due to the highly disturbed nature of the site and lack of vegetation. Table 1 lists the occurrences of special-status wildlife species reported in a five-mile radius resulting from a CNDDB search (CDFW 201a). The table also analyzes each of these special-status species' occurrences or potential to occur based on known range, habitat associations, and elevation. Most the special-status species in Table 1 are either not expected to occur or have a low potential to occur; therefore, these species are not further analyzed in this report.

Nesting birds, which are afforded protection under the MBTA and CFG Code even if they are not special-status species, have the potential to occur onsite where there is suitable nesting habitat. Suitable nesting habitat varies depending on the species, but generally includes vegetated areas where there is minimal disturbance (e.g., noise, dust). The palm and other ornamental trees located on the western and southern perimeter of the site contains suitable habitat for nesting birds. The presence of California ground squirrel burrows also indicates that there is potentially suitable habitat available for burrowing owls within the project area.

4.2 Sensitive Plant Communities

Special-status vegetation communities are those that are considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFG 2010) and/or that require mitigation, and thus considered sensitive. Five sensitive plant communities were identified with the five-mile CNDDB search: California Walnut Woodland, Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest, Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland. However, no special-status vegetation communities occur within the survey area.

4.3 Wildlife Movement

The project site does not provide for considerable wildlife movement or serve as an important habitat linkage. Wildlife movement is restricted through the site due to the highly developed residential lands that occur and dominate the areas surrounding the site. Large mammals such as mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) would not be expected to occur in this area due to the surrounding development The project area can support smaller terrestrial rodents, passerine birds, reptiles and invertebrates. The area has the potential to provide open space for raptors to forage nearby but due to the lack of habitat diversity, vegetation, and developed lands only a limited number of species could be supported by this area.

4.4 Resources Protected By Local Policies and Ordinances

The western and southern perimeter of the project site is lined with a windrow of eucalyptus trees and one palm tree is located just south of the existing residence. The City's Tree Preservation Ordinance (RCMC 17.80) requires that all "heritage trees" are protected, including those on private property. A "heritage tree" is defined as any tree, shrub, or plant that falls into the following criteria:

1. All eucalyptus windrows; or
2. Any tree in excess of 30 feet in height and having a single trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) of 20 inches or more as measured 4.5 feet from ground level; or
3. Multi-trunk trees having a DBH of 30 inches or more as measured from 4.5 feet from ground level; or
4. A stand of trees the nature of which makes each dependent upon the other for survival; or
5. Any other tree as may be deemed historically or culturally significant by the planning director because of age, size, condition, location, or aesthetic qualities.

Removal, relocation or destruction of any "heritage trees" will require a permit from the City. Trees which are fruit or nut bearing are exempt from RCMC 17.80 requirements.

5 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project will involve the grading and development of 3 residential homes and a paved street on approximately 2.6 acres of land, as well as the establishment of grassy swales and infiltration basins on each lot for flood control purposes. The following sections describe the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts as required under CEQA.

5.1 Special-Status Species

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

No special-status wildlife species were detected during the biological survey. One pair of red-tailed hawks and a nest were observed in the survey area and the survey area has the potential to support special-status nesting birds including raptors. Therefore, the project could adversely affect raptors and other nesting birds if construction occurs while they are present on or adjacent to the site through direct mortality or abandonment of nests. The loss of a nest due to construction activities would be a violation of CFGC Section 3503, 3503.5, 3511, 3513 and 3800 and the MBTA.

If construction of the proposed project will result in the removal or trimming of trees and shrubs during the general nesting bird season (January 15-September 1) it could result in impacts to nesting birds in violation of the CFGC and MBTA. This impact would be considered significant without mitigation and in violation of the CFGC and MBTA.

In order to avoid potentially significant impacts to avian species protected by CFGC and MBTA, the following mitigation measures are recommended prior to construction:

Mitigation Measure Bio-1

- A raptor nest survey should be conducted prior to the removal of vegetation to identify potential raptor nests.
- Any active or inactive raptor nests discovered within the site are protected year-round. Agency consultation is required for the removal of any raptor nest.
- If possible, trees or shrubs that would be affected by project construction shall be removed during the non-nesting season (between September 1st and January 15th).
- If removal of trees and shrubs or ground-disturbing activities are to be done during the nesting season (January 15th to August 31st), all trees and other suitable nesting habitat within the limits of work shall be surveyed by a qualified, qualified biologist prior to initiating construction related activities. A pre-construction survey should be conducted within 3 days prior to the start of work the results of which must be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities.

- If nesting birds are detected by the qualified biologist, no-work buffers shall be established as determined by the qualified biologist depending on the species found. However, the City may reduce these buffer widths depending on site-specific conditions (e.g. the width and type of screening vegetation between the nest and proposed activity) or the existing ambient level of activity (e.g., existing level of human activity within the buffer distance). If construction must take place within the recommended buffer widths, the appropriate buffer should be determined in consultation with a qualified biologist.

Implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce potential impacts to nesting birds to less than significant by avoiding both direct and indirect impacts to adults, nests, eggs, nestlings, and fledglings.

5.2 Sensitive Plant Communities

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

b) Have a substantial adverse impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.

No special-status communities were detected in the survey area. Vegetation present is predominately non-native or ornamental species, or bare ground.

Due to surrounding land uses and the disturbed nature of the habitat within the survey area, special-status plants species are not expected to occur. Therefore, direct and indirect impacts to special-status plants are not anticipated.

5.3 Wildlife Movement

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites.

The project site itself is not located within a movement corridor and is not expected to aid in the movement of wildlife species because of its close proximity to other disturbed and developed sites. Thus, implementation of the proposed project would not alter wildlife movement.

5.4 Local Policies and Ordinances

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance

If the removal of the windrow of eucalyptus trees is required, it is recommended that a tree removal permit be obtained through coordination with the City's Planning Department, per City ordinances. A tree inventory and report from a certified arborist may be required to assess the health and

condition of the trees. As a note, adjoining property owners should be notified of the tree removals at least 10 days in advance before the City can make a decision on the permit request.

5.5 Adopted or Approved Plans

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The project site is not within any Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan areas. The proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of any such plans and no impact would occur.

6 Limitations, Assumptions, and Use Reliance

This Biological Resources Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigation is limited by the scope of work performed. Biological surveys for the presence or absence of certain taxa have been conducted as part of this assessment but were not performed during a particular blooming period, nesting period, or particular portion of the season when positive identification would be expected if present, and, therefore, cannot be considered definitive. The biological surveys are limited also by the environmental conditions present at the time of the surveys. In addition, general biological (or protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and will not be discovered in the future within the site. In particular, mobile wildlife species could occupy the site on a transient basis, or re-establish populations in the future. Our field studies were based on current industry practices, which change over time and may not be applicable in the future. No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from site reconnaissance, jurisdictional areas, review of CNDDB RareFind3, and specified historical and literature sources. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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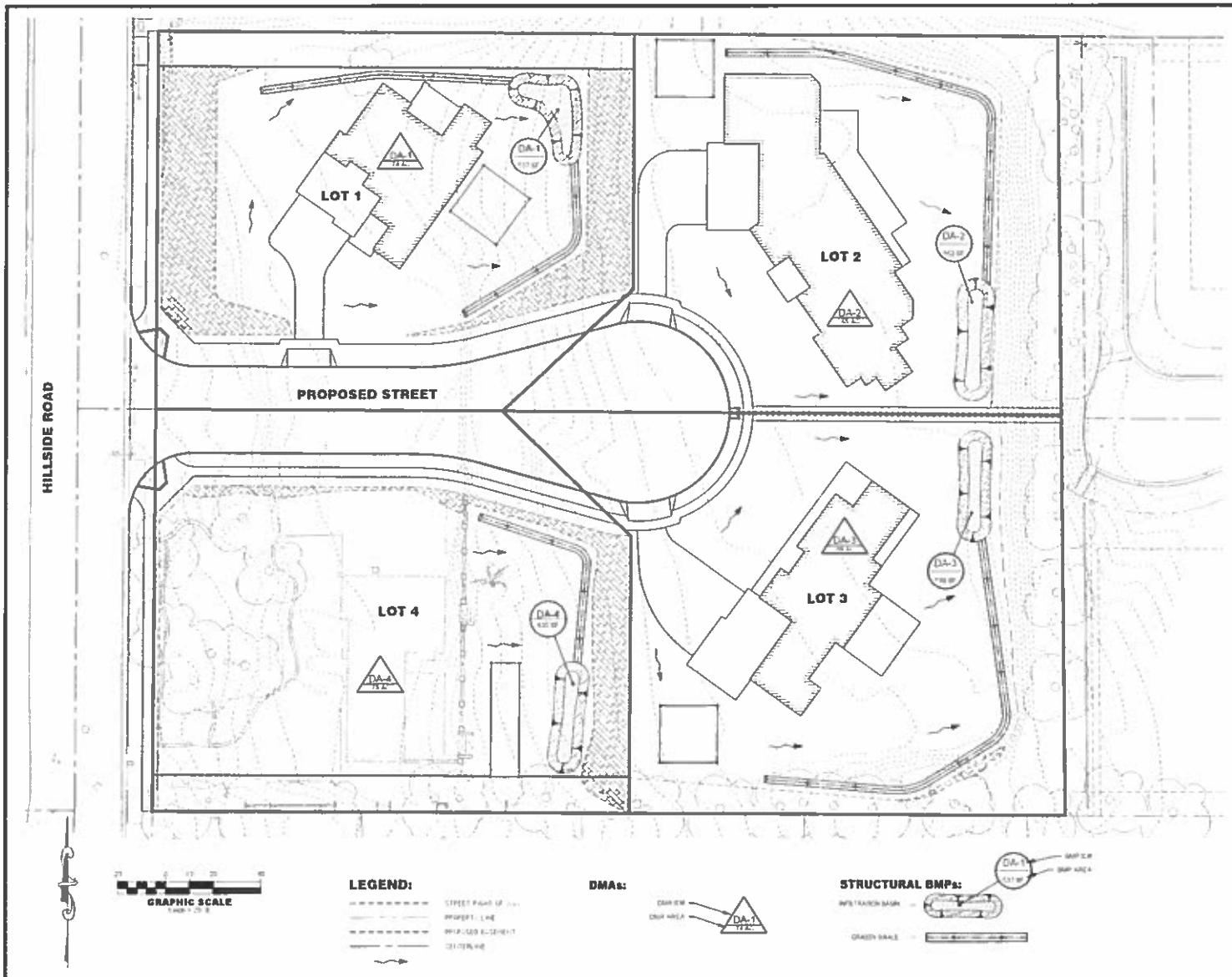
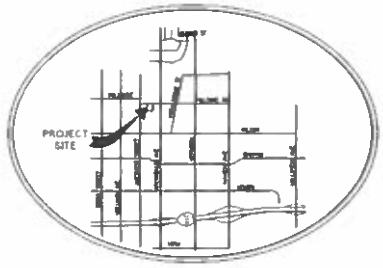
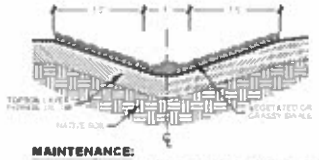
Appendix A

Tentative Parcel Map





VICINITY MAP



MAINTENANCE:

BIOSWALE SECTION

SCALE 1" = 1'

PERMANENT BMPs:

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMPs:

POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE DESIGN BMPs:

POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE DESIGN BMPs:

DIGALERT

REVISIONS

PLANS PREPARED BY

AIS

CIVIL ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MATTHEW PRESS - RCE 69213 EXP. 09/30/18 DATE

DESIGNED BY

DRAWN BY

CHECKED BY

SEAL

APPROVED BY

DATE

RECOMMENDED BY

RECOMMENDED BY

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

WQMP EXHIBIT

PROPOSED SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

LOTS 1 THRU 4 - TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 19855

BENCH MARK

DESCRIPTION

ADDRESS

APN

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

Appendix B

Site Photographs

Photograph 1. Entrance gate on Hillside road (left) with disturbed area and non-native fig and pomegranate trees, facing north

Photograph 2. Western portion of the project area predominantly comprised of non-native vegetation, facing south

Photograph 3. Open, disturbed ground in the southeastern part of the project with the current residence in the background, facing south

Photograph 4. Project site from open, disturbed area, facing north. Note large stick nest in eucalyptus tree (upper right corner)

Appendix C

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Species Observed During Field Reconnaisance Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Plants			
Arecaceae: Palm Family			
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	None	Naturalized
Asteraceae: Sunflower Family			
Pseudognaphalium canescens	Wright's cudweed	None	Native
Erigeron bonariensis	flax-leaved horseweed	None	Introduced
Boraginaceae: Borage Family			
Amsinckia intermedia	common fiddleneck	None	Native
Brassicaceae: Mustard Family			
Brassica nigra	black mustard	None	Introduced
Chenopodiaceae: Goosefoot Family			
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	None	Introduced
Fabaceae: Bean Family			
Acmispon americanus	Spanish lotus	None	Native
Lamiaceae: Mint Family			
Marrubium vulgare	white horehound	None	Introduced
Lythraceae: Flowering Plants Family			
Punica granatum	pomegranate	None	Introduced
Moraceae: Mulberry Family			
Ficus carica	edible fig	None	Introduced
Myrtaceae: Myrtle Family			
Eucalyptus globulus	eucalyptus	None	Introduced
Onagraceae: Willowherb Family			
Oenothera californica	California evening primrose	None	Native
Poaceae: Grass Family			
Bromus madritensis	foxtail brome	None	Introduced
Polygonaceae: Knotweed Family			
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	None	Native
Simaroubaceae Family			
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	None	Introduced
Solanaceae: Nightshade Family			
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	None	Introduced
Animals			
Mammals			
Canis lupis familiaris	domesticated dog	None	Introduced
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel	None	Native
Reptiles			
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	None	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Birds			
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub-jay	None	Native
Baeolophus inornatus	oak titmouse	None	Native
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	None	Native
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	None	Native
Columba livia	rock pigeon	None	Introduced
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	None	Native
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow	None	Native
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird	None	Native
Passer domesticus	house sparrow	None	Introduced
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	None	Native
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird	None	Native
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	None	Native
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling	None	Introduced
Troglodytes aedon	house wren	None	Native
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	None	Native