

Appendix C  
**Biological Resources  
Plant and Wildlife Potential  
to Occur**



# SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

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The following species are recorded in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) as having been observed within the 9-quad region that surrounds the subject area in Irwindale, California. The identified housing sites addressed in this document exhibit virtually no natural vegetation and those sites that are comprised of vacant land and open fields have been historically disturbed and are regularly mowed or disced to control vegetation and reduce weed cover. Therefore, these areas exhibit low to very low habitat value for most plant and wildlife species.

## Plants

The plant species listed below were determined to have no potential to occur or to be affected by future housing development because the Sites evaluated in the PEIR lack any suitable habitat and/or the sites are too disturbed or isolated within a highly developed urban area.

- western spleenwort (*Asplenium vespertinum*)
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*)
- southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*)
- small-flowered microseris (*Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*)
- chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)
- San Gabriel ragwort (*Senecio astephanus*)
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)
- San Bernardino asper (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*)
- Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*)
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)
- Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpegonella palmeri*)
- Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)
- south coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*)
- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*)
- Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)
- Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)
- lucky morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*)
- small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*)
- Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*)
- San Gabriel River dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *crebrifolia*)
- San Gabriel Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya densiflora*)

- many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)
- San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis*)
- Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)
- pride-of-California (*Lathyrus spendens*)
- Parish's rupertia (*Rupertia rigida*)
- San Gabriel oak (*Quercus durata var. gabrielensis*)
- Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum var. parishii*)
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- fragrant pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*)
- southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana*)
- Mt. Gleason paintbrush (*Castilleja gleasoni*)
- Rock Creek broomrape (*Orobanche valida ssp. valida*)
- Coulter's matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)
- Johnston's monkeyflower (*Diplacus johnstonii*)
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*)
- San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*)
- prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*)
- Parish's oxytheca (*Acanthoscyphus parishii var. parishii*)
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*)
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)
- California androsace (*Androsace elongata ssp. acuta*)
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*)
- San Antonio Canyon bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense*)
- slender bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum*)
- Santa Barbara bedstraw (*Galium cliftonsmithii*)
- San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*)
- Jepson's bedstraw (*Galium jepsonii*)
- Johnston's bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*)
- urn-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera caespitosa*)
- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*)
- California sawgrass (*Cladium californicum*)
- hot springs fimbristylis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*)
- Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*)

- club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*)
- slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*)
- Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)
- intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*)
- ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*)
- vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*)
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*)
- California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*)
- California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)
- Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)

## Wildlife

The wildlife species listed below were determined to have no potential to occur or to be affected by future housing development because the Sites evaluated in the PEIR lack any suitable habitat and/or the sites are too disturbed or isolated within a highly developed urban area.

- western ridged mussel (*Gonidea angulate*)
- Wawona riffle beetle (*Atractelmis wawona*)
- Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle (*Paaeoxenus dohrni*)
- arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*)
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp.3)
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)
- Coast Range newt (*Taricha torosa*)
- large-blotched salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*)
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)
- foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*)
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*)
- southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*)
- coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)
- southern California legless lizard [=silvery legless lizard] (*Anniella stebbinsi* [=Anniella pulchra])
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)
- coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)
- two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)
- south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1)

- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*)
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)
- Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)
- Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)
- merlin (*Falco columbarius*)
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
- least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)
- coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*)
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)
- grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)
- yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)
- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)
- Townsend’s big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendi*)
- western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)
- hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)
- Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)
- pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)
- big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)
- San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

Species of wildlife that may have some potential to occur despite low habitat values and lack of natural vegetation are listed below in **Table AX-1** which presents conclusions regarding each species’ potential to occur.

**TABLE AX-1: WILDLIFE PTO**

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>2</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>3</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area <sup>1</sup>
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<b>Apidae</b>			
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Federal: None State: SCE	Open grassland and scrub habitats that support potential nectar sources such as plants within the Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, and Boraginaceae families.	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> Although none of the identified Housing Sites include suitable habitat for this species, the open space directly adjacent to the western boundary of identified Housing Site #4 has habitat that could support this species. This species has been observed approximately 1.8 miles to the northwest of Site #2 which is the nearest identified Housing Site that could be developed under the General Plan Update, and this species was observed approximately 3.4 miles east of Site #5. Due to the mobile nature of this species, proximity of the identified Housing Sites to suitable habitat, and CNDDB observations, this species has a moderate potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
American bumble bee <i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	Federal: None <sup>4</sup> State: None	Prefers farmlands and open fields. Nests below grass or underground.	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> Open fields could provide low quality habitat at identified Housing Sites #1 and #4, and a habitat assessment may be appropriate. The nearest occurrence of this species is located approximately 1.4 miles to the southeast of Site #1. Other observations are located approximately 1.75 miles to the southwest of Site #1, 2.2 miles north of Site #3, and approximately 3.4 miles east of Site #5. Due to the low quality suitable habitat at Housing Sites #1 and #4, as well as the mobile nature of this species and the proximity of CNDDB occurrences, this species has a moderate potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
<b>REPTILES</b>			

<b>Common Name</b> <b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Sensitivity Status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Whiptails &amp; relatives</b> <b>Teiidae</b>			
coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Federal: None State: None Other: CDFW WL	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> Due to the disturbed and developed nature of the five identified Housing Sites, it is unlikely that the sites could support this species. However, this species has been known to occur within the Santa Fe Dam Open Space which is located on the alluvial floodplain of the San Gabriel River and is in proximity to identified Housing Site #4. Due to the proximity of identified Housing Site #4 to the San Gabriel River and Santa Fe Dam Open Space, this species has a low potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
<b>Swifts</b> <b>Apodidae</b>			
black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Federal: None State: None Other: USFWS BCC, CDFW SSC	Can be found in open habitats across most of the United States, including grasslands, deserts, marshes, agricultural fields, etc. They nest in tree cavities, caves, and in buildings.	<b>Low to very low potential to occur.</b> The nearest occurrence of this species is located approximately 6.8 miles northwest of identified Housing Site #4. However, due to the very mobile nature of this species and the availability of marginally suitable foraging habitat within Identified Housing sites #1 and #4, this species has a low to very low potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
<b>True Owls</b> <b>Strigidae</b>			
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Federal: None State: SCE Other: CDFW SSC, USFWS BCC	Inhabits coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, bare ground, and disturbed habitats characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester dependent upon burrowing mammals, particularly the California ground squirrel.	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> Suitable disturbed habitats including bare ground are present within identified Housing Sites #1 and #4. In addition, this species has been recently observed (most recent eBird observation in January 2023) within the Santa Fe Dam Open Space which is located on the alluvial flood plain of the San Gabriel River, in proximity to Identified Housing Site #4. Due to the proximity of identified Housing Site #4 to the San Gabriel River and the suitable habitat present within identified Housing Sites #1 and #4, this species



Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status <sup>2</sup>	Preferred Habitat/Known Distribution <sup>3</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area <sup>1</sup>
			has a low to moderate potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
<b>Evening Bats</b> <b><i>Vespertilionidae</i></b>			
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Federal: None State: None Other: CDFW SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. For roosting, prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Roosts must protect species from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> Identified Housing Sites #1 and #4 are vacant, open lots that provide suitable foraging habitat for this species. Furthermore, identified Housing Site #4 is located near I-210 which includes underpasses and bridges that could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.
<b>Free-Tailed Bats</b> <b><i>Molossidae</i></b>			
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: None Other: CDFW SSC	Known to occur in habitat consisting of extensive open areas within dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, cismontane oak woodland, coastal scrub, open ponderosa pine forest, and grasslands. Roosts primarily in crevices in rock outcrops and buildings.	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> Identified Housing Sites #1 and #4 are vacant, open lots that provide suitable foraging habitat for this species. In addition, identified Housing Site #2 has existing buildings which may contain suitable roosting habitat. Furthermore, the nearest occurrence of this species is located approximately .9 miles to the east of the identified Housing Site #5, and 1.4 miles to the northeast of identified Housing Site #1. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur on sites that could be developed under the General Plan Update.

NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Potential to Occur Categories

- **Low** The five identified Housing Sites and/or immediate vicinity provide limited and/or low quality habitat. In addition, the species' known range may be outside of the study area.
- **Moderate** The five identified Housing Sites are within the known range of the species and suitable habitat is present near these sites. There are some documented occurrences of the species within an appropriate distance of these areas (this will depend on the species' mobility).
- **High** The five identified Housing Sites are within the known range of the species and suitable habitat is present within the five identified Housing Sites, and there are a number of recent documented occurrences of the species within an appropriate distance of these areas (this will depend on the species' mobility).

<sup>2</sup> Sensitivity Status

- SCE *State Candidate as Endangered*
- USFWS BCC *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern*
- CDFW SSC *California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern*

<sup>3</sup> Sources for Preferred Habitat and Species Occurrences

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). RareFind*, Version 5.0 (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Available online at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data>. Accessed February 2025.

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California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. *Rare Plant Inventory (RPI)*. Available online at <https://rareplants.cnps.org/>. Accessed March 2024.

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eBird. 2024. Species Maps. Available online at: <https://ebird.org/map>. Accessed on February 2025.

<sup>4</sup> Although American bumble bee is not currently federally or state listed, this species has been studied extensively and the 2021 Petition to List the American Bumble Bee *Bombus pensylvanicus* as an Endangered Species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (Center for Biological Diversity and Bombus Pollinators Association of Law Students 2021) may result in USFWS accepting it as a Candidate for listing.

SOURCE: ESA, 2025.