

Habitat Survey at the 2470 Foothill Blvd., 2506 Foothill Blvd., and 2512 Foothill Blvd. sites in San Bernardino, California

APNs: 0142-041-31, 0142-041-34, 0142-521-01, and 0142-521-03

5.5-Acre Property, Total Area Surveyed: 5.5-Acres

**Project Site Location: 2470 Foothill Blvd, 2506 Foothill Blvd., and 2512 Foothill
Blvd., San Bernardino, San Bernardino County
USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' quadrangle map in
Township 6 south, Range 4 west**

Prepared for:

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Principal Investigator, Surveys Conducted and Report Prepared by:

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Survey Conducted On:

November 9, 2020

Report Date:

November 15, 2020

INFORMATION SUMMARY

- A. Report Date:** Prepared: November 15,2020
- B. Report Title:** General Habitat Survey at the
2470 Foothill Blvd., 2506 Foothill Blvd., and 2512 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, San Bernardino County
- C. Project Location:** Project Site Location: 2470 Foothill Blvd., 2506 Foothill Blvd., and 2512 Foothill Blvd.
San Bernardino, San Bernardino County
USGS San Bernardino North 7.5' quadrangle map in
Township 1 south, Range 8 west.
- D. PP & APN #:** APNs: 0142-041-31, 0142-041-34, 0142-521-01, and 0142-521-03
- E. Applicant:** Bobby Nassir
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- F. Principal Invest. & Surveyor:** Dale A. Powell
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- G. Summary:** A general biological survey was conducted on an approximately 5.5-acre site in San Bernardino, on November 9, 2020. There were no rare or sensitive plants or animals observed upon the site. No bird nests were observed. There were no Burrowing Owl nesting resources available upon the site. Burrowing Owl surveys in the appropriate season are not recommended (See discussion). The site may possess the Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium*) and Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). These will be surveyed for beginning in May after their flowering season begins.
- H. Preparer:** Dale A. Powell
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GENERAL SURVEY REPORT REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Site Photographs: See Photographs 1-14. Taken: November 9, 2020
- B. APNs: 0142-041-31, 0142-041-34, 0142-521-01, and 0142-521-03
- C. Case Number: -
- D. Surveyor Name: Dale A. Powell.
- E. Survey Date: November 9, 2020.
- F. Topography/Hydrology: The site was relatively level. It was approximately 1,200 feet above sea level. No riparian/river areas, drainages or vernal pools existed on the site.
- G. Soil analysis: Approximately 13.5 percent of the site consisted of Delhi fine sand (Db), 20.3 percent of the site consists of Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Hba), and 66.2 percent Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB), (According to the Web Soil Survey (USDA, NRCS)). The Delhi series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. They formed in wind modified material weathered from granitic rock sources. Delhi soils are on floodplains, alluvial fans and terraces. Slopes are 0 to 15 percent. Used for growing grapes, peaches, truck crops, alfalfa and for home sites. Principal native plants are buckwheat and a few shrubs and trees. Typical vegetation is annual grasses and forbs. The Hanford series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite. Hanford soils are on stream bottoms, floodplains and alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. Hanford soils are used for growing a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and general farm crops. They are also used for urban development and dairies. Vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants. The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. This soil is used for grazing, citrus, grapes, other fruits, and urban residential or commercial development. Uncultivated areas have a cover of shrubs, annual grasses and forbs. In urban areas ornamentals and turf-grass are common.
- H. Species Observed list: lesser goldfinch, rock dove, black phoebe, Cassin's kingbird, northern mockingbird. (See Plant Table)
- I. Current Vegetation Description: Most of the northern area of the site was covered with a combination of ruderal vegetation and native vegetation, typical of the area (See Plant Table). In southwestern area of the site were houses and commercial development with primarily ruderal and ornamental vegetation growing upon it. In the southeastern area of the site were old concrete foundations. Between the two southern areas was an open area approximately 70 feet across with a combination of ruderal and native vegetation upon it. A row of *Tamarix* sp. existed on the eastern border of this small area (See: Photographs and Biological Resources Map).
- J. Oak Trees: None

K. Site Plan: -.

L. Jurisdictional assessment: Not applicable.

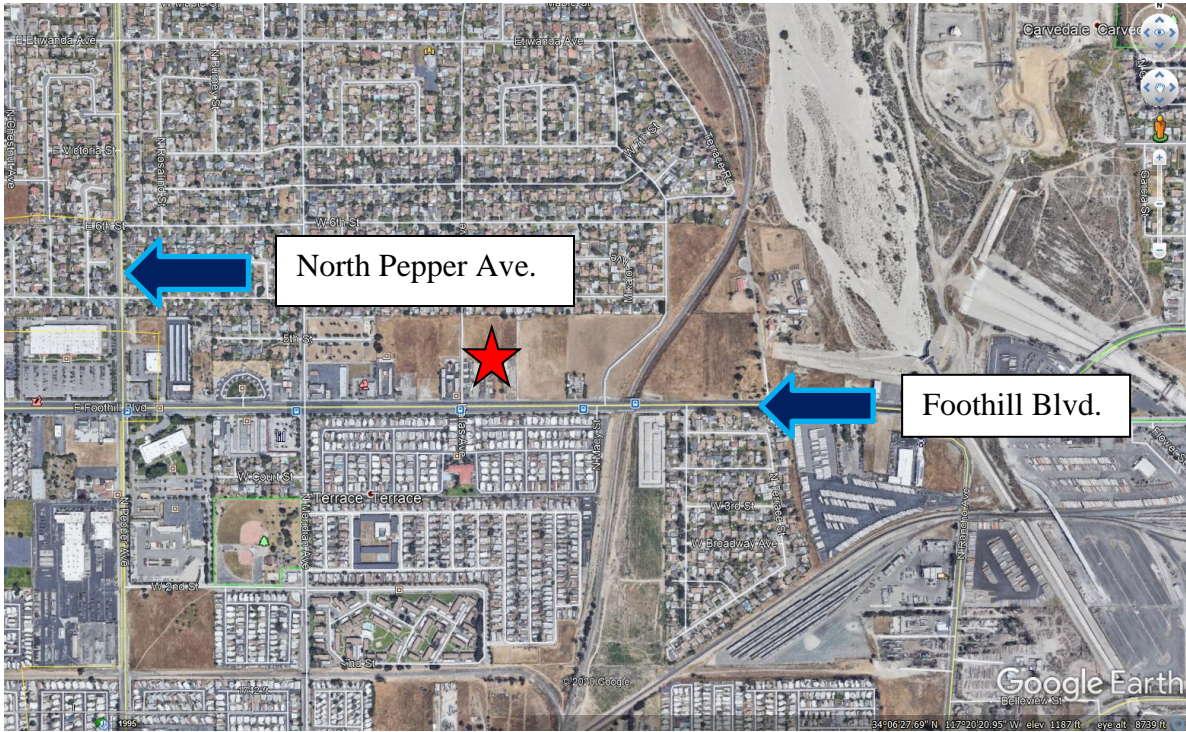
M. Assessment for any riparian/river areas and vernal pools: There were no vernal pools, drainages or riparian/river areas present upon the site.

N. Discussion of habitat: The principal vegetative type was ruderal mixed with native vegetation typically found on loamy and sandy soils of the area. Almost all of the northern area of the site consisted of open soil. In southwestern area of the site were houses and a commercial development, with primarily ruderal and ornamental vegetation growing upon it. In the southeastern area of the site were old concrete foundations. Between the two southern areas was an open area approximately 70 feet across, with a combination of ruderal and native vegetation upon it. A row of *Tamarix* sp. was situated on the eastern border of this small area. The site was surrounded by residential development to the north and south (across Foothill Blvd.). To the west (northern portion), across North Dallas Avenue, there was a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. To the west across a wall there was a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. It contained less ruderal vegetation however. Approximately 2,300 feet west of the site was the south end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin. (See Maps, Photographs & Discussion).

There were no rare or sensitive plants or animals observed upon the site. No bird nests were observed. There were no Burrowing Owl nesting resources available upon the site. Burrowing Owl surveys in the appropriate season are not recommended. The site may possess the Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium*) and Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). These will be surveyed for beginning in May after their flowering season begins.

Delhi fly?

MAP 1. General Location of the Site.



MAP 2. Location of the Site.



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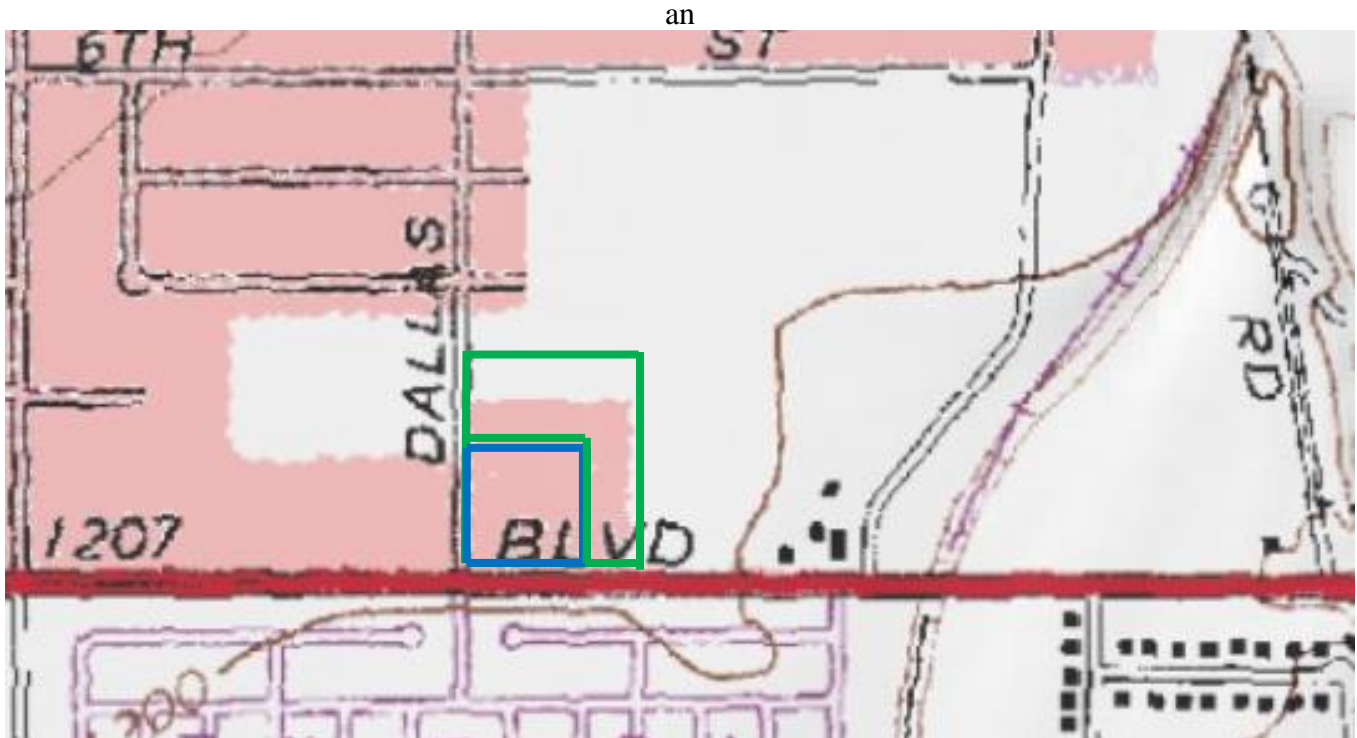
MAP OF SOILS





San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California (CA677)			
San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California (CA677)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Db	Delhi fine sand	0.7	13.5%
HbA	Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.1	20.3%
TuB	Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	3.6	66.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.5	100.0%

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP



LEGEND

-  Mixed Ruderal and Native Vegetation
-  Mixed Ornamental and Ruderal Vegetation

Firm Name: Powell Environmental Consultants

Report Author: Dale A. Powell

Date that the survey was Performed: November 9, 2020

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Picture 1. Overview of the site facing north, from the southeastern corner.



Picture 2. Overview of the site facing northwest, from the southeastern corner.



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Photographs Taken: November 9, 2020

Picture 3. Overview of the site facing west, from the southeastern corner.



Picture 4. Overview of the site facing north, from the east-central area of the site.



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Picture 5. Overview of the site facing north, from the southern edge of the site.



Picture 6. Overview of the site facing north, from the south-central area of the site (further north).



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Picture 7. Overview of the site facing west, from the central area of the site.



Picture 8. Overview of the site facing northwest, from the central area of the site.



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Picture 9. Overview of the site facing north, from the central area of the site.



Picture 10. Overview of the site facing east, from the northwestern corner.



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Picture 11. Overview of the site facing southeast, from the northwestern corner.



Picture 12. Overview of the site facing south, from the northwestern corner.



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Picture 13. Overview of the site facing west, from the south-central edge.



Picture 14. Overview of the site facing northwest, from the south-central edge.



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Photographs Taken: November 9, 2020

PLANT SPECIES LIST

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium mualbum</i>	Lambsquarter
Asteraceae	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	HaTelegraph weed
Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod mustard
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium sp.</i>	Stork's bill
Liliaceae	<i>Agave sp.</i>	Agave
Moringacea	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	<i>Moringa</i>
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Eucalyptus
	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Weeping bottlebrush
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Horseweed
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
	<i>Schismus sp.</i>	Mediterranean grass
	Various grasses (<i>primarily dried Bromus spp.</i>)	grass
Solanaceae	<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Sacred datura
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>	Tamarisk

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The site is located within the city of San Bernardino. It is approximately 5.5-acres in size and is relatively level. The site is approximately 1,200 feet above sea level.

A site evaluation was made on November 9, 2020 from 1:30 to 3:00 PM by Dale Powell. The temperature at the start of the survey was 62°F. The sky was clear and the wind speed varied from 2-5 mph.

The site was surrounded by residential development to the north and south (across Foothill Blvd.). To the west (northern portion), across North Dallas Avenue, there was a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. To the west across a wall there was a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. It contained less ruderal vegetation however. Approximately 2,300 feet west of the site was the south end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin.

Approximately 13.5 percent of the site consists of Delhi fine sand (Db). Principal native plants found upon Delhi fine sand are buckwheat and a few shrubs and trees. Typical vegetation is annual grasses and forbs. 20.3 percent of the site consists of Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Hba). Upon Hanford sandy loam native vegetation consists mainly of annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants. 66.2 percent is Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB). Upon Tujunga loamy sand native vegetation usually is a cover of shrubs, annual grasses and forbs.

No riparian/river areas, drainages or vernal pools were observed on the site.

The principal vegetative type is ruderal mixed with native vegetation typically found on loamy and sandy soils of the area. Almost all of the northern area of the site consisted of open soil. In southwestern area of the site were houses and a commercial development, with primarily ruderal and ornamental vegetation growing upon it. In the southeastern area of the site were old concrete foundations. Between the two southern areas was an open area approximately 70 feet across, with a combination of ruderal and native vegetation upon it. A row of *Tamarix* sp. was situated on the eastern border of this small area. According to old topographic maps at least a portion of the site was used for agriculture at one time. The nearest natural area was approximately 2,300 feet to the west of the site. This natural area was the south end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin.

There were no rare or sensitive plants or animals observed upon the property during the habitat survey. There were no Burrowing Owl nesting sites available upon the site. This was due because the resources that the owls require to build such nests was lacking (debris piles, fallen trees or piles of branches, drainage pipes, or California ground squirrel holes, etc.). However, Burrowing owls could utilize the site to forage upon if they were nesting in adjacent areas. The holes that were observed on the site apparently were mainly gopher holes. There was no evidence of kangaroo rat burrows. It is unlikely that the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) and LA pocket mice (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) are present upon the site. San Bernardino kangaroo rats inhabit places with sandy loam substrates, characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains, where they are able to dig small, simple burrows. Plant life in such areas is typically dominated by chaparral and coastal sage scrub (soft chaparral). Of these subsections of this particular habitat, the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat is most populous in intermediate alluvial scrub. The habitat of Los Angeles pocket mice includes lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. There was no scrub present upon the site.

The site may possess the Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium*) and Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). Both of which are listed as being endangered by state and federal authorities. These will be surveyed for beginning in May or June after their flowering season begins.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dale A. Powell

11/15/2020

Dale A. Powell
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Riverside, CA 92507

