

Appendix D – Regionally Documented Special-Status Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
Plants and Lichens		
<i>Agrostis hooveri</i> Hoover's bent grass	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy (usually). Elevations: 20-2000ft. (6-610m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.
<i>Arctostaphylos purissima</i> La Purisima manzanita	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sandstone outcrops, sandy soil. Elevations: 195-1280ft. (60-390m.) Blooms Nov-May.
<i>Arctostaphylos refugioensis</i> Refugio manzanita	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral. On sandstone. Elevations: 900-2690ft. (274-820m.) Blooms (May)Dec-Mar.
<i>Arctostaphylos rudis</i> sand mesa manzanita	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sandy. Elevations: 80-1055ft. (25-322m.) Blooms Nov-Feb.
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus</i> Miles' milk-vetch	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal scrub. Clay soils. Elevations: 65-295ft. (20-90m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline. Elevations: 35-655ft. (10-200m.) Blooms Apr-Oct.
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 900-6250ft. (275-1905m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Caulanthus amplexicaulis var. barbarae</i> Santa Barbara jewelflower	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest. Serpentinite. Elevations: 1540-4005ft. (470-1220m.) Blooms May-Jul.
<i>Ceanothus impressus var. impressus</i> Santa Barbara ceanothus	None/None G3T3/S3 1B.2	Perennial shrub. Chaparral. Sandy. Elevations: 130-1540ft. (40-470m.) Blooms Feb-Apr.
<i>Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepis</i> La Graciosa thistle	FE/ST G5T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Mesic, sandy. Elevations: 15-720ft. (4-220m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps. Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. Elevations: 195-5250ft. (60-1600m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. Littoralis</i> seaside bird's-beak	None/SE G5T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Disturbed areas (often), sandy. Elevations: 0-1690ft. (0-515m.) Blooms Apr-Oct.
<i>Deinandra increscens ssp. Villosa</i> Gaviota tarplant	FE/SE G3T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Known from coastal terrace near Gaviota; sandy blowouts amid sandy loam soil; grassland/coast scrub ecotone. Elevations: 65-1410ft. (20-430m.) Blooms May-Oct.
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. Blochmaniae</i> dune larkspur	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, coastal dunes. On rocky areas and dunes. Elevations: 0-655ft. (0-200m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.

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<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i> umbrella larkspur	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Mesic sites. Elevations: 1310-5250ft. (400-1600m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
<i>Diplacus vandenbergensis</i> Vandenberg monkeyflower	FE/None G1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes. Sandy, often disturbed areas. Elevations: 195-395ft. (60-120m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
<i>Eriodictyon capitatum</i> Lompoc yerba santa	FE/SR G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub. Sandy soils on terraces. Elevations: 130-2955ft. (40-900m.) Blooms May-Sep.
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> Ojai fritillary	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky sites. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes along roadsides. Elevations: 740-3275ft. (225-998m.) Blooms Feb-May.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. Elevations: 230-2660ft. (70-810m.) Blooms Feb-Jul (Sep).
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. Sandy or gravelly soils. Elevations: 35-655ft. (10-200m.) Blooms Apr-Sep.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>Coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-. Elevations: 5-4005ft. (1-1220m.) Blooms Feb-Jun.
<i>Layia erubescens</i> blushing layia	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Prefers loose, fine sand of stabilized dunes and sandhills. 10-245m. Blooms (Feb)Mar-May (Jun).
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i> Santa Barbara honeysuckle	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevations: 35-3280ft. (10-1000m.) Blooms (Feb)May-Aug (Dec).
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>Hypoleuca</i> white-veined monardella	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. Elevations: 165-5005ft. (50-1525m.) Blooms (Apr)May-Aug (Sep-Dec).
<i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>Sinuata</i> southern curly-leaved monardella	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy soils. Elevations: 0-985ft. (0-300m.) Blooms Apr-Sep.
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparejo grass	None/None G4/S2S3 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps. Alkaline (sometimes), Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 80-7630ft. (25-2325m.) Blooms Mar-Oct.
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorense</i> Sonoran maiden fern	None/None G5T3/S2 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 50-610m. Blooms Jan-Sep.
<i>Scrophularia atrata</i> black-flowered figwort	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material; around swales and in sand dunes. Elevations: 35-1640ft. (10-500m.) Blooms Mar-Jul.

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<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	None/None G3/S2 2B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. Elevations: 50-2625ft. (15-800m.) Blooms Jan-Apr (May).
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> Santa Ynez false lupine	None/SR G1/S1 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral. In open areas such as fuel breaks, after burns; on sandstone. Elevations: 1395-4595ft. (425-1400m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
Animals		
Invertebrates		
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumblebee	None/SCE G2/S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1 monarch- California overwintering population	FC/None G4T1T2Q/S2	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.
Fish		
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE/None G3/S3	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10 steelhead-southern California DPS	FE/SCE G5T1Q/S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.
Amphibians		
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FE/SE G3T1/S1	Southern Coast Ranges from Monterey Bay south through San Gabriel Mountains; west of the Salinas River in Monterey Co, south through Transverse Ranges, and east through San Gabriel Mountains. Historically may have ranged to Baja California. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	None/None G2G3/S3S4 SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> coast range newt	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.

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Reptiles		
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> northern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S2S3 SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	PT/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.
Birds		
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	None/None G5/S4 WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	None/None G4/S3S4 WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	None/None G5/S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly; also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.
Mammals		
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites, typically coniferous or deciduous forests. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings in caves, lava tubes, bridges, and buildings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None/None G5/S3 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.

Note: Table includes special-status plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur within the City's Planning Area, based on a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database (2023) of the city limits of Thousand Oaks and a 5-mile radius and a 9-quadrangle query of the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (2023). Species that occur in habitats that are not present within the City's Planning Area and species known to be extirpated from the region were excluded from the table.

Status (Federal/State)

- FE = Federal Endangered
- FT = Federal Threatened
- FD = Federal Delisted
- FC = Federal Candidate
- PT= Proposed Threatened
- SE = State Endangered
- ST = State Threatened
- SCE = State Candidate Endangered
- SCR = State Candidate Rare
- SR = State Rare
- SD = State Delisted
- SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected
- WL = CDFW Watch List
- USFS S = US Forest Service Sensitive
- BLM S = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank)

- 1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B= Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Code Extension

- .1 = Seriously endangered in California (>80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat)

Other Statuses

- G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G2 or S2 Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G3 or S3 Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G4/5 or S4/5 Apparently secure, common and abundant

Additional notations may be provided as follows

- T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
- Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority
- ? – Inexact numeric rank

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