# GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
## (Township 7 South, Range 4 West, Section 1)

# TENTATIVE TRACT 32535

**Prepared for:**

**Pacific Coast Land Consultants, Inc.**
**41769 Enterprise Circle North, #201**
**Temecula, CA 92590**

**Project Number: #2005-163**
**Principal Investigators: Randall Arnold, Biologist**
**Ryan Young, Biologist**
**Report Prepared by: Randall Arnold**
**(760) 261-1575**

**June 17, 2005**
**Survey Performed June 6, 2005**

**Report Summary: No rare, endangered, or threatened species were observed on the site during the field investigations. In addition, no unique or critical habitats occur on the property and development of the site is not expected to generate any significant impacts. No mitigation measures are recommended.**

**RCA ASSOCIATES, INC**

Attachment E-3

## BIOLOGICAL REPORT SUMMARY SHEET

(Submit two copies to the County)

Applicant Name: Pacific Coast Land Consultants, Inc.

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): Tentative Tract 32535

APN cont.:

Site Location: Section: 1 Township: 7 South Range: 4 West

Site Address:

Related Case Number(s): n/a EDB Number: n/a

| CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR | SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN | (Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arroyo Southwestern Toad | Yes | No | N/A |
| ✓ | Blueline Stream(s) | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| | Coachella Valley Fringed-Toed Lizard | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Coastal California Gnatcatcher | Yes | No | N/A |
| ✓ | Coastal Safe Scrub | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| | Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Desert Pupfish | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Desert Slender Salamander | Yes | No | N/A |
| | *Desert Tortoise* | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard | Yes | No | N/A |
| ✓ | Least Bell's Vireo | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Oak Woodlands | (Yes) | No | N/A |
| | Quino Checkerspot Butterfly | Yes | No | N/A |
| ✓ | Riverside Fairy Shrimp | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| | Santa Ana River Woolystar | Yes | No | N/A |
| | San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Slender Horned Spineflower | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Stephen's Kangaroo Rat | Yes | No | N/A |
| ✓ | Vernal Pools | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Wetlands | Yes | (No) | N/A |

| CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR | SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN | (Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | Other Burrowing owl | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Other Southwestern willow flycatcher | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Other Western yellow-billed cuckoo | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Other Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| ✓ | Other Vernal pool fairy shrimp | Yes | (No) | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Other | Yes | No | N/A |

Species of concern shall be any unique, rare, endangered, or threatened species. It shall include species used to delineate wetlands and riparian corridors. It shall also include any hosts, perching, or food plants used by any animals listed as rare, endangered, threatened or candidate species by either State, or Federal regulations, or for Riverside County as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided on this summary sheet is in accordance with the information provided in the biological report.

Signature and Company Name: RCA Associates, Inc.

Report Date: 6-17-05

10(a) Permit Number (if applicable): 789251

Permit Expiration Date: 7-13-06

County Use Only

Received by: Date:

FG-84

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Biological Resources
(Submit Two Copies)

Case Number: 32535 Lot/Parcel No. 32535 EA Number n/a

Wildlife & Vegetation

| Potentially Significant Impact | Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|

(Check the level of impact the applies to the following questions)

a) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

b) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered, or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Sections 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (Sections 17.11 or 17.12)?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

c) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

e) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

f) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

g) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Source: CGP Fig. VI.36-VI.40

Findings of Fact: The project will have no adverse or significant impact on any sensitive or listed species. Two small riparian areas may be effected by development activities, and should be avoided if possible.

Proposed Mitigation: None

Monitoring Recommended: None

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## 1.0 SUMMARY AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Comprehensive biological surveys were conducted on a ~27-acres site located in Riverside County, California south of Catt Road, north of Clinton Keith Road and west of Interstate 215 (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the existing biological resources present on the site and to determine if critical habitats existed on the property. In addition, the site was evaluated to determine if any State or Federal listed species may occur on the site, and to survey for the various plant and animal species listed in the MSHCP.

The property site has been disturbed by some past human activities over the last several decades, and the site currently consists of disturbed fields, eucalyptus groves, and two small riparian areas (Southern coast live oak woodland and Southern willow & cottonwood woodland). Various native and non-native plant species were noted including saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), dove weed (*Euphorbia crenulata*), mulefat (*Sambucus glutinosus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia tessellata*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.), Erodium (*Erodium* sp.), and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). A few eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and olive trees (*Olea europaea*) were also scattered throughout the area. A small Southern coast live oak riparian woodland was located on the southern boundary and is dominated by *Quercus agrifolia*. A riparian area in the northern portion of the site was classified as a Southern willow and cottonwood woodland riparian habitat with red willow (*Salix aevigata*) and cottonwood (*Populus fremonti*) the dominant species.

Mammals observed during the surveys included blacktailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Side blotched lizards and fence lizards (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), which is relatively common in the area, were frequently observed. Some of the birds which occur on the site and in the surrounding area included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). An active red tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) was observed in one of the eucalyptus trees.

Based on the MSHCP, several sensitive and planning species were addressed as part of this biological assessment. These species include burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Emphidonax traillii*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus wootoni*), Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santarosae*), and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). The site is not located within any MSHCP cell group.

The soils within the boundaries of the site consisted of Placentia fine sandy loam and San Timoteo loam. Placentia soils are found on level to gently rolling slopes on terraces and alluvial fans. Timoteo soils occur on rolling to hilly areas primarily on marine deposits. Neither of these soils are listed as hydric soils (SCS 1987).

The project proponent is proposing to construct a residential development on the property which will result in converting the current land use to residential. Clearing and grading activities associated with the proposed project would result in removal of most of the vegetation present on the property. Removal of the existing vegetation would result in the displacement of several wildlife species given the moderate diversity of habitats present on the site. However, impacts associated with the project are not expected to be significant nor will the project have any impact on any State or Federal listed species. In addition, cumulative impacts to biological resources in the area are not expected to be significant.

# 2.0 METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 General Vegetation and Wildlife

Pertinent environmental documents were reviewed prior to initiation of field surveys. Documents reviewed included, but were not limited to, sensitive species occurrence maps, Riverside County MSHCP, data from the California Natural Diversity Data Base, field guides, Soil Conversation maps, and biological assessments prepared for other projects in the general area. Weather conditions during the June 6, 2005 survey consisted of temperatures in the mid 60's (AM) to mid 90's (PM) with about 5 percent cloud cover. No precipitation was recorded during the field investigations.

The surveys were conducted on the property to investigate the existing biological resources occurring on the property, including critical and sensitive habitats (e.g., coastal sage scrub, riparian areas, vernal pools, etc.), and to evaluate potential impacts that may occur during future site development. Plant and animal surveys were conducted throughout the property during which time lists of plants and animals observed were compiled. The biologist conducting the plant survey also surveyed the site for the presence of any sensitive plants and animals which occur in the general region.

The vegetation classification system used during the biological surveys and in this report is based on a classification system described by Holland (1986). Plants were identified primarily in the field. Wildlife species which utilize the area were identified using several methods. Birds were identified by both visual observations and vocalizations. Visual observations of individual animals, as well as tracks, scats, etc. were also used to determine the mammal and reptile populations found on the site and in the surrounding area. Evaluation of habitats and review of existing documentation were also utilized to determine the types of large and small mammals that may occur on the property, either as permanent residents or transitory species.

## 2.2 Threatened, Endangered, and Species of Special Concern

The site was initially evaluated for the presence of habitats which might be utilized by the sensitive species known to occur in the area (e.g., coastal sage scrub, riparian habitats, etc.). Small areas of riparian habitat were observed on the site (see discussion below); however, both riparian areas were not extensive and the vegetation diversity was relatively low. Therefore, protocol surveys for the Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher were deemed not necessary. No coastal sage scrub was present on the site, and no burrowing owls were observed during the field investigations. In addition, no occupiable owl burrows were observed on the site.

## 3.0 RESULTS – GENERAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

A description of the plant and animal communities which occur on the property site are described in the following sections. Plant surveys were conducted during a time of year (i.e. June) when the most plant species are no longer in bloom; however, the majority of plants on the site are invasive and can be readily identified at most times of the year. Wildlife species inhabiting the site and/or occurring in the surrounding region are also discussed below as are various bird species which may utilize the site either as resident species or seasonal species.

### 3.1 General Vegetation Resources

Much of the site has been disturbed; consequently, many of the plants found on the site are those species typical of disturbed areas (Table 1). Some of the more common species included mustard (*Brassica tourneforti*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia tessellata*), matchweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), and sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.). Non-native common throughout the area included Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), oats (*Avena barbata*), and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and olive trees (*Olea europaea*) were also scattered throughout the area.

A small Southern coast live oak riparian woodland occurs in the southern portion of the site with about 15 oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) scattered throughout. The understory was dominated by buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia tessellata*), brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.), dove weed (*Euphorbia crenulata*), and mustard (*Brassica* sp.). Mulefat (*Sambucus glutinosus*) and tree tobacoo plants (*Nicotiana glauca*) were also present. A Southern willow and cottonwood riparian woodland was located in the central portion of the property dominated by red willow (Salix laevigata) and cottonwood (Populus fremonti), with buckwheat, fiddleneck and mustard dominating the understory.

### 3.2 General Wildlife Resources

The site supports a variety of habitats; consequently, several wildlife species utilize the property either as year-round residents or as transitory species. Wildlife observed during the field surveys or those known to inhabit the surrounding area are discussed below. A list of wildlife species observed on the site and in the general region is also provided in Table 2 (Appendix B).

**3.2.1 Mammals:** The other only mammals observed included blacktailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and desert

cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonia*). Coyotes (*Canis latrans)* may also traverse the site occasionally, and rodents such the pocket gopher (*Thomonus bottae*), common deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), and pocket mice (*Chaetodipus sp.*) may inhabit the property.

**3.2.2 Birds:** Avian species are the most diverse group of wildlife in the region and several species were observed on the property during the field investigations. Some of the species observed included acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* ), western meadowlark (*Strunella neglecta*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Other birds observed on the site and in the surrounding region are listed in Table 2. (Note: The species listed above are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all birds likely to occur on the site.)

**3.2.3 Reptiles and Amphibians:** Reptile diversity is not comparable to mammalian or avian fauna; however, a few species are known to occur in the region and are listed in Table 3. Reptiles observed during the field surveys included side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburian*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Other species which are common in the region and likely to inabit the site include granite spiny lizard (*Sceloporus orcuttii),* gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus),* and common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis).* No amphibians were observed on the property; however, the riparian areas may provide habitat for the spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus hammondi*) and newt (*Taricha torosa*).

## 4.0 RESULTS – THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive species and other MCHCP planning species which may occur in the area, include the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Emphidonax traillii*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus wootoni*), Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santarosae*), and vernal pool fairly shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). The distribution of these species is based on the Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), as well as other data sources, and are discussed below.

### 4.1 Burrowing Owl

**Background Information:** The burrowing owl is a yearlong resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitats. The species was formerly common throughout central and southern California; however, the species has seen a significantly reduction over the last few decades due to development activities; farming activities, predation by dogs and cats, and habitat destruction. Conversion of grassland and desert habitats to agricultural fields and residential developments have apparently contributed to the greatest amount of habitat destruction in recent decades. The reduction in population levels was noted as early as the 1940s. Burrowing owls primarily prey upon insects; although, small mammals, lizards, birds, and carrion make up a portion of the owls diet. Burrowing owls typically utilize abandoned rodent and canine burrows for roosting and nesting.

**Occurrence on the Site:** No owls or potential owl burrows were observed on the site or in the surrounding area during the field surveys. The property site is located in an area where owls are known to occur, and owls could potentially occupy the site if suitable burrows were to become available. However, given the level of disturbance and development activities in the immediate area, there is a low probability of the species inhabiting the property in the future.

### 4.2 Least Bell's Vireo

**Background Information:** The Least Bell's vireo occurs primarily in undisturbed riverine riparian habitats that support dense cover within 1-2 meters of the ground and a dense stratified tree canopy. The species has been observed in low, dense riparian habitats along permanent and intermittent streams where it is typically associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood forest, mule fat scrub, and woodland habitats. It is found along watercourses in Southern California below 1,500 feet.

**Occurrence on the Site**: Although, some riparian habitat is present on the site in the southern and central portions, these two areas do not appear to provide suitable habitat for the vireo. The tree canopies are not densely stratified and the understories' within 1-2 meters of the ground are relatively open. The species is not expected to occur on the property.

### 4.3 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

**Background Information:** The Southwestern willow flycatcher has a relatively narrow distribution in Riverside County. It is restricted to riparian woodland habitats along streams and rivers with mature, dense stands of willows and cottonwoods. It may also occur adjacent to springs or bogs which supports dense stands of willows or alders. There are only a few recorded sightings of the species in Riverside County with most of these occurring along the Santa Ana River and along a few other streams (e.g., Temescal Wash).

**Occurrence on the Site:** A Southern willow and cottonwood riparian woodland occurs in the central part of the site. Numerous willows and about 40 cottonwoods were present; however, the riparian vegetation is not very dense and does not appear to provide the habitat that the species typically requires (e.g., dense stands of mature vegetation). Based on the existing conditions of the riparian habitat and the level of disturbance which has occurred on the site and in the surrounding area, the species is not expected to occur on the property.

### 4.4 Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo

**Background Information:** The cuckoo is found in riparian scrub and forested riparian habitats. It typically requires large un-disturbed tracks of riparian habitats where willow trees are the dominant species. A few low density populations have been documented in Riverside County, primarily along the Santa Ana River, Temescal Wash, Murrieta Creek, Tesmecal canyon, Temecula Creek, and San Timoteo Canyon.

**Occurrence on the Site:** The Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo was not observed in either riparian habitats; although, there is a remote possibility that the species may move onto the site in the future based on the presence of suitable habitat.

### 4.5 Riverside Fairy Shrimp

**Background Information:** The Riverside fairy shrimp has a narrow distribution and is restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, ephemeral ponds, and some stock ponds. The

species requires warm-water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids. The majority of the vernal pools where the species has been found are located in annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral and coastal age scrub communities.

**Occurrence on the Site:** No vernal pools or other ponds were observed on the site during the field investigations. Based on the absence of suitable habitat, the Riverside Fairy Shrimp is not expected to occur on the site.

### 4.6 Santa Rosa Plateau Fairy Shrimp

**Background Information:** This species is restricted to cool-water vernal pools which are formed on Southern Basalt Flows. These vernal pools were typically remain filled for extended time periods and the cool waters are clear to milky. This narrow habitat requirement is found only on the Santa Rosa Plateau; consequently, there is only one recorded populations of the species on the Plateau.

**Occurrence on the Site:** No vernal pools were noted on the site; consequently, the Santa Rosa Fairy shrimp is not expected to occur on the property.

### 4.7. Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

**Background Information:** The fairy shrimp is found in seasonal cool water vernal pools with low to moderate dissolved solids. There are four documented populations of the species including the Skunk Hollow area, Santa Rosa Plateau, Salt Creek, and near the Pechanga Indian Reservation.

**Occurrence on the Site:** Vernal pools do not occur on the site; consequently, the Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp is not expected to inhabit the property.

# 5.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

## 5.1 General Vegetations and Wildlife

Grading and construction activities would generate minimal impacts to the general biological resources which occur on the site. Development of the site would result in the conversion of the property to a residential development. Loss of the vegetation on the site would affect several wildlife species; although, the number of species that would be impacted is probably moderate. Direct impacts would include an increase in mortality for less mobile species (e.g., rodents, etc.), and displacement of mobile species (primarily birds) into adjacent habitats. The ability of displaced wildlife species to survive in adjacent habitats would be dependent upon the existing carrying capacity of adjacent habitats at the time of displacement; however, the number of species that would be displaced is very low and a significant increase in mortality is unlikely. Indirect impacts would include an increase in disturbance of daily and seasonal behavior of some species due to increased noise levels.

Impacts to the vegetation and wildlife communities are not expected to be significant. In addition, the proposed project will not generate significant cumulative impacts to the biological resources in the region.

## 5.2 Threatened, Endangered, and Species of Special Concern

The site does not support any populations of listed or sensitive plant or animal species. Although there are riparian areas which could potentially provide habitat for the Least Bell's vireo and Southwestern willow flycatcher, neither of these riparian habitats appear to provide prime habitat for these species. The project will not generate any adverse cumulative impacts to any listed or sensitive species which occur in the region. No protocol surveys are recommended for the property site.

## 5.3 Critical and Sensitive Habitat Finding

An oak woodland riparian habitat was observed along the southern boundary, and a Southern willow and cottonwood riparian area was present in the central potion of the site. No sensitive species were observed in either area. Both of these areas are considered important habitats and should be avoided, if possible, during development activities.

## 5.4 Application of CEQA Guidelines – Section 15370

**Avoidance of Impacts:** The project is not expected to generate any significant impacts, and the majority of vegetation on the site consists of agricultural species and invasive species.

**Minimization of Impacts:** Development of the site will have minimal impacts on native plant communities.

**Rectifying Impacts:** No mitigations are recommended for the project based on the existing conditions on the site; although, the two riparian areas should be avoided, if possible, during development of the site.

**Impacts:** Where possible, native vegetation will be utilized for on-site landscaping during development of the site.

**Compensation for Impacts:** No compensation for impacts are recommended based on the absence of any listed or sensitive species.

**Monitoring Program:** No monitoring programs are recommended for this project.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

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## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished in this report present data and information required for this biological assessment, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date 6-17-05

Signed: Randall Arnold

Randall Arnold
Principal and Senior Biologist
RCA & Associates
15555 Main Street, #D4-235
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 261-1575
(760) 244-0791 fax

# APPENDIX A

# FIGURES AND TABLES

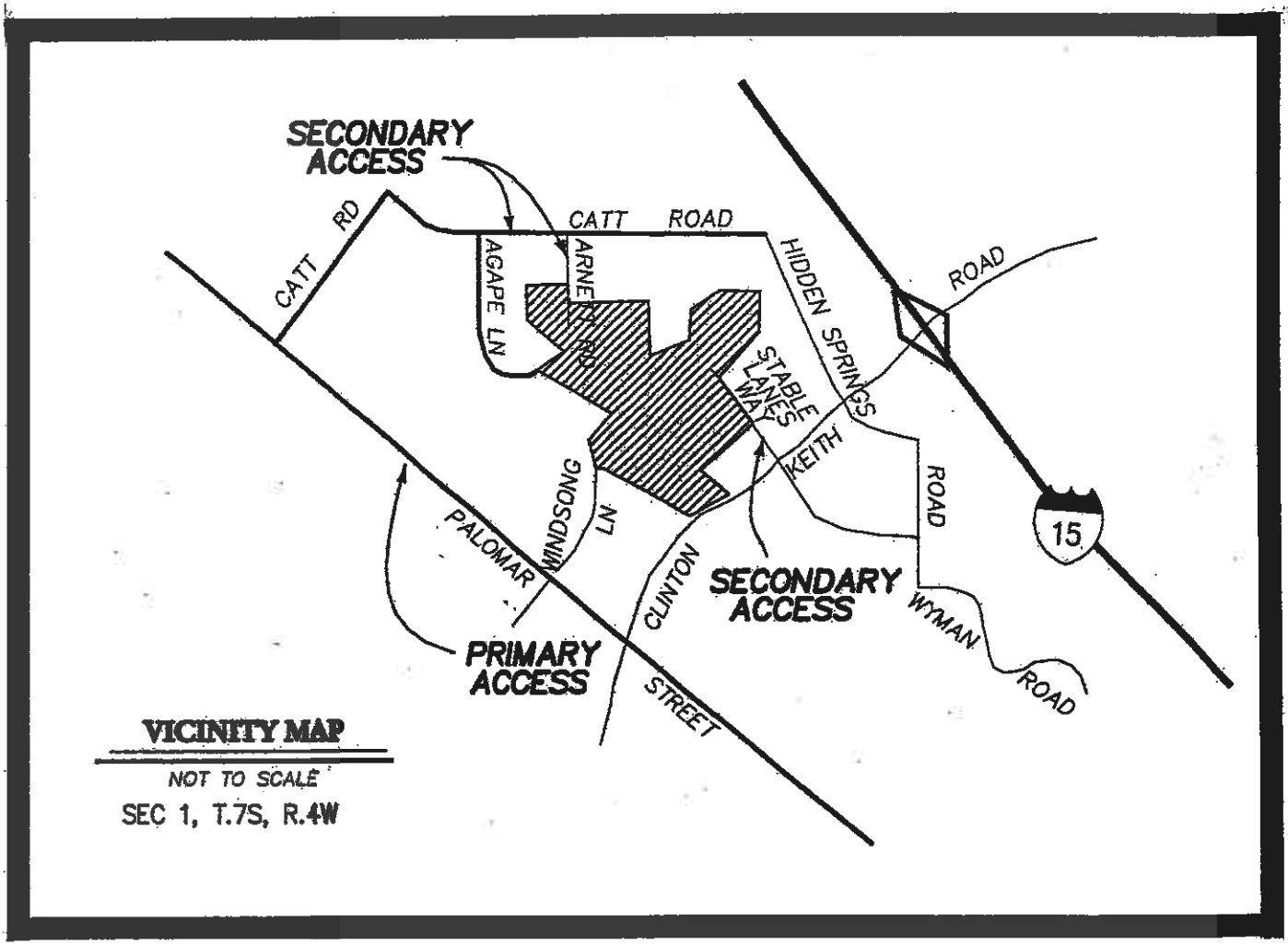


**FIGURE 1**

**VICINITY MAP**
**N.T.S.**
**(Source: Thomas Bros. Maps, 2004)**

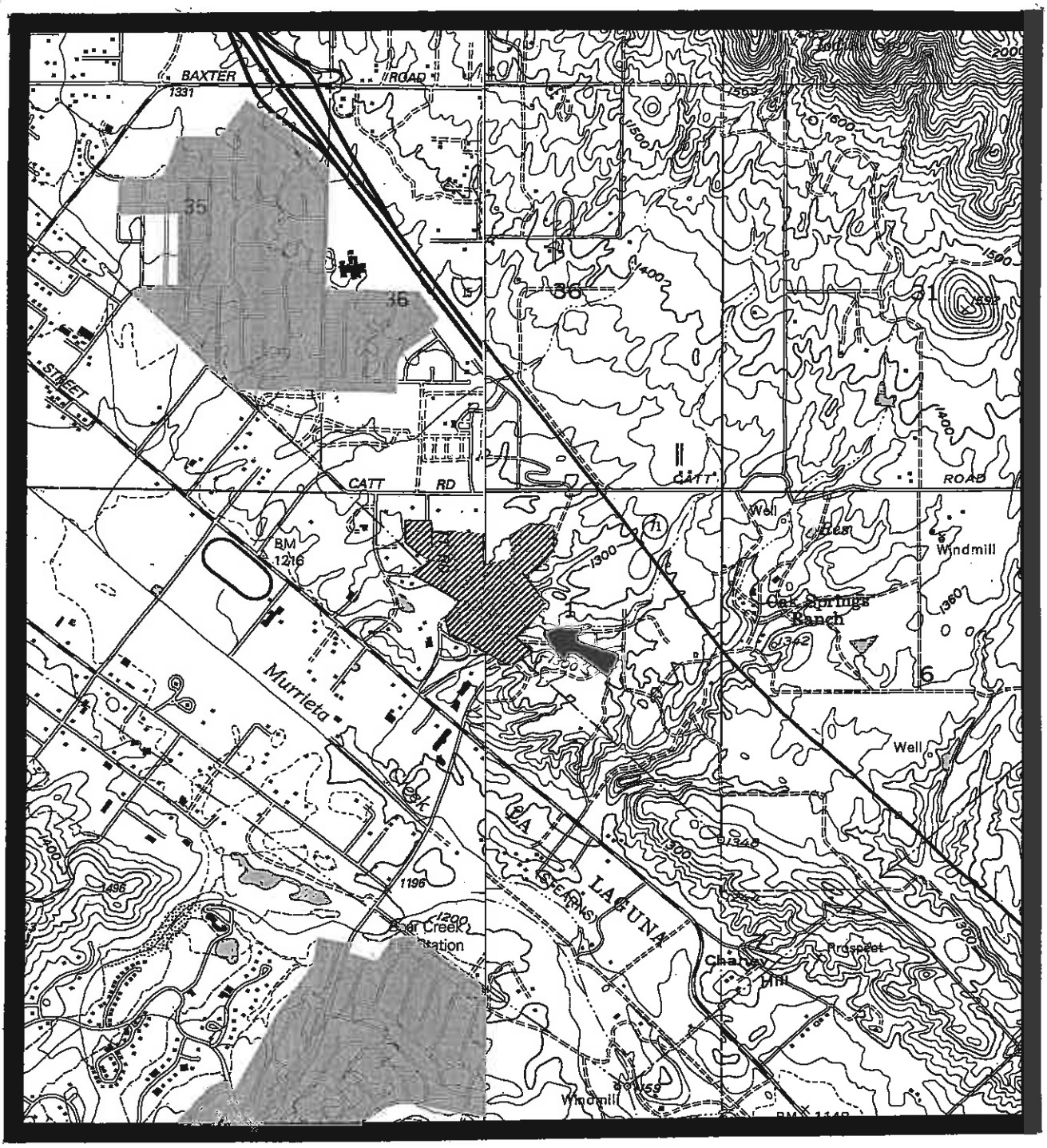


**FIGURE 2**

**LOCATION OF THE SITE**
**N.T.S.**
**(Source: USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, CA Quads.)**

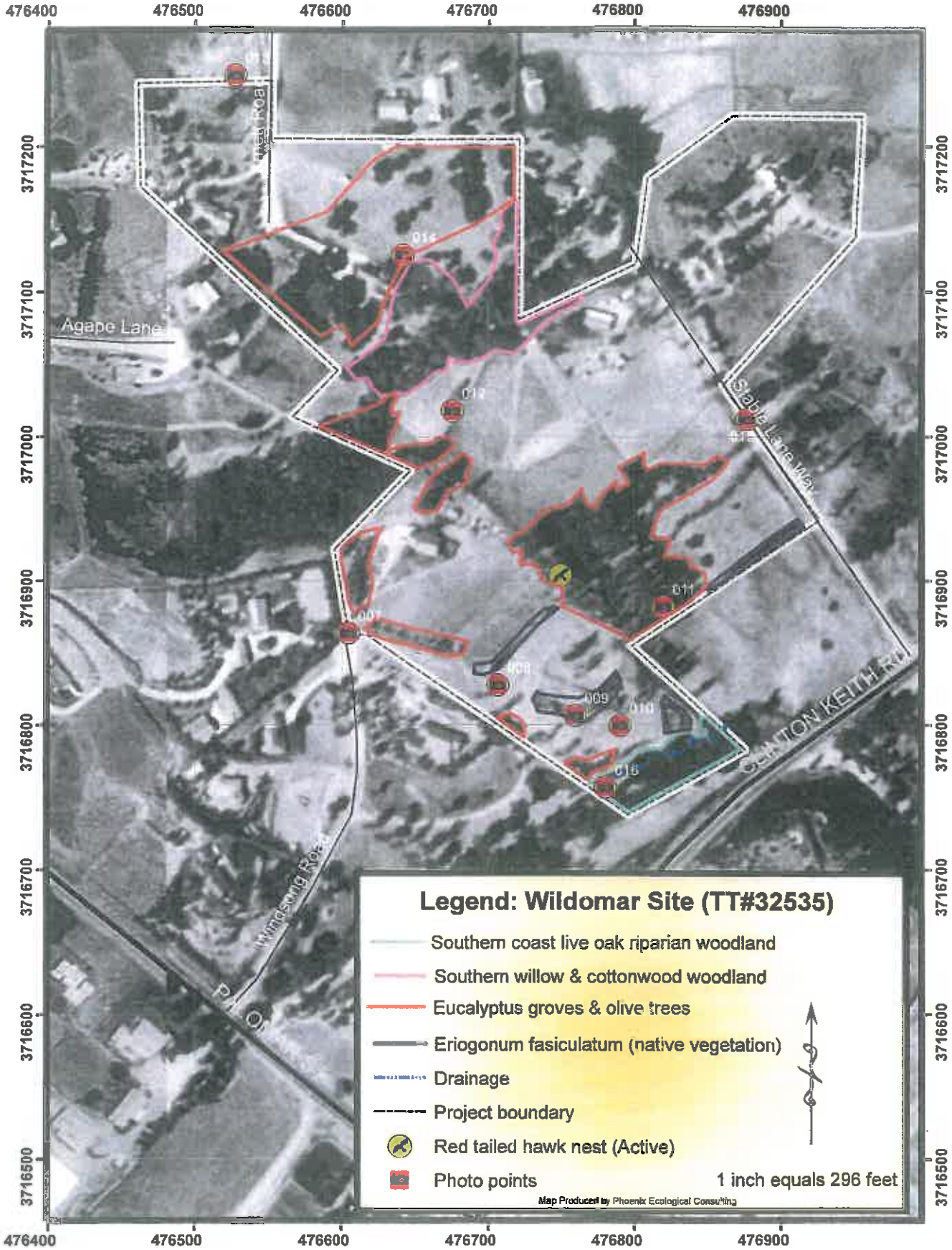
476400
476500
476600
476700
476800
476900
3717200
3717100
3717000
3716900
3716800
3716700
3716600
3716500
Agape Lane
Stable Lane West
Clinton Keith Rd
Windsong Road
D12
D11
D10
D9
D8
D6
Legend: Wildomar Site (TT#32535)
Southern coast live oak riparian woodland
Southern willow & cottonwood woodland
Eucalyptus groves & olive trees
Eriogonum fasiculatum (native vegetation)
Drainage
Project boundary
Red tailed hawk nest (Active)
Photo points
1 inch equals 296 feet
Map Produced by Phoenix Ecological Consulting

FIGURE 3





FIGURE 4





FIGURE 4, cont.




FIGURE 4, cont.

## TABLE 1

## PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PROPERTY SITE OR IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Herbaceous Species** | |
| *Amsinckia tessellate* | Fiddleneck |
| *Gutierrezia sarothrae* | Matchweed |
| *Helianthus* sp. | Sunflower |
| *Cirsium* sp. | Thistle |
| *Avena barbata* | Oats |
| *Bromus* sp. | Brome grasses |
| *Triticum aestivum* | Wheat |
| *Brassica tourneforti* | Mustard |
| *Salsola iberica* | Russian thistle |
| *Cynara cardunculus* | Artichoke thistle |
| *Atriplex* sp. | Saltbush |
| *Datura* sp. | Datura |
| *Euphorbia crenulata* | Dove weed |
| *Sambucus mexicana* | Elderberry |
| *Sisymbrium officinale* | Hedge mustard |
| *Marrubium vulgare* | Horehound |
| *Calystegia macrostegia* | Morning glory |
| *Sambucus glutinosa* | Mulefat |
| *Salix laevigata* | Red willow |
| *Nicotiana glauca* | Tree tobacco |
| *Melilotus alba* | White sweetclover |
| *Eriogonum fasciculatum* | Buckwheat |
| *Eucalyptus globulus* | Eucalyptus |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast live oak |
| *Populus fremontii* | Cottonwood |

Source: Munz, P.A. 1974. A Flora of Southern California. University of California Press. Berkeley, California. 1086 pp.

**TABLE 2**
**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE PROPERTY SITE AND/OR KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA**
**(Note: The following list is not intended to be a comprehensive list of every species which may occur in the region, but a list of some of the more common species in the general area.)**

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Mammals** | |
| **Spermophilus beecheyi* | California ground squirrel |
| **Sylvilagus auduboni* | Desert cottontail |
| *Canis latrans* | Coyote |
| *Neotoma lepida* | Desert woodrat |
| *Mephetis mephitis* | Striped skunk |
| *Lynx rufus* | Bobcat |
| *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* | Gray fox |
| *Procyon lotor* | Raccoon |
| *Peromyscus maniculatus* | Deer mouse |
| *Peromyscus californicus* | California mouse |
| *Reithrodontomys megalotis* | Pocket mouse |
| *Thomonys bottae* | Botta's pocket gopher |
| **Lepus californicus* | Blacktailed jackrabbit |
| **Birds** | |
| *Euphagus cyanocephalus* | Brewer's blackbird |
| *Calypte costae* | Costa's hummingbird |
| *Calypte amna* | Anna's hummingbird |
| **Sturnella neglecta* | Western meadowlark |
| *Mimus polyglottus* | Northern mockingbird |
| **Callipepla Californica* | California quail |
| **Zenaida macroura* | Mourning dove |
| **Tyrannus verticalis* | Western kingbird |
| *Myiarchus cinerascens* | Ash-throated flycatcher |
| **Aphelocoma coerulescens* | Scrub jay |
| *Spizella atrogularis* | Black-chinned sparrow |
| **Passer domesticus* | House sparrow |
| *Amphispiza belli* | Sage sparrow |
| *Euphagus cyanocephalus* | Brewer's blackbird |
| *Carpodacus mexicanis* | House finch |
| *Icterus bullockii* | Bullock's oriole |

**TABLE 2, continued**

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Buteo jamicensis* | Red-tailed hawk |
| *Falco sparverius* | American kestrel |
| *Bufo virginianus* | Great horned owl |
| *Circus cyaneus* | Northern harrier |
| *Corvus corax* | Common raven |
| *Turdus migratorius* | American robin |
| *Sturmus vulgaris* | European starling |
| **Corvus brachyrhynchos* | American crow |
| **Sturnella neglecta* | Western meadowlark |
| **Cathartes aura* | Turkey vulture |
| *Melanerpes formicivorus* | Acorn woodpecker |
| **Reptiles and Amphibians** | |
| **Sceloprus occidentalis* | Western fence lizard |
| **Uta stansburiana* | Side-blotched lizard |
| *Sceloporus orcuttii* | Granite spiny lizard |
| *Pituphis melanolecus* | Gopher snake |
| *Thamnophis sirtalis* | Common garter snake |
| *Crotalus viridis* | Western rattlesnake |
| *Lampropeltis getulus* | Common kingsnake |
| *Scaphiopus hammondi* | Spadefoot toad |
| *Taricha torosa* | Newt |

*** = Indicates species was observed during the survey.**

**SOURCES:**

**(1)** Blair, W.F. 1968. Vertebrates of the United States. McGraw-Hill, Inc. New York. 616 pp.

**(2)** Whitaker, J. O. 1980. The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mammals. A. A. Knopf, New York. 745 pp.

**(3)** NGS. 1987. Field Guide to the Birds of North America. The National Geographic Society. 464 pp.