# APPENDIX B

# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**This page intentionally left blank**

CARLSBAD
FRESNO
IRVINE
LOS ANGELES
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** August 23, 2019

**TO:** Amy Stonich, City of Cypress

**FROM:** Bo Gould and Jessica Lieuw, LSA

**SUBJECT:** Biological Resource Technical Memorandum for the Cypress Sports Park Project in Cypress, California

The purpose of this Biological Resources Technical Memorandum is to describe and document potential impacts to biological resources—including sensitive and special-status species—associated with the implementation of the proposed Cypress Sports Park Project (project) at the southeast corner of Cerritos Avenue and Lexington Drive in Cypress, California. This technical information is provided for project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the federal Endangered Species Act, and other pertinent regulations.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes the construction of a new 6-acre sports park on an approximately 9-acre site (project site) at the southeast corner of Cerritos Avenue and Lexington Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number 241-221-23) in Cypress (see Figure 1; all figures are provided in Attachment A). The project proposes a multi-use athletic field with shaded bleachers, play areas with an adjacent mural, an exercise station, picnic shelters, restrooms, two half-basketball courts, a 0.25-mile walking path, a storage building, and associated landscaping and utility improvements.

## PROJECT SETTING

The approximately 9-acre project site is at the southeast corner of Cerritos Avenue and Lexington Drive in Cypress, shown in the *Los Alamitos, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. Historically, the site was used for agricultural production, developed as part of a golf course, and more recently has been used as a feed lot and storage area for the nearby Los Alamitos Race Course. As such, the site is highly disturbed and contains no native habitat or connections to natural lands. The project site is surrounded by single-family residences and a preschool to the north across Cerritos Avenue, stables to the south, commercial uses to the west across Lexington Drive, and stables and miscellaneous equipment and facilities associated with the Los Alamitos Race Course to the east.

The project site is within the recently approved Cypress Town Center and Commons Specific Plan 2.0 (Specific Plan; December 2017) and, therefore, has a land use designation of Specific Plan. The Specific Plan also serves as the zoning for the project site. The project site is included in the Specific Plan's Public Park District, which allows for recreation facilities and other similar related uses. Based

on available mapping,[1] the project site is underlain by Urban Land-Metz-Pico Series Complex and Bolsa silt loam, drained soils.

## METHODS

### Literature Review and Records Search

LSA Biologist Jessica Lieuw conducted a literature review and records search on June 26, 2019, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species[2] in the project site's vicinity. She also examined federal and State lists of sensitive species. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- **California Natural Diversity Data Base information (CNDDB – RareFind 5)**, which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), formerly known as the California Department of Fish and Game. This database covers sensitive plant and animal species, as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the project area (*Yorba Linda*, *Black Star Canyon*, *Orange*, *Anaheim*, *Prado Dam*, *La Habra*, *Baldwin Park*, *San Dimas*, and *Ontario*) were obtained from this database to inform the field survey.

- **California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants**, which uses four specific categories or "lists" of sensitive plant species to assist with the conservation of rare or endangered botanical resources. All of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are intended to meet the status definitions of "threatened" or "endangered" in CESA and the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and are considered by CNPS to be eligible for State listing. At the discretion of the CEQA Lead Agency, impacts to these species may be analyzed as such, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines Sections 15125(c) and 15380. Plants in Rank 3 (limited information; review list), Rank 4 (limited distribution; watch list), or that are considered Locally Unusual and Significant may be analyzed under CEQA if there is sufficient information to assess potential significant impacts. Records from the nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the project area were obtained from this database to inform the field survey

---

1 United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2017. Web Soil Survey. Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx (last updated August 21, 2017; accessed December 19, 2017).

2 For the purposes of this report, the term "special-status species" refers to those species that are listed or proposed for listing under the CESA and/or federal Endangered Species Act; California Fully Protected Species; plants with a CRPR of 1, 2, or 3; California Species of Special Concern; and California Special Animals. It should be noted that "Species of Special Concern" and "California Special Animal" are administrative designations made by the CDFW and carry no formal legal protection status. However, Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that these species should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

- **United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Online System**, which lists all proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species managed by the Endangered Species Program of the USFWS that have the potential to occur on or near a particular site. This database also lists all known critical habitats, national wildlife refuges, and migratory birds that could potentially be impacted by activities from a proposed project. An IPaC Trust Resource Report (USFWS 2019a) was generated for the project area.

- **The USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper** was reviewed to determine whether critical habitat has been designated within or in the vicinity of the project area (USFWS 2019b).

- **The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory** was reviewed to determine whether any wetlands or surface waters of the United States have been previously identified in the project area (USFWS 2019c).

In addition to the databases listed above, historic and current aerial imagery, existing environmental reports for developments in the project vicinity, and regional habitat conservation plans and local land use policies related to biological resources were reviewed.

### Field Survey

LSA Senior Biologist Bo Gould conducted a general biological survey of the project site on June 28, 2019. He surveyed the project site on foot, and noted all biological resources observed. Suitable habitat for any species of interest or concern was duly noted, and general site conditions were photographed (see Attachment B).

## RESOURCES EVALUATED

### Vegetation

The project site mainly consists of disturbed and barren land; dominant vegetation types are ornamental and ruderal grassland with patches of herbaceous invasive species. Figure 2 in Attachment A shows a map of vegetation and land cover types existing on the project site. The acreages of each vegetation community and land cover type occurring on the project area are shown in Table A, below.

**Table A: Vegetation and Land Cover Types Within the Project Area**

| Vegetation / Land Cover Type | Acreage[1] |
|---|---|
| Artificial Pond | 0.726 |
| Developed | 0.339 |
| Disturbed/Barren | 5.016 |
| Ornamental | 1.353 |
| Ruderal | 1.890 |
| **Total Project Area** | **9.323** |

[1] All presented acreages are approximate and based on geographic information system measurements.

A total of 43 vascular plant species were identified within the project area during the June 2019 field survey. A total of 30 (approximately 70 percent) of these plant species represent nonnative taxa, reflecting a high level of disturbance within the project area. See Attachment D for a complete list of species identified on the project site. The following describes the vegetation and land cover types occurring within the project site using the Orange County Habitat Classification System (HCS) as articulated by Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.[1]

- **Ruderal (4.6 of the HCS):** Areas classified as ruderal consist of early successional grassland dominated by pioneering herbaceous plants that readily colonize disturbed ground. Ruderal grassland is dominated by many grassland species, including[2] Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)*, Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*)*, and rabbitfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*)*. Other weedy or pioneering species include: tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*)*, common horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echiodes*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*)*, five-hook bassia (*Bassia hyssopifolia*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*)*, spotted spurge (*Chamaesyce maculata*)*, and white sweetclover (*Melilotus albus*).

- **Artificial Pond (12.0 of the HCS):** The central portion of the project site contains a constructed pond. This pond was excavated in dry land sometime between 1990 and 1994 (based on aerial photography provided in the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment prepared for the subject property [Ninyo & Moore 2012]). The pond was created as part of the golf course that historically existed on the subject property, and was later maintained by the adjacent race track property owner(s). Water was artificially pumped into this pond and circulated between ponds on adjacent parcels for many years. Such pumping and water circulation ceased in March 2019. The pond was approximately half full of stagnant water during the June 2019 site survey. The pond has concrete sidewalls and is entirely lined with polyethylene. Some emergent vegetation, including willow trees (*Salix* sp.) and cattails (*Typha* sp.), were present along the edges of the pond during the June 2019 site survey.

- **Developed—Urban and Commercial (15.1 of the HCS):** Developed sites consist of paved areas, buildings, and other areas that are cleared or graded for anthropogenic purposes. A small portion (0.339 acres) of the project site is developed, consisting of asphalt and concrete.

- **Ornamental Landscaping (15.5 of the HCS):** Ornamental landscaping consists of introduced trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass. Planted Brazilian pepper tree (*Schunus terebinthifolius*) exist along Cerritos Avenue. Other ornamental species occurring within the site at the time of the June 2019 site survey include golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

---

1 Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. 1993. *Methods Used to Survey the Vegetation of Orange County Parks and Open Space Areas and The Irvine Company Property.* February 10. (JSA 92-032.) Sacramento. Prepared for the County of Orange, Environmental Management Agency, Environmental Planning Division, Santa Ana, California.

2 An asterisk denotes nonnative species.

- **Disturbed or Barren (16.1 of the HCS):** Disturbed or barren areas lack vegetation or are dominated by a sparse cover of ruderal vegetation. A large portion of the construction footprint (over 50 percent) was disturbed or barren during the June 2019 survey.

Subsequent to the June 28, 2019 field survey, most of the trees in the interior of the project site, with the exception of approximately two trees which were observed to contain inactive raptor nests, were removed. Existing trees on the perimeter of the project site along Lexington Drive and Cerritos Avenue remain.

## Wildlife

Native wildlife habitat is largely absent on the project site and in the vicinity. Furthermore, the lack of ground cover and suitable foraging habitat make the site undesirable for many local wildlife species. Thirteen wildlife species were observed during the field survey. The native species observed included mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). One nonnative species was observed during the field survey, European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

## Special-Interest Species

Special-interest species are those plants or animals that (1) are federally and/or State-listed, (2) are currently proposed for listing, or (3) have some other special designation from a resource agency or a recognized conservation organization (e.g., CNPS). Attachment C contains tables that identify those special-interest plant and animal species known to occur or that potentially occur in the vicinity of the project site and includes detailed information about each species' habitat and distribution, activity period, State and federal status designations, and probability of occurrence. These species were compiled from the CNPS, CNDDB, and IPaC records search from the eight USGS quadrangle maps surrounding the project site and from LSA's extensive knowledge and experience in the region.

Attachment C does not include the following 18 special-interest species identified during the records search that are not expected to occur on the site due to lack of appropriate habitat: western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*), western tidal-flat tiger beetle (*Cicindela gabbii*), sandy beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis gravida*), western beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela latesignata latesignata*), senile tiger beetle (*Cicindela senilis frosti*), globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), light-footed Ridgway's rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*), black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*), wandering skipper (*Panoquina errans*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*), Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil (*Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea*), and California brackishwater snail (*Tryonia imitator*).

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), a California Special Animal (CSA), was observed on site. LSA did not identify any other special-interest plant or animal species with a "moderate" or "high" probability of occurrence on the project site.

### Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Drainage Features

There are no records indicating that jurisdictional drainage features or natural wetland areas exist (or historically existed) on the project site. As noted above, an artificially constructed pond is present within the central portion of the site. This isolated feature was excavated in dry land and does not have a nexus with any jurisdictional waters of the United States. Although there are some emergent native plant species and several willow trees on the borders of this pond, most of the area is expected to revert to dry land, given that all artificial water sources to the pond were removed in late March 2019. The *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment* prepared for the subject property (Ninyo & Moore 2012) contains topographic maps of the site dating back to 1896 and as recent as 2012. No blue-line features are shown within the project site on any of these topographic maps. In addition, the *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment* contains historic aerial imagery dating back to 1928. No natural drainage features are shown within the project site limits on any of the historic aerial images. The referenced aerial images show that the pond was created sometime between 1990 and 1994. Depending on the timing of project implementation, the artificial pond may have already dried. As such, it is expected that this artificial pond would not be considered a jurisdictional water of the United States regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, water of the State regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or lake regulated by the CDFW. Although the feature does not meet the definition of waters of the United States, the RWQCB may assert authority over waters of the State pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which would require compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements. The feature also has potential to be regulated by the CDFW under California Fish and Game Code Section 1602, although the feature does not support riparian vegetation or natural resources typically associated with rivers, lakes, or streams. LSA recommends confirming the jurisdictional status of this feature with the RWQCB and the CDFW prior to project development activities. No other potentially jurisdictional features were observed during the site survey.

### Protected Trees

Preservation of existing trees with a caliper of 2 inches or greater, measured 12 inches from existing grade, shall be identified on planting plans and removed only with permission from the City of Cypress. Designated "landmark trees" shall be protected as provided for in Sections 17-17 through 17-27 (Landmark Trees) of the Municipal Code. No person shall cut down, destroy or remove any landmark tree growing within the city limits without a permit from the planning director or designee.

Any tree (plant of arborescent form) planted within the public right-of-way in Cypress belongs to the City of Cypress, Per Article IV of the Municipal Code, Street Trees. Any work conducted within these public rights-of-way with potential to damage or otherwise alter the street trees must be done in accordance with the City Council's adopted Parkway Tree Policy.

Trees occurring on the property include Brazilian pepper tree (*Schunus terebinthifolius*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). It is important to note that many trees on site were dead or dying at the time of the June 2019 survey and were subsequently removed by the City due to safety concerns (and consistent with the City's Municipal Code).

## IMPACT FINDINGS

### Vegetation and Habitat Impacts

The project would not result in any impact to native habitats or sensitive natural communities. Permanent impacts to nonnative vegetation and ornamentally planted vegetation would occur with project implementation.

### Consistency with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan

No portion of the project site is within a designated Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan reserve area or other sensitive conservation area identified by State, regional, or local plans. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with any regional conservation plan.

### Special-Interest Species

Given the developed and maintained condition of the project site, it is not expected that any substantial population of special-status plant species occurs within the site boundaries. As such, there are no special-status plant species with a moderate or high probability of occurrence, and future surveys for these plant species are not warranted.

Adequate habitat for most of the animal species listed in Attachment C is absent from the project site. While two Cooper's hawks (a CSA species) were observed on site, adhering to the recommended avoidance measures outlined below will avoid potentially significant adverse impacts on this species and other birds that are protected while nesting. There are no other special-status animal species with a moderate or high probability of occurrence in the project vicinity, and project implementation is not expected to have a significant impact to special-status biological resources.

### Wildlife Movement

Due to the developed and isolated nature of the project site, project implementation would not have a substantial impact on wildlife movement.

### Jurisdictional Waters

It is not anticipated that the project would result in impacts to jurisdictional waters or wetlands. As stated above, the project would result in permanent impacts to an artificially constructed pond (0.726 acres). It is recommended to confirm the jurisdictional status of this feature with the RWQCB and the CDFW prior to project development activities. If deemed to be a jurisdictional water of the State or resource under the jurisdiction of CDFW, the project would require applicable permits from those agencies. With compliance with any applicable resource agency permits, no significant impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources would occur with project implementation.

### Protected Trees

Any alterations to existing street trees would be conducted in accordance with the City Council's adopted tree policies and ordinances; therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies protecting trees or other biological resources.

## RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE MEASURES

Any vegetation removal should take place outside of the active nesting bird season (i.e., January 1–August 15), when feasible, to ensure compliance with the California Fish and Game Code. Should vegetation removal take place during this period, a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey prior to construction activities to ensure that birds are not engaged in active nesting within 100 feet of the project site. If nesting birds are discovered during preconstruction surveys, the biologist should identify an appropriate buffer (i.e., up to 500 feet depending on the circumstances and specific bird species) where no construction activities or other disturbances are allowed to take place until after the birds have fledged from the nest.

## CONCLUSION

The project would not result in any significant impacts to native habitats, and project implementation is not likely to impact any special-interest species. Adverse impacts to special-interest species and/or habitats are therefore considered to be less than significant, and no mitigation measures or further analyses are necessary.

Attachments: A – Figures
B – Representative Site Photos
C – Summary of Special-Interest Species
D – Plant and Animal Species Observed

# ATTACHMENT A

# FIGURES

# ATTACHMENT B

# REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOS

# ATTACHMENT C

# SUMMARY OF SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

## Table C-1: Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | General Habitat Description | Flowering Period | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chaparral sand-verbena | *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs on sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dune habitats between 75 and 1,600 m (246 to 5,250 ft) in elevation. | January–September | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Aphanisma | *Aphanisma blitoides* | US: –<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Sandy or clay soils on slopes or bluffs near the ocean, usually in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub, below 305 m (1,000 ft) in elevation. | March–June | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Ventura marsh milk-vetch | *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus* | US: FE<br>CA: SE<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish) up to 35 m (115 ft) in elevation. | August–October | **Not expected.** This perennial herb was not observed during the project site survey, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Coulter's saltbush | *Atriplex coulteri* | US: -<br>CA: S1/S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial herb. Occurs on alkaline or clay soils in coastal dune, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats up to 460 m (1,509 ft) in elevation. | March–October | **Not expected.** This perennial herb was not observed during the project site survey, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| South coast saltscale | Atriplex pacifica | US: –<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Annual herb. Found in alkaline soils in coastal scrub, coastal dunes, coastal playas, and coastal bluff scrub habitats below 140 m (460 ft) in elevation. | March–October | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Parish's brittlescale | *Atriplex parishii* | US: -<br>CA: S1<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs on alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools, and chenopod scrub habitats between 25 and 1,900 m (82 and 6,234 ft) in elevation. | June–October | **Not expected.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, presumed extant; however, suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Davidson's saltscale | *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii* | US: -<br>CA: S1<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Annual herb. Found on alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub up to 200 m (656 ft) in elevation. | April–October | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |

## Table C-1: Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | General Habitat Description | Flowering Period | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intermediate mariposa lily | *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial bulbiferous herb. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Often in dry, rocky soils. From 120 to 855 m (394 to 2,805 ft) in elevation. | May–July | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Lucky morning-glory | *Calystegia felix* | US: -<br>CA: S1<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual rhizomatous herb. Found in meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub. Often in wetlands and marshy places, but possibly in drier habitats. From 30 to 215 m (100 to 705 ft) in elevation. | March–September | **Low.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| Lewis' evening-primrose | *Camissoniopsis lewisii* | US: -<br>CA: S4<br>CNPS: 3 | Annual herb. Found on sandy or clayey soils in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Up to 300 m (984 ft) in elevation. | March–June | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Southern tarplant | *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs in vernal pools, margins of marshes and swamps, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grasslands, sometimes with saltgrass on alkaline soils. Up to 427 m (1,400 ft) in elevation. | May–November | **Low.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| Salt marsh bird's-beak | *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum* | US: FE<br>CA: CE<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Occurs in coastal dune and salt marsh habitats between 0 to 30 m (0 to 100 ft) in elevation. | May-October | **Not expected.** While there are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Many-stemmed dudleya | *Dudleya multicaulis* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial herb. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland usually in heavy, often clayey soils. Up to 722 m (2,369 ft) in elevation. | April–July | **Absent.** This perennial herb was not observed during the site survey. |
| Laguna beach dudleya | *Dudleya stolonifera* | US: FT<br>CA: CT<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Perennial herb. Rocky areas (generally north-facing sandstone cliffs) up to 260 m (853 ft) in elevation. Known only from Orange County, California, near Laguna Beach, with most occurrences in Laguna Canyon west of SR-73. | May–July | **Absent.** This perennial herb was not observed during the site survey. |

## Table C-1: Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | General Habitat Description | Flowering Period | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego button-celery | *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii* | US: -<br>CA: S1<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual/perennial herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 65 and 620 m (213 and 2,034 ft) in elevation. | April–June | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Los Angeles sunflower | *Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii* | US: -<br>CA: SH<br>CNPS: 1A | Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater) between 10 and 1,525 m (33 and 5,000 ft) in elevation. | August–October | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Vernal barley | *Hordeum intercedens* | US:<br>CA: S3/S4<br>CNPS: 3.2 | Annual herb. Occurs in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), and vernal pools between 5 and 1000 m (16 and 3,300 ft) in elevation. | March–June | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Decumbent goldenbush | *Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial shrub. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas) between 10 and 135 m (33 and 443 ft) in elevation. | April–November | **Absent**. This perennial shrub was not observed during the site survey, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Coulter's goldfields | *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools up to 1,220 m (4,000 ft) in elevation. | February–June | **Low.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| Mud nama | *Nama stenocarpa* | US: -<br>CA: S1/S2<br>CNPS: 2B.2 | Annual/perennial herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks) between 5 and 500 m (16 and 1,650 ft) in elevation. | January–July | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Gambel's water cress | *Nasturtium gambelii* | US: FE<br>CA: CT<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish) between 5 and 330 m (16 and 1,082 ft) in elevation. | April–October | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |

## Table C-1: Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | General Habitat Description | Flowering Period | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prostrate vernal pool navarretia | *Navarretia prostrata* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs on mesic soils in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland habitats between 3 and 1,210 m (10 to 3,967 ft) in elevation. | April–July | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Coast woolly-heads | *Nemacaulis denudate var. denudate* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Annual herb. Occurs in coastal dunes between 0 and 100 m (0 and 330 ft) in elevation. | April–September | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| California Orcutt grass | *Orcuttia californica* | US: FE<br>CA: CE<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs in vernal pool habitats between 15 and 660 m (50 and 2,165 ft) in elevation. | April–August | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Lyon's pentachaeta | *Pentachaeta lyonii* | US: FE<br>CA: CE<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs on rocky and clay soils in chaparral openings and coastal scrub and valley grassland habitats from 30 to 690 m (100 to 2,264 ft) in elevation. | February–August | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| South coast branching phacelia | *Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis* | US: -<br>CA: S3<br>CNPS: 3.2 | Perennial herb. Found on sandy, sometimes rocky soils in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes and swamps (coastal salt). From 5 to 300 m (16 to 984 ft) in elevation. | March–August | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Brand's star phacelia | *Phacelia stellaris* | US: -<br>CA: S1<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | Annual herb. Occurs in coastal dune and coastal scrub habitats up to 400 m (1,312 ft) in elevation. | March–June | **Not expected.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Parish's gooseberry | *Ribes divaricatum var. parishii* | US: -<br>CA: SX<br>CNPS: 1A | Perennial deciduous shrub. Occurs in riparian woodland from 65 to 300 m (213 to 984 ft) in elevation. | February–April | **Absent.** This perennial shrub was not observed during the survey, suitable habitat is absent from the project site, and the species is considered extinct. |

## Table C-1: Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | General Habitat Description | Flowering Period | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanford's arrowhead | *Sagittaria sanfordii* | US: -<br>CA: S3<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent). Occurs in marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater) from 0 to 650 m (0 to 2,133 ft) in elevation. | May–October | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is highly disturbed. |
| Salt spring checkerbloom | *Sidalcea neomexicana* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 2B.2 | Perennial herb found in alkaline and mesic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas from 15 to 1,530 m (50 to 5,020 ft) in elevation. | March–June | **Not expected.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| Estuary seablite | *Suaeda esteroa* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial herb found in coastal marshes and swamps up to 5 m (16.5 ft) in elevation. | May–January | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |
| San Bernardino aster | *Symphyotrichum defoliatum* | US: -<br>CA: S2<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs near ditches, springs, and streams in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and grasslands between 2 and 2,040 m (6.5 to 6,693 feet) in elevation. | July–November | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent from the project site. |

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (CFP), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA), NCCP Identified Species (IS), NCCP Target Species (TS), NCCP Conditionally Covered Species (CCS), S1 = Critically Imperiled, S2 = Imperiled, S3 = Vulnerable, S4 = Apparently Secure, SH = Historical Records, SX = Extirpated in California

CNPS Designations:
- 1B = Rare threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but not elsewhere
- 3 = Not very endangered in California
- 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution – Watch List

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:
- CA = California
- CNPS = California Native Plant Society
- ft = foot/feet
- m = meter/meters
- mi = mile/miles
- SR = State Route
- US = United States

## Table C-2: Special-Interest Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status Listing | Habitat and Comments | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INVERTEBRATES** | | | | |
| Crotch bumble bee | *Bombus crotchii* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Found from coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Feeds on *Antirrhinum* ssp., *Phacelia* ssp., *Clarkia* ssp., *Dendromecon* ssp., *Eschscholzia* ssp., and *Eriogonum* ssp. | **Not expected**. There are no records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, and none of its food species were identified on the project site. |
| San Diego fairy shrimp | *Branchinecta sandiegonensis* | US: FE<br>CA: | Endemic to vernal pools in Orange and San Diego counties. Usually appears in late fall, winter, and spring when rains fill the small, shallow, seasonal pools. | **Not expected.** There are no records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, and the artificial pond on site is highly disturbed. |
| Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population) | *Danaus plexippus* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino County to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (e.g., eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. | **Low.** There are known winter roosting occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and the site contains trees (e.g., *eucalyptus* sp.) they are known to roost in. |
| Quino checkerspot butterfly | *Euphydryas editha quino* | US: FE<br>CA: | Found in patchy shrub or small tree landscapes, or habitats with open swales alternating with dense patches of shrubs. Needs open areas with high solar exposure. | **Not expected**. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| **AMPHIBIANS** | | | | |
| Western spadefoot | *Spea hammondii* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Occurs primarily in grassland and other relatively open habitats. Found in elevations ranging from sea level to 4,500 ft. Requires temporary pools for breeding. | **Not expected**. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, although suitable habitat exists on the project site. |
| **REPTILES** | | | | |
| Southern California legless lizard | *Anniella stebbinsi* | US: -<br>CA:SSC | Found throughout Southern California into Baja California in beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces. Often found under surface objects such as rocks, driftwood, or leaf litter. | **Not expected.** While there are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Orange-throated whiptail | *Aspidoscelis hyperythra* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food, termites. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Coastal whiptail | *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Occurs in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation. Often found in woodland and riparian areas. | **Not Expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |

## Table C-2: Special-Interest Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status Listing | Habitat and Comments | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red diamond rattlesnake | *Crotalus ruber* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Associated with chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert communities from Los Angeles County to Baja California Sur. Prefers rocky areas with dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects for shelter. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Western pond turtle | *Emys marmorata* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Occurs in woodland, forest, and grassland. Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with vegetation and rocky or muddy bottoms. | **Absent.** If species were present on the project site, it would have been observed during the survey. |
| Coast horned lizard | *Phrynosoma blainvillii* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Occurs in CSS, open chaparral, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats that support adequate prey species. | **Low.** There are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| **BIRDS** | | | | |
| Cooper's hawk (nesting) | *Accipiter cooperii* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Nests in a wide variety of woodland and forest habitats. | **Present.** Two Cooper's hawks were observed on the project site. |
| Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony) | *Agelaius tricolor* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Highly colonial nester largely endemic to California. Most numerous in the Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and a foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony. | **Low.** There are known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat on site is highly disturbed. |
| Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow | *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Resident in Southern California CSS and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Grasshopper sparrow (nesting) | *Ammodramus savannarum* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Occurs in dense grasslands, preferring native grasslands with a mixture of forbs and shrubs. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Burrowing owl (burrow sites and some wintering sites) | *Athene cunicularia* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Burrows in 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. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Ferruginous hawk (wintering) | *Buteo regalis* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Found in open country in western North America; migrates north to Canada in summer and south to Mexico in winter. | **Not expected.** There are known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site; however, suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |

## Table C-2: Special-Interest Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status Listing | Habitat and Comments | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swainson's hawk | *Buteo swainsoni* | US: -<br>CA: CT | Found in open habitats (e.g. grasslands, sage flats and prairies) in western North America; migrates south to Argentina during the winter. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Coastal cactus wren (San Diego and Orange counties only) | *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Occurs in CSS habitats. Requires tall *Opuntia* cactus for nesting and roosting. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting) | *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis* | US: FT<br>CA: CE | Nests in riparian forests along the broad lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods with understory of blackberry, nettle, or grape. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| White-tailed kite | *Elanus leucurus* | US: -<br>CA: FP | Breeds in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods in lower-elevation areas, particularly coastal valleys and plains. Forages in open areas and grasslands. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Southwestern Willow Flycatcher | *Empidonax traillii extimus* | US: FE<br>CA: CE | Occurs in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Yellow-breasted chat | *Icteria virens* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Summer breeding resident usually found in dense riparian thickets, bramble bushes, clearcuts, powerline corridors, and shrubs along streams. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Osprey | *Pandion haliaetus* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Found near saltmarshes, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, estuaries, and coral reefs. Nests are placed on poles, channel markers, and dead trees. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Belding's savannah sparrow | *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingii* | US: -<br>CA: CE | Found in open areas with low vegetation, including most of northern North America from tundra to grassland, marsh, and farmland. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher | *Polioptila californica* | US: FT<br>CA: SSC | Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub habitats below 2,500 ft in elevation in Southern California. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |

## Table C-2: Special-Interest Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status Listing | Habitat and Comments | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow warbler | *Setophaga petechia* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Requires habitats with riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets and in other riparian plants, including cottonwoods. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Least Bell's vireo (nesting) | *Vireo bellii pusillus* | US: FE<br>CA: CE | Occurs in moist thickets and riparian areas that are predominantly composed of willow and mule fat. | **Not expected.** There are known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, but suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| **MAMMALS** | | | | |
| Western mastiff bat | *Eumops perotis californicus* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral communities. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Silver-haired bat | *Lasionycteris noctivagans* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | Occurs in primarily coastal and montane forest habitats. Forages over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and, rarely, under rocks. Needs drinking water. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Hoary bat | *Lasiurus cinereus* | US: -<br>CA: CSA | 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. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| Western yellow bat | *Lasiurus xanthinus* | US: –<br>CA: SSC | Occurs in Southern California in palm oases and in residential areas with untrimmed palm trees. Roosts primarily in trees, especially the dead fronds of palm trees. Forages over water and among trees. | **Low.** While there are known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat on the project site is highly disturbed. |
| South coast marsh vole | *Microtus californicus stephensi* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Found in coastal marshes in Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Pocketed free-tailed bat | *Nyctinomops femorasacca* | US: –<br>CA: SSC | Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico. In California, typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable roosting habitat is absent on the project site. |

## Table C-2: Special-Interest Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status Listing | Habitat and Comments | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big free-tailed bat | *Nyctinomops macrotis* | US: –<br>CA: SSC | Inhabits low-lying, arid areas in Southern California. Needs high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable roosting habitat is absent on the project site. |
| Pacific pocket mouse | *Perognathus longimembris pacificus* | US: FE<br>CA: CE | Inhabits friable soils along the narrow coastal plains from the northern Mexican border to Los Angeles County. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is largely absent on the project site. |
| American badger | *Taxidea taxus* | US: -<br>CA: SSC | Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows. | **Not expected.** There are no known occurrences in the general vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. |

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (CFP), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA)

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

CA = California
CSS = coastal sage scrub
ft = foot/feet
US = United States

# ATTACHMENT D

# PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

# PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

## EUDICOTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Aizoaceae** | | **Iceplant Family** |
| * | *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* | Crystal ice plant |
| **Amaranthaceae** | | **Amaranth Family** |
| * | *Amaranthus albus* | Tumbling pigweed |
| **Anacardiaceae** | | **Sumac Family** |
| * | *Schinus terebinthifolius* | Brazilian pepper tree |
| **Apiaceae** | | **Carrot Family** |
| * | *Daucus carota* | Wild carrot |
| **Asteraceae** | | **Sunflower Family** |
| | *Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia* | Mule fat |
| * | *Centaurea calcitrapa* | Purple star-thistle |
| * | *Cotula coronopifolia* | African brass-buttons |
| | *Erigeron canadensis* | Common horseweed |
| * | *Hedypnois cretica* | Crete hedypnois |
| | *Helminthotheca echiodes* | Bristly ox-tongue |
| | *Heterotheca grandiflora* | Telegraph weed |
| * | *Lactuca serriola* | Prickly lettuce |
| | *Pseudognaphalium lutealbum* | Weedy cudweed |
| * | *Sonchus sp.* | Sow-thistles |
| | *Xanthium strumarium* | Common cocklebur |
| **Boraginaceae** | | **Borage Family** |
| | *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia* | Common fiddleneck |
| | *Heliotropium curassavicum* | Salt heliotrope |
| **Brassicaceae** | | **Mustard Family** |
| * | *Sisymbrium irio* | London rocket |
| **Caryophyllaceae** | | **Pink Family** |
| * | *Stellaria media* | Common chickweed |
| **Chenopodiaceae** | | **Goosefoot Family** |
| * | *Bassia hyssopifolia* | Five-hook bassia |
| * | *Chenopodium album* | Lamb's quarters |
| * | *Salsola tragus* | Russian-thistle |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Euphorbiaceae** | | **Spurge Family** |
| * | *Chamaesyce maculata* | Spotted spurge |
| * | *Ricinus communis* | Castor bean |
| **Fabaceae** | | **Legume Family** |
| * | *Acacia pycnantha* | Golden wattle |
| * | *Melilotus albus* | White sweetclover |
| * | *Melilotus indicus* | Sourclover |
| **Myrsinaceae** | | **Myrsine Family** |
| * | *Anagallis arvensis* | Scarlet pimpernel |
| **Myrtaceae** | | **Myrtle Family** |
| * | *Eucalyptus sp.* | Eucalyptus |
| **Plantaginaceae** | | **Plantain Family** |
| * | *Plantago lanceolata* | English plantain |
| **Polygonaceae** | | **Buckwheat Family** |
| | *Persicaria sp.* | Smartweeds |
| * | *Rumex dentatus* | Toothed dock |
| **Salicaceae** | | **Willow Family** |
| | *Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra* | Yellow willow |
| **Solanaceae** | | **Nightshade Family** |
| | *Datura wrightii* | Jimsonweed |
| * | *Nicotiana glauca* | Tree tobacco |
| | *Solanum douglasii* | Douglas' nightshade |

## MONOCOTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Arecaceae** | | **Palm Family** |
| * | *Washingtonia robusta* | Mexican fan palm |
| **Poaceae** | | **Grass Family** |
| * | *Cynodon dactylon* | Bermuda grass |
| * | *Hordeum murinum* | Foxtail barley |
| * | *Lamarckia aurea* | Goldentop |
| * | *Phalaris aquatica* | Harding grass |
| * | *Polypogon monspeliensis* | Rabbitfoot grass |
| **Typhaceae** | | **Cattail Family** |
| | *Typha sp.* | Cattails |

# ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

## AVES

**Anatidae**
*Anas platyrhynchos*

**Columbidae**
*Patagioenas fasciata*
*Zenaida macroura*

**Trochilidae**
*Calypte anna*

**Laridae**
*Larus occidentalis*

**Accipitridae**
*Accipiter cooperii*

**Tyrannidae**
*Tyrannus verticalis*

**Corvidae**
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*

**Aegithalidae**
*Psaltriparus minimus*

**Sturnidae**
* *Sturnus vulgaris*

**Passerellidae**
*Melospiza melodia*

## BIRDS

**Ducks, Geese, and Swans**
Mallard

**Pigeons and Doves**
Band-tailed pigeon
Mourning dove

**Hummingbirds**
Anna's hummingbird

**Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers**
Western gull

**Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies**
Cooper's hawk

**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Western kingbird

**Crows and Jays**
American crow

**Long-Tailed Tits and Bushtits**
Bushtit

**Starlings**
European starling

**New World Sparrows**
Song sparrow

## MAMMALIA

**Leporidae**
*Sylvilagus audubonii*

**Canidae**
*Canis latrans*

## MAMMALS

**Rabbits and Hares**
Audubon's cottontail

**Foxes, Wolves, and Allies**
Coyote