

Appendix E

Biological Species Lists and Resources

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Appendix E Plant Species Observed in the Project Site

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹
Native			
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i>	everlasting	--
Non-native			
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	moderate
Asteraceae	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	moderate
	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue	limited
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	wild lettuce	--
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	moderate
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	wild radish	limited
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese hackberry	--
Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Indian sweet clover	--
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	winter vetch	--
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red stem filaree	limited
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cutleaf geranium	limited
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	--
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	cutleaf plantain	--
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	limited
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Pacific bentgrass	limited
	<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oats	moderate
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	foxtail chess	--
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	moderate
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	limited
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	evergreen pear	--
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	--

¹ Status for native species is California Rare Plant Rank or other listing; status for non-native species is California Invasive Plant Council invasiveness rating.

Appendix E Wildlife Species Observed in the Project Site

Order/Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹
Birds			
Caprimulgiformes			
Trochilidae	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	--
Passeriformes			
Fringillidae	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	--
Tyrannidae	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	--

¹ Status is Federal/State endangered species act listing or California Department of Fish and Wildlife status.

Appendix E
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Plants			
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	An annual herb found in alkaline playas, clay soils in valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools, from 1 to 60 meters in elevation. Blooms March to June (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable vernal pool, playa, or other mesic grassland habitat in the project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	An annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), from 0 to 230 meters in elevation. Blooms May to November (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable alkaline grassland habitat in the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	A hemiparasitic annual herb found in coastal salt marshes and swamps, from 0 to 10 meters in elevation. Presumed extirpated from Alameda county. Blooms June to October (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable coastal salt marsh or swamp habitat in the project site.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	An annual or perennial herb found in vernal pools, from 3 to 45 meters in elevation. Blooms June to August (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable vernal pool habitat in the project site.
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	An annual herb found in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), from 1 to 835 meters in elevation. Blooms April to October (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable chenopod scrub, or other alkaline mesic habitat in the project site.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/--/CRPR 1B.1	An annual herb found in alkaline playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and cismontane woodland, from 0 to 470 meters in elevation. Blooms March to June (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable playa, vernal pool, or other mesic grassland habitat in the project site.
<i>Navarretia paradoxiclara</i> Patterson's navarretia	--/--/CRPR 1B.3	An annual herb found on serpentine soils in vernal mesic meadows and seeps, from 150 to 430 meters in elevation. Currently known to occur only in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties. Blooms May to July (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. The project site is outside the known geographic range of the species and there is no suitable serpentine soil in the site.
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	--/--/CRPR 1A	An annual herb found in alkaline meadows and seeps and coastal salt marshes, from 15 to 180 meters in elevation. Formerly known to occur in Alameda, Marin, San Benito, and Santa Clara counties; now presumed extinct in California and rare elsewhere. Blooms March to May (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. Presumed extinct in California. Last known collection dated 1954; all collections since 1930's are from near Hollister (CNPS 2019).

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	--/--/CRPR 2B.2	An annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, from 15 to 800 meters in elevation. Blooms January to May (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable chaparral, woodland, or coastal scrub habitat in the project site.
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>longistyla</i> long-styled sand-spurrey	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	An annual herb found in marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps and hot springs, from 0 to 255 meters in elevation; occurs in alkaline conditions. Blooms February – May (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable marsh, swamp, seep, or hot spring habitat in the project site.
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i> slender-leaved pondweed	--/--/CRPR 2B.2	A perennial herb found in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, from 300 to 2,150 meters in elevation. Blooms May to July (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable freshwater marsh or swamp habitat in the project site.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	An annual herb found in marshes and swamps, mesic alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools, from 0 to 300 meters in elevation. Blooms April to June (CNPS 2019).	Will not occur. No suitable marsh, vernal pool, or mesic grassland habitat in the project site.
Animals			
Invertebrates			
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	--/SC/--	Bumblebees are generalist pollinators that form annual colonies in subterranean nests. Suitable habitat for bumblebees includes three basic components: underground sites for colonies, floral nectar and pollen resources during the active phase of the colony, and suitable overwintering sites for queens. Although these habitat requirements are fairly general, bumblebees are typically associated with open grassy areas such as montane meadows, parks, and gardens with abundant floral resources (Williams <i>et al.</i> 2014).	Will not occur. Western bumble bees are associated with wildflower meadows and are not found in disturbed urban settings.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/--/--	Vernal pools ranging from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. It is most frequently found in pools measuring less than 0.05 acre; although has been collected from vernal pools exceeding 25 acres. The known range within California includes	Will not occur. No vernal pool habitat in the project site.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		the Central Valley and southern California (USFWS 2005).	
<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> San Bruno elfin butterfly	FT/--/--	Inhabits north-facing slopes on San Bruno Mountain and nearby summits on the Peninsula south of San Francisco. Larvae are restricted to stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>), which grows on steep slopes in chaparral (USFWS 1984a).	Will not occur. No suitable larval host plants in the project site, and outside the species' geographic range.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/--/--	Vernal pools from 54 square feet to 89 acres, containing clear- to highly turbid water. Its known range is within the Central Valley of California and in the San Francisco Bay area (USFWS 2005).	Will not occur. No vernal pool habitat in the project site.
Fishes			
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT/SE/--	For a large part of their one-year life span, delta smelt live along the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface). Shortly before spawning, adults migrate upstream from the brackish-water habitat associated with the mixing zone and disperse into river channels and tidally influenced backwater sloughs. They spawn in shallow, fresh or slightly brackish water upstream of the mixing zone. Delta smelt are found only from Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo counties (USFWS 1995).	Will not occur. There is no suitable habitat for this species in the project site and the project site is outside of this species' known geographic range.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> central California coast steelhead DPS	FT/--/--	This distinct population segment includes all naturally spawned anadromous steelhead populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers from the Russian River south to Aptos Creek, excluding the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers (NMFS 2005). Anadromous steelhead spawn in clear, cool, well-oxygenated streams with gravelly beds. Young fish mature in natal streams, moving downstream as headwaters reaches dry, and eventually migrate to sea as juveniles.	Will not occur. No aquatic habitat in the project site.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	FC/ST/--	The longfin smelt is a pelagic estuarine fish that spawns in freshwater and then moves downstream to brackish water to rear. They usually live for 2 years, spawn, and then die, although some individuals may spawn as 1- or 3-year-old fish before dying. They spend their adult life in bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas, and migrate into freshwater rivers to spawn (CDFW 2009).	Will not occur. No aquatic habitat in the project site.
Amphibians			
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT/ST/--	Generally restricted to vernal pools and seasonal ponds, including many constructed stock ponds, in grassland and oak savannah plant communities from sea level to about 1,500 feet in central California. Adults spend the majority of their lives in rodent burrows in upland areas surrounding suitable breeding ponds. Suitable breeding habitat must be present in combination with suitable upland habitat. In the coastal region, populations are scattered from Sonoma County to Santa Barbara County (USFWS 2015).	Will not occur. The project site is outside of this species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat in or adjacent to the site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/--/SSC	The California red-legged frog occupies a fairly distinct habitat, combining both specific aquatic and riparian components. The adults require dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (greater than 2 1/3-foot deep) still or slow-moving water. Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. California red-legged frogs aestivate in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation. Studies have indicated that this species cannot inhabit	Will not occur. The project site is outside of this species' known geographic range and there is no suitable habitat in or adjacent to the site.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		water bodies that exceed 70° F, especially if there are no cool, deep portions (USFWS 2002).	
Reptiles			
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT/ST/--	Inhabits chaparral and scrub communities and utilizes adjacent grasslands, oak savannah, and oak-bay woodlands. Favors sunny slopes with rock outcrops. Currently known from 5 populations, the nearest of which is in the Hayward-Pleasanton Ridge area (USFWS 2002).	Will not occur. No suitable habitat in the project site.
Birds			
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	--/ST/--	Common locally throughout central California. Nests and seeks cover in emergent wetland vegetation and thorny vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>) as well as cattails and tules. Nesting area must be large enough to support a minimum colony of 50 pairs as they are a highly colonial species. Forages on ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and edges of ponds for insects (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	--/--/SSC	Forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and disturbed places where burrowing mammals are abundant. Nests in burrows, especially those of California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> ; Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. No suitable burrows and insufficient area to provide a suitable home range for foraging in the project site.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT/--/SSC	Nests above the high tide line on dune-backed beaches, sand spits, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. Nests less often on bluff-backed beaches, dredge spoil sites, salt pond levees, dry salt ponds, and river bars. Populations consist of both year-round residents and migrants. In San Francisco Bay, nests in dry salt ponds managed for wildlife by USFWS and various park districts (USFWS 2007).	Will not occur. No suitable dune, beach, or salt pan habitat in the project site.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	--/--/SSC	Inhabits a variety of treeless habitats including freshwater marsh, brackish- and saltwater marsh, wet meadows, lake margins, grasslands, croplands, desert sinks, and sagebrush flats. Builds nests on large mounds of vegetation between March and August. Forages in most open habitats (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. Insufficient area to provide foraging habitat in the project site.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	--/--/SSC	Winter resident of tidal marshes in the San Francisco/Suisun bay area; breeds in extreme northeastern California and northeast to Canada (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. No suitable tidal marsh habitat in the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	--/--/FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, as well as river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Nests in isolated, dense-topped trees in open areas. Forages in a variety of habitats including grassland, marshes, and agricultural fields (Zeiner <i>et al.</i> 1988-1990).	Will not occur. No suitable nesting habitat and insufficient area to provide suitable foraging in the project site.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosus</i> salt marsh common yellowthroat	--/--/SSC	Breeds in brackish- and freshwater marsh and woody swamps between mid-March and late July. Inhabits breeding habitat year-round. Builds nests close to the ground in grasses, tules, cattails, or shrubs (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat in the project site.
<i>Melospiza melodia pusilla</i> Alameda song sparrow	--/--/SSC	Endemic to the tidal salt marshes around the southern margins of San Francisco Bay, especially near Dumbarton Point in Alameda County. Inhabits tidally-influenced areas with vegetation tall enough to keep nests above high tides, and openings to allow foraging on the ground. Adapted to highly saline environments (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Will not occur. No suitable tidal marsh habitat in the project site.
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	FE/SE/FP	Inhabits tidal and brackish marsh with unrestricted daily tidal flows, well-developed tidal channel networks, and suitable upper marsh zone vegetation for nesting and cover during high tides.	Will not occur. No suitable tidal marsh habitat in the project site.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		Currently restricted to the margins of San Francisco Bay. Nests are built on platforms in areas of intricate channels to allow young to escape predators (USFWS 2013).	
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	--/ST/--	Found primarily in riparian and lowland habitat in California. Nests in colonies along cliffs or steep river banks in holes. In California, a majority of the population is situated along the Sacramento River and the Feather River. Other smaller populations persist near Monterey and north of Shasta County (Zeiner <i>et al.</i> 1988-1990).	Will not occur. No suitable nesting habitat in the project site.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE/SE/FP	Breeding season resident of California, typically present between April and August. Naturally nest in large colonies on sandy beaches and dunes, but often displaced to other bare areas such as mud and sand flats, landfills, and airports. Forages on fish from estuaries, lagoons, and nearshore ocean (USFWS 1985b).	Will not occur. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the project site.
Mammals			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	--/--/SSC	Occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada and the northern Coast Ranges. Habitats include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level to 6,000 feet. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, and under bridges (Bolster, ed. 1998).	Will not occur. No suitable roosting habitat in the project site.
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt marsh harvest mouse	FE/SE/FP	Endemic to tidal and brackish marsh habitat in the San Francisco Bay region. Favors dense (100-percent) cover of perennial marsh vegetation 30-50cm tall, at least 60-percent pickleweed (<i>Sarcocornia</i> sp.), fat hen (<i>Atriplex patula</i>), and alkali heath (<i>Frankenia salina</i>), without large amounts of saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), brass buttons (<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>), or monocots	Will not occur. No suitable salt marsh habitat in the project site.

**Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site**

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		(<i>Typha</i> , <i>Schoenoplectus</i> , or <i>Bolboschoenus</i>) which do not provide suitable vegetation structure (USFWS 1984b). May utilize adjacent grasslands for foraging during spring and early summer. Populations require at least 150 acres of suitable habitat (USFWS 2010).	
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt marsh wandering shrew	--/--/SSC	Inhabits the middle zone of coastal salt marsh that is inundated only at high tide and is characterized by a dense cover of pickleweed (<i>Sarcocornia</i> sp.) 30-60cm tall, with driftwood and other debris lying directly on the vegetation. Uses high marsh as refuge from spring tides, and forages in low marsh only during low tide. Shares habitat affinities with salt marsh harvest mouse and California clapper rail, but uses a narrower range of habitats (Bolster, ed. 1998).	Will not occur. No suitable salt marsh habitat in the project site.

¹ Sensitive species reported in CNDDDB or CNPS on the "Newark, CA" USGS quad, or in USFWS lists for the project site.

² Status is as follows: Federal (ESA) listing/State (CESA) listing/other CDFW status or CRPR. F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; T = Threatened; C = Candidate; FP=Fully Protected; SSC=Species of Special Concern; WL=Watch List.

CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank: 1A – presumed extinct in California and rare elsewhere; 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. Extension codes: .1 – seriously endangered; .2 – moderately endangered; .3 – not very endangered in California.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

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2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. March.
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1985. Recovery Plan for the California Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum brownii*. USFWS, Portland, Oregon, 112 pp.
1995. Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Native Fishes Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR.
2001. 50 CFR Part 17 RIN-1018-AG32 Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Determination of Critical Habitat for the California Redlegged Frog. Federal Register Vol. 66, No. 49. March 13.
2002. Draft Recovery Plan for Chaparral and Scrub Community Species East of San Francisco Bay, California. Region 1, Portland, OR. xvi + 306 pp.
2005. Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. December 15.
2007. Recovery Plan for the Pacific Coast Population of the Western Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*). In 2 volumes. Sacramento, California. xiv + 751 pages.
2010. Draft Recovery Plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of Northern and Central California. January 2010. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California.

Appendix E (cont.)
Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

2013. Recovery Plan for tidal marsh ecosystems of Northern and Central California. Sacramento, California. xviii+ 605 pp.

2015. Draft Recovery Plan for the Central California Distinct Population Segment of the California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sacramento, California. v + 53pp.

Williams, P.H., R.W. Thorp, L.L. Richardson, and S.R. Colla. 2014. *The Bumble bees of North America: An Identification guide*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, K.E. Meyer, and M. White, eds. 1990. California's Wildlife, Vol's I-III. California Department of Fish and [Wildlife].



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Newark (3712251))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	1B.1
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	PDAP10Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2?	S2S3	SSC
<i>Northern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S1S2	FP
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</i> long-styled sand-spurrey	PDCAR0W062	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
<i>Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina</i> slender-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 33

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

10 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quad 3712251

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S1	G2T1
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.1	S1S2	G3T1T2
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	1B.1	S1	G5T1
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S2	G2
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Navarretia paradoxiclara	Patterson's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun(Jul)	1B.3	S2	G2
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1A	SH	GH
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla	long-styled sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May(Jun)	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 14 September 2020].

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Questions and Comments

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:

September 14, 2020

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2876

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-08845

Project Name: 1998 Whipple Rd

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2876

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-08845

Project Name: 1998 Whipple Rd

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: 7-11

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/37.60578745794356N122.05835268486192W>



Counties: Alameda, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 12 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 Species survey guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.