

Appendix C Table 9-2 of the MSHCP

Appendices

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9.0 Conservation and Incidental Take Estimates



TABLE 9-2. SPECIES CONSERVATION SUMMARY

COMMON NAME/ SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROUP DESIGNATION	RATIONALE FOR GROUP DESIGNATION	SPECIES OBJECTIVES	CONSERVATION ANALYSIS SUMMARY	INCIDENTAL TAKE	SURVEY REQUIREMENTS	MONITORING		MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES SUMMARY
							Survey Distribution At Least Every "X" Years	Survey Reproduction Every "X" Years	
mountain lion (<i>Puma concolor</i>)	2	<p>pocket mouse localities found as a result of survey efforts shall be conserved in accordance with the procedures described within <i>Section 6.3.2, MSHCP, Volume 1.</i></p> <p>The mountain lion is known from the Santa Ana Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, San Jacinto Mountains, Santa Rosa Mountains and brushy foothills and riparian areas that may serve as Habitat connections between core mountainous areas. The mountain lion also has been seen in the 1990s in "lowland" areas such as Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain, Lake Skinner-Diamond Valley Lake, the Badlands and the San Jacinto Wildlife Area. Maintaining this species throughout the Plan Area will require Conservation of specific core and Linkage Habitats and implementation of specific monitoring and management actions. This species requires large expanses of relatively undisturbed brushy and rocky Habitats where its main prey--the mule deer--also occurs. In addition to needing large Habitat blocks, a key factor for Conservation of the mountain lion in the Plan Area is the provision of adequate dispersal and movement Habitat, especially at potential bottleneck areas. Wildlife crossings of major roadways will need to be designed to</p>	<p>Objective 3: Surveys for Los Angeles pocket mouse will be conducted as part of the project review process for public and private projects within the mammal species survey area where suitable Habitat is present (see <i>Mammal Species Survey Area Map, Figure 6-5 of the MSHCP, Volume 1.</i>). Los Angeles pocket mice located as a result of survey efforts shall be conserved in accordance with the procedures described in <i>Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP, Volume 1.</i></p> <p>Survey and site-specific Conservation efforts will continue until there is a minimum of seven Core Areas with at least 2,000 acres of suitable Habitat within each core area, for a total of 14,000 acres of suitable Habitat.</p> <p>Objective 4: Within the MSHCP Conservation Area, Reserve Managers shall demonstrate that each of the seven Core Areas supports a stable or increasing population that occupies at least 30 percent of the suitable Habitat (at least 4,200 acres) as measured over any 8-consecutive year period (<i>i.e.</i>, the approximate length of the weather cycle).</p>	<p>Conservation for the mountain lion will be achieved by inclusion of at least 320,000 acres (71 percent) of the suitable Conserved Habitat and Conservation of Linkages between large Habitat areas. Implementation of the MSHCP would provide large Habitat blocks and ensure that movement areas are adequate to support the life history needs of the mountain lion, including foraging, reproduction, and dispersal activities. The main Habitat areas for mountain lions in the MSHCP Conservation Area include the Santa Rosa Plateau-Santa Ana Mountains, Agua Tibia Wilderness-Palomar Mountains, Badlands-San Jacinto Mountains-Santa Rosa Mountains, and San Bernardino Mountains. Additional MSHCP Conservation Areas likely to be</p>	<p>About 132,000 acres (29 percent) of suitable Habitat would be outside the MSHCP Conservation Area and individuals within these areas will be subject to Incidental Take consistent with the Plan. Of this, approximately 52,000 acres (11 percent) are in Rural/ Mountainous designation areas. The Habitat outside of the MSHCP Conservation Area tends to be in areas that currently are more fragmented by urban and agricultural development, and thus, less suitable for Conservation of the mountain lion.</p>	None	8	<p>Reserve Managers will maintain or improve functionality of dispersal routes. Reserve Managers will evaluate existing undercrossings in key areas for their adequacy and will improve as necessary to convey mountain lions. Key crossings that will be evaluated include, but are not limited to, the following: the crossing of State Highway 91 that connects the Santa Ana Mountains with the Chino Hills via Fresno Canyon-Green River, the crossings of Interstate 15 that connect the Santa Ana Mountains with Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain via Indian Canyon and Horsethief Canyon, the crossing(s) of Interstate 15 that connect the Santa Ana Mountains with the Agua Tibia Wilderness-Palomar Mountains via Pechanga Creek or the possible "Rainbow" overpass, and undercrossings of State Highway 60 in the Badlands.</p>	

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							Survey Distribution At Least Every "X" Years	Survey Reproduction Every "X" Years	
		accommodate mountain lions.	<p>areas outside of the Plan Area. Conserved Habitat connections and corridors will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ana Mountains to Chino Hills via Fresno Canyon-Green River • Santa Ana Mountains to Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain via Indian Canyon and Horsethief Canyon • Santa Ana Mountains to Agua Tibia Wilderness-Palomar Mountains via Pechanga Creek or future wildlife overpass over I-15 north of Rainbow (possibly in San Diego County) • Lake Skinner-Diamond Valley Lake to Sage-Wilson Valley-San Jacinto Mountains via Tualota Creek and adjacent uplands in the MSHCP Conservation Area • Badlands to San Jacinto Mountains and Santa Rosa Mountains • San Jacinto Mountains to San Bernardino Mountains via San Gorgonio Wash <p>Objective 3: Within the MSHCP Conservation Area, maintain or improve functionality of dispersal routes. Existing undercrossings in key areas will be evaluated for their adequacy to convey mountain lions. Key crossings that will be evaluated include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crossing of State Highway 91 that connects the Santa Ana Mountains with the Chino Hills via Fresno Canyon-Green River. • The crossings of Interstate 15 that connect the Santa Ana Mountains with Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain via Indian Canyon and Horsethief Canyon. • The crossing(s) of Interstate 15 that connect the Santa Ana Mountains with the Agua Tibia Wilderness-Palomar Mountains via Pechanga Creek or the possible "Rainbow" overpass. • Undercrossings of State Highway 60 in the Badlands. 	used by the mountain lion include Lake Mathews-Estelle Mountain, Lake Skinner-Diamond Valley Lake, and Vail Lake-Sage-Wilson Valley.					