

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	-	-
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	FE	ST
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE	-
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	rainbow manzanita	-	-
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	-	-
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE	-
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast crownscale	-	-
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's saltscale	-	-
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	-	-
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	-	-
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE

<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	-	-
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	-	-
<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree	-	-
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	-	-
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside ceanothus	-	-
<i>Ceanothus ophiochilus</i>	Vail lake ceanothus	FT	SE
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	-	-
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	-	-
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	-	-
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	-	-
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	-	-
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	-	-
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	-	-

<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	-	-
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE	SE
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	-	-
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	-	-
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	-	-
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	-	-
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	-	-
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	-	-
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	-	-
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	-	-
<i>Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	-	SE
<i>Mielichhoferia shevockii</i>	Shevock's copper moss	-	-
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	-	-
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata</i>	felt-leaved monardella	-	-
<i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	-	-

<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT	-
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	-	-
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	chaparral nolina	-	-
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE	SE
<i>Packera ganderi</i>	Gander's ragwort	-	-
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	-	-
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	-	-
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	-	-
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	-	-
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernadino aster	-	-
<i>Tetrococcus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetrococcus	-	-
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw-moss	-	-
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	-
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE	-

<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	-
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	-
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	-	SSC
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	SSC
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	-	SSC

<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	-	SSC
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	-	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	-	SSC
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	-	SSC
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	-	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	-	SSC
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Island skink	-	SSC
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	-	SSC
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	-	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored Blackbird	-	SSC

<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	-	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	-	FP
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	-	SSC
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	-	SSC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	-	SSC
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	-	ST
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	Coastal Cactus Wren	-	SSC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover	T	SSC-
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	-	SSC
<i>Chlidonius niger</i>	Black Tern	-	SSC

<i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i>	Clark's Marsh Wren	-	SSC
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	FCT	SE
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	SSC
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Yellow Warbler	-	SSC
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite	-	FP
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	-	SE
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	FE	SE
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	FD	SE
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	-	SSC
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	-	SSC
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's Savannah Sparrow	-	SE

<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>	Oregon Vesper Sparrow	-	SSC
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	FT	SSC
	Critical Habitat, California coastal gnatcatcher	X	-
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's Vireo	FE	SE
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird	-	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	-	SSC
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	-	SSC
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	-	SSC
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	SSC
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE	ST
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	-	SSC

<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	-	SSC
<i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	-	SSC
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	-	SSC
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	-	SSC
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	-	SSC
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	-	SSC
<i>Perognathus longimembris internationalis</i>	Jacumba pocket mouse	-	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	-	SSC

<b>Key</b>
<b>Federal &amp; State Status</b>
(FE) Federal Endangered
(FT) Federal Threatened
(FC) Federal Candidate
(FD) Federally Delisted
(SE) State Endangered
(ST) State Threatened
(SR) State Rare
(SSC) State Species of Special Concern
(SCE) State Candidate Endangered
(SCT) State Candidate Threatened
(FP) Fully Protected
(X) Federally Designated Critical Habitat
<b>CNPS Rare Plant Rank</b>
<i>Rareness Ranks</i>
(1A) Presumed Extinct in California
(1B) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
(2) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
<i>Threat Ranks</i>
(0.1) Seriously threatened in California
(0.2) Fairly threatened in California
(0.3) Not very threatened in California

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CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Impacts Analyzed	Covered by the MSHCP?
<b>Plants</b>				
1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub and desert dunes. Elev: 246-5,249 ft. (75-1,600 m.) Blooms: Jan-Sep (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Mesic clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, as well as valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 981-3,531 ft. (299-1,076 m.). Blooms: Mar-May (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.1	Sandy loam or clay soils, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline, in chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pools and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 66-1,362 ft. (20-415 m.). Blooms: April-Oct (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.1	Chaparral. Elev: 675-2,210 ft. (206-674 m.) Blooms: Dec-Mar (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 1,197-3,002 ft. (365-915 m.) Blooms: Dec-June (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.1	Alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools, and mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 456-1,640 ft. (139-500 m.) Blooms: April-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Elev: 0-459 ft. (0-140 m.) Blooms: Mar-Oct (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	Alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools and chenopod scrub. Elev: 82-6,233 ft. (25-1900 m.) Blooms: June-Oct (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Alkaline areas in coastal scrub and coastal bluff scrub. Elev: 33-656 ft. (10-200 m.) Blooms: Apr-Oct (CNPS 2014).	A		Yes
2B.3	Rocky areas in Mojavean and Sonoran desert scrub. Elevations 492-3,592 ft. (150-1,095 m.) Blooms: Mar-Apr (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and riparian scrub. Elev: 898-2,707 ft. (274-825 m.) Blooms: Mar-June (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.1	Prefers clay soils in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 82-3,937 ft. (25-1,120 m.) Blooms: Mar-June (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes

1B.1	Mesic, clay and sometimes serpentinite areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, closed-cone coniferous forest and valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 98-5,551 ft. (30-1,692 m.) Blooms: May-July (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Basaltic soils in valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 1,865-3,449 ft. (568-1,050 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 49-3,937 feet (15-1,200 m.) Blooms: Mar-May (CNPS 2014).	P		Yes
1B.2	Rocky, calcareous substrates in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 345-2,805 ft. (105-855 m.) Blooms: May-July (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forests and chaparral. Elev: 770-2,477 ft. (235-755 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A		No
1B.1	Gabbro or pyroxinite-rich outcrops in chaparral. Elev: 1,903-3,494 ft. (580-1,065 m.) Blooms: Feb-Mar (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	Alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, playas, chenopod scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 0-2,100 ft. (0-640 m.) Blooms: April-Sept (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.1	Sandy coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes. Elev: 0-328 ft. (0-100 m.) Blooms: Jan-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 902-4,003 ft. (275-1,220 m.) Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.2	Prefers clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools and foothill and valley grassland. Elev: 98-5,020 ft. (30-1,530 m.) Blooms: April-July (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.2	Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 393-3,527 ft. (120-1,075 m.) Blooms: Mar-July (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.2	Often clay soils in coastal scrub. Elev: 66-902 ft. (20-275 m.) Blooms: Feb-Jun (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub. Elev: 656-2,493 ft. (200-760 m.) Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes
1B.2	Often on clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 49-2,592 ft. (15-790 m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2015).	P		Yes

1B.2	Rocky areas in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Elev: 33-1,805 feet (10-550 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	Mesic soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, as well as vernal pools. Elev: 66-2,046 ft. (20-624 m.) Blooms: Apr-June (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	On soil in vernal pools and mesic coastal scrub. Elev: 33-1,969 ft (10-600m) (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Clay, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest. Elev: 262-4,921 ft. (80-1,500 m.) (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Elev: 230-2,657 ft. (70-810 m.) Blooms: Feb-Sept (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.3	Clay and/or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elev: 1,312-4,265 ft. (400-1,300 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps and vernal pools. Elev: 984-6,693 ft. (300-2040m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas and vernal pools. Elev: 3-4,003 ft. (1-1,220 m.) Blooms: Feb-June (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Elev: 1,706-4,495 ft. (520-1,370 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jul (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Mesic areas in meadows, seeps, riparian forest, lower and upper montane coniferous forests. Elev: 4,003-9,006 ft. (1,220-2,745 m.) Blooms: July-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Vernally mesic areas in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Elev: 1,969-6,562 ft (600-2,000 m.). Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Cismontane woodland (metamorphic, rock, mesic). Elev: 2,400-4,480 ft (750-1,400 m.) (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.3	Usually understory in chaparral, cismontane woodland and sometimes lower montane coniferous forest. Elev: 1,312-4101 ft. (400-1,250 m.) Blooms: April-Sept (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elev: 984-5,167 ft. (300-1,575 m.) Blooms: June-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 2,395-7,201 ft. (730-2,195 m.) Blooms: June-Oct (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes

1B.1	Assorted shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, and chenopod scrub, playas and vernal pools. Elev: 98-2,149 ft (30-655 m) Blooms: Apr-June (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Mesic areas in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, and alkaline valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 49-3,970 ft. (15-1,210 m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 459-4,183 ft. (140-1,275 m.) Blooms: mar-Jul (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.1	Vernal pools. Elev: 49-2,165 ft. (15-660 m.) Blooms: Apr-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.2	Often found in newly burned areas or on gabbroic soils in chaparral. Elev: 1,312-3,937 ft. (400-1,200 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jun (CNPS 2015).	A		No
2B.2	Sandy, gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Elev: 0-6,930 ft. (0-2,112 m.) Blooms: Jul-Dec (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Mesic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elev: 1,403-6,600 ft. (427-2,012 m.) Blooms: Jun-Aug (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Clay soils in chaparral openings, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 2,362-3,494 ft. (720-1,065 m.) Blooms: Mar-Apr (CNPS 2015).	A		Yes
1B.1	Soil openings in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 297-1,980 ft. (91-604 m.) (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Near ditches, streams and springs in coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 7-6,693 ft. (2-2,040 m.) Blooms: July-Nov (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 541-3,281 ft. (165-1,000 m.) Blooms: April-May (CNPS 2015).	A		No
1B.2	Sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 33-4,790 ft. (10-1,460 m.) (CNPS 2015).	A		No
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
	Found only in vernal pools and vernal pool-like habitats. Distributed throughout the Central Valley, including Sacramento County (USFWS 2005).	A		Yes
	Small, shallow vernal pools. Occasionally occur in ditches and roadcuts with suitable conditions. Have never been found in permanent water bodies (USFWS 1998).	A		No

	Restricted to Riverside and San Diego counties. Habitat is patchy scrub or small tree landscapes with openings of several meters between woody plants, or a landscape of open swales alternating with dense patches of shrubs, habitats often collectively termed "scrublands". Selectively lay eggs and feed on host plants- mostly Scrophulariaceae or Plantaginaceae families (USFWS 2009c).	P		Yes
	Restricted to vernal pools and non-vegetated ephemeral pools deeper than 12 inches. Inland areas of Riverside, Orange, Ramona and San Diego counties. Coastal areas of San Diego County and Northwestern Baja California (USFWS 2008).	A		Yes
<b>Fish</b>				
	Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita Rivers, as well as Malibu and San Juan Creeks. Has been extirpated from much of the native range, but introduced to streams along the coast and the Mojave River system, where they have eliminated the Mohave tui chub (UC Davis 2015).	A		Yes
<b>Amphibians</b>				
	Breeding habitat = slow moving streams with shallow pools, nearby sandbars and adjacent stream terraces. Often breed in shallow, sandy pools bordered by sand/gravel flood terraces. Inhabit upland habitats when not breeding, such as sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral and grassland (USFWS 2009a).	A		No
	Ponds/streams in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streamsides with plant cover in lowlands or foothills. Breeding habitat = permanent or ephemeral water sources; lakes, ponds, reservoirs, slow streams, marshes, bogs, and swamps. Ephemeral wetland habitats require animal burrows or other moist refuges for estivation when the wetlands are dry. From sea level to 5,000 ft. (1,525 m.) (Nafis 2015).	A		Yes
	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding (Nafis 2015).	A		Yes

	Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland and grassland are used (Nafis 2015).	A		Yes
<b>Reptiles</b>				
	Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces (Nafis 2015).	A		No
	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks (CDFW 2015b).	P		Yes
	Inhabits chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats in rocky areas and dense vegetation (Nafis 2015).	A		Yes
	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking (Nafis 2015).	A		Yes
	Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, pine-cypress, juniper, annual grassland and riparian habitats. Inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains and wind-blown deposits (CDFW 2015b).	P		Yes
	Grasslands, woodlands, pine forests, chaparral, especially in open sunny areas such as clearings and the edges of creeks and rivers. Prefers rocky areas near streams with lots of vegetation. Also found in areas away from water. Range restricted to San Diego area (Nafis 2015).	A		No
	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains at elevations from below sea level to around 7,000 ft. (2,134 m.) (Nafis 2015).	A		No
	Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland and grassland are used (Nafis 2015).	A		No
<b>Birds</b>				
	Nest in wetlands or in dense vegetation near open water. Dominant nesting substrates: cattails, bulrushes, blackberry, agricultural silage. Nesting substrate must either be flooded, spinous, or in some way defended against predators (Hamilton 2004).	A		Yes

	Frequents dense, dry or well-drained grassland, especially native grassland with a mix of grasses and forbs for foraging and nesting. Uses scattered shrubs for singing perches. In southern California, breeds on hillside, mesa, and mountains up to 5,000 ft (1,500 m.) (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Uncommon resident and migrant throughout California, except center of Central Valley. Habitat typically rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches, and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting. Associated with perennial grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands (CDFW 2015b).	A		No
	Riparian habitat required; also uses live oak thickets and other dense stands of trees. Found in dense conifer stands at high elevations (CDFW 2015b).	A		No
	Nesting habitat includes open areas with mammal burrows, including rolling hills, grasslands, fallow fields, sparsely vegetated desert scrub, vacant lots and human disturbed lands. Soils must be friable for burrows (Bates 2006).	P		Yes
	Nests in stands with few trees in riparian areas, juniper-sage flats, and oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands, agricultural fields and pastures (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Frequents desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree and desert wash habitats. Found in arid parts of westward-draining slopes of southern California. Nests in cholla or other large, branching cactus, in yucca, or in stiff-twigged, thorny shrub or small tree (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitat, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, river bars, along alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds (Cornell 2015).	A		No
	Frequents open plains with low, herbaceous or scattered shrub vegetation below 3,200 ft (1,000 m.) (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Uses fresh emergent wetlands, lakes, ponds, moist grasslands, and agricultural fields for breeding. Can use coastal wetlands and offshore habitats during migration (CDFW 2015).	A		No

	Restricted to freshwater and brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes or cattail (Shuford 2008).	A		No
	Valley foothill and desert riparian habitats. Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, abutting slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willow almost always present (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Preferred habitat is forest and woodland, with adjacent meadows, lakes or open terrain for foraging (CDFW 2015b).	A		No
	Riparian vegetation along streams and in wet meadows. Willow cover and Oregon ash important predictors of abundance in northern California (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Occurs in herbaceous and open stages of valley lowland habitats, usually near agricultural land. Forages in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Obligate riparian breeders. Nest in willow or alder habitats associated with moist meadows, perennial streams, and smaller spring-fed or boggy areas (Craig and Williams 1998).	A		No
	Dense riparian forest and scrub habitats associated with rivers, swamps, wetlands, lakes and reservoirs (USFWS 2002).	A		Yes
	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branchwork, especially ponderosa pine. Requires large bodies of water or rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
	Nest in early-successional riparian habitats with a well-developed shrub layer and an open canopy. Restricted to narrow border of streams, creeks, sloughs and rivers. Often nest in dense thicket plants such as blackberry and willow (Shuford 2008).	A		Yes
	Breed in shrublands or open woodlands with a fair amount of grass cover and areas of bare ground. Require tall shrubs, trees, fences or powerlines for hunting perches; open areas for hunting; and large shrubs or trees for nests. Also need impaling sites for prey manipulation (Shuford 2008).	A		Yes
	Coastal salt marshes. Associated with dense pickleweed, particularly <i>Salicornia virginica</i> , for nesting (Zemba and Hoffman 2010).	A		No

Obligate grassland species. Open ground with little vegetation or short grass and low annuals, including stubble fields, meadows and road edges (Shuford 2008). Breeds in sagebrush and other shrub habitats with sparse vegetation (CDFW 2015b)	A		No
Scrub dominated plant communities, strongly associated with sage scrub. Distribution ranges from southern Ventura County down through Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernadino and San Diego counties (USFWS 2010).	P		Yes
Obligate riparian breeder, preferring structurally diverse riparian woodlands with a dense understory. Community structures typically utilized include cottonwood-willow woodlands, oak woodlands, and mule fat scrub (Kus 2002).	A		Yes
Nest in marshes with tall, emergent vegetation (e.g., tules and cattails) adjacent to deepwater (Shuford 2008).	A		No

### Mammals

Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings (CDFW 2015b).	A		No
Variety of habitats including chaparral, grassland and coastal sage scrub in San Diego County. Attracted to grass-chaparral edges (CDFW 2015b).	A		No
Sandy herbaceous areas in coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, deserts scrub and washes, and annual grassland. Usually found in areas with moderate canopy coverage of arid shrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats on or near rocky slopes and sandy areas (CDFW 2015b).	A		Yes
Typically found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub on alluvial flood plains and adjacent upland habitat (USFWS 2009b).	A		Yes
Often found in transition areas between grassland and coastal sage scrub habitat where perennial vegetation is covering less than 50% of the ground, including disturbed areas. Deep, friable soil is needed for burrowing. Plants commonly associated with suitable habitat are chamise, buckwheat, brome grass and filaree (RCA 2004).	P		Yes
Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels are required for roosting (CDFW 2015b).	A		No



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beldingi) in California 2010. Clapper Rail Recovery Fun; Huntington Beach, CA.

**Rationale**

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat may be present; however, history of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.

Suitable habitat present. Commonly found in disturbed areas.

Suitable habitat not present.

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Suitable habitat/soils not present.

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Suitable habitat not present. Out of elevation range for species.

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Suitable habitat not present.

History of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.

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Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present.

Outside species range (Nafis 2015).

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present. Grassland is not dense and is composed of primarily non-native species.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present.

Suitable nesting habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present. Outside species range.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present. Commonly found in disturbed areas.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat present.

Suitable habitat not present.

Suitable habitat may be present, however, there are no nearby occurrences. Closest record is from the west side of the Santa Ana Mountains (CDFW 2015c).

. <http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/desert.html>  
/ 15. Available at: <https://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>  
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