

Appendix D:
Biological Resources Supporting Information

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D.1 - Special-status Species Tables Highway 74

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Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Evaluated

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁵
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²	CNPS ³		
Dicots					
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. Elevation: 60-1570 m. Blooming period: (January) March–September	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	FE	—	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. Elevation: 3-580 m. Blooming period: April–October	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE	—	1B.1	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. Elevation: 35-460 m. Blooming period: April–August	May be present. Suitable grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	—	—	1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Elevation: 4-1420 m. Blooming period: June–October	Unlikely to occur. Suitable vernal pool, playa or chenopod scrub vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> Smooth tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Occurs in alkali meadow, alkali scrub, and disturbed places in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, and riparian woodland habitats. Elevation: 0–640 m. Bloom period: April–September	May be present. Suitable grassland vegetation and riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	—	—	1B.1	Occurs on sandy soils in chaparral, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Elevation: 90-800 m. Blooming period: April–June	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Gabbroic clay. Elevation: 30-1630 m. Blooming period: April–July	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.

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<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include <i>Encelia</i> , <i>Dalea</i> , <i>Lepidospartum</i> , etc. Sandy soils. Elevation: 200-765 m. Blooming period: April–May	Unlikely to occur. Suitable coastal sage scrub and woodland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary. Species is believed to be locally extirpated.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. Elevation: 1–910 m. Bloom period: April–July	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	—	—	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. Elevation: 1-1375 m. Blooming period: February–June	May be present. Suitable grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i> intermediate monardella	—	—	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (sometimes). Often in steep, brushy areas. Elevation: 195-1675 m. Blooming period: April–September	Unlikely to occur. Suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous vegetation communities are not present within the Community Plan Boundary
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> little mousetail	—	—	3.1	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils. Elevation: 20-640 m. Blooming period: March–June	May be present. Suitable grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	FT	—	1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas. San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales & vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. Elevation: 15-850 m. Blooming period: April–June	Unlikely to occur. Suitable vernal pool, playa or chenopod scrub vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary.
Monocots					
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	FE	ST	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands and openings within shrublands or woodlands. Elevation: 375-1040 m. Blooming period: March–May	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.

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<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. Elevation: 15-1030 m. Blooming period: March–June	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 10-660 m. Blooming period: April–August	Unlikely to occur. Suitable vernal pool vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary.

Code Designations

¹ Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing	² State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing	³ CNPS: 2020 CNPS Listing
<p>ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.</p> <p>FE = Listed as endangered under the FESA.</p> <p>FT = Listed as threatened under the FESA.</p> <p>FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA.</p> <p>FD = Delisted in accordance with the FESA.</p> <p>FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.</p> <p>MBTA = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act</p> <p>— = Not federally listed</p>	<p>SE = Listed as endangered under the CESA.</p> <p>ST = Listed as threatened under the CESA.</p> <p>SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW.</p> <p>FP = Listed as fully protected under FGC.</p> <p>CFG = FGC =protected by FGC 3503.5</p> <p>CR = Rare in California.</p> <p>— = Not state listed</p>	<p>Rank 1A = Plants species that presumed extinct in California.</p> <p>Rank 1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.</p> <p>Rank 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.</p> <p>Rank 3 = Plants about which we need more information—A Review List</p> <p>Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution—A Watch List</p> <p>Blooming period: Months in parentheses are uncommon.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁵
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²	CNPS ³		
⁴ Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB and CNPS online inventory or other specified source. ⁵ Potential to Occur and Rationale: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 or other specified source* Sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx . Accessed August 24, 2021. California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2021. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/ . Accessed August 24, 2021. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/ . Accessed August 24, 2021. Calflora. 2021. Calflora: Information on California plants for education, research, and conservation. Website: http://www.calflora.org/ . Accessed August 24, 2021. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2021. Information for Planning and Consultation. Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ . Accessed August 24, 2021.					

Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Evaluated

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
Amphibians				
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	—	— SSC	Occurs in open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Breeds in ephemeral rain pools that do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish.	May be present. Suitable woodland, grassland, coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	—	— CFG WL	Occurs in woodland habitats, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Builds its nest mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, often in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains or live oak woodlands. Year-round resident in southern California.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of woodland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Suitable foraging habitat can be found within the open habitats found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	—	ST SSC CFG	Forages in open habitats such as farm fields, pastures, cattle pens, large lawns. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Breeds in large freshwater marshes, dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation (cattails, bulrushes, etc.)	Unlikely to occur. Suitable freshwater marsh vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	—	— CFG WL	Occurs and nests on steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral habitats. Year-round resident in southern California.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	—	— FP WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable foraging habitat can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. This species is known to occur near mountainous areas and may occasionally flyover the Plan Area in search of food but is unlikely to nest within its boundaries.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	—	— CFG WL	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds. apart.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	—	— SSC CFG	Often occurs in riparian bottomlands where tall willows and cottonwoods grow. May also occur in belts of live oak woodland paralleling stream courses. Frequently makes use of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. This species requires adjacent open land, productive of mice foraging.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of riparian and woodland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Suitable foraging habitat can be found within the open habitats found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	—	— SSC CFG	Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>).	May be present. Suitable grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Much of the Community Plan Boundary lies within a MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area.
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i> <i>nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT MBTA	— SSC CFG	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	—	— FP CFG	Often found near foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland or isolated dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. Forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of riparian and woodland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Suitable foraging habitat can be found within the open habitats found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> <i>extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	FT MBTA	SE CFG	Occurs and nests in dense riparian woodlands. Long-distance migrant.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> <i>actia</i> California horned lark	—	— WL	Occurs in short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats. Nests in open areas with sparse vegetation. Year-round resident in southern California.	May be present. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat can be found within the open habitats found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	— MBTA	— SSC CFG	Summer resident of Southern California. Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft. of ground. Long-distance migrant.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	—	— SSC CFG	Occurs and nests in broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of woodland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Suitable foraging habitat can be found within the open habitats found within the Community Plan Boundary.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	— MBTA	— CFG WL	Shallow freshwater marsh. Dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary. Species is believed to be locally extirpated.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	— SSC CFG	An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. May also be found in arid washes, on mesas, and slopes.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE MBTA	SE	A summer resident of Southern California. Nests in low riparian habitat in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms. Nests placed along margins of bushes or in twigs projecting into pathways, usually willows, coyote bush, mule fat, or mesquite. Occurs below 2,000 feet. Long-distance migrant.	May be present. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
Crustaceans				
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	—	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable vernal pool vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary. Nearest know occurrence of this species is located approximately 3.3 miles south of the Plan Area.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	—	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable vernal pool vegetation communities are likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary. Nearest know occurrence of this species is located approximately 11.6 miles east of the Plan Area.
Insects				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	—	CE	Range of this species extends from Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	May be present. Suitable food plants including <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	—	Occurs in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub habitats. Larval host plants are native species of plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.).	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Surveys would be need to determine if host plants are present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
Mammals				
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	—	— SSC	Occurs in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel, in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	CE SSC	Occurs on sandy loam substrates on first terraces and floodplains of washes in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitat.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary. Species is believed to be locally extirpated.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE	FT	Occurs primarily in annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal sage scrub with sparse canopy cover. Can burrow into firm soil.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	—	— SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	May be present. Suitable woodland, coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Existing trees and buildings within the Community Plan Boundary may provide suitable roosting locations.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	—	— SSC	Occurs in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in skirts of dead fronds in both native and non-native palm trees.	May be present. Suitable woodland and riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Existing trees and buildings within the Community Plan Boundary may provide suitable roosting locations.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	—	— SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	—	— SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	—	— SSC	Occurs in moist, loose soil in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans.	May be present. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.

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	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	—	— SSC	Occurs in areas of rocky washes and loose, sandy soils and for burrowing in desert scrub grassland, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and chaparral habitats. Prefer open sandy areas with scattered brush, but also found in rocky areas.	May be present. Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	—	— WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its primary food: termites.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> San Diegan tiger whiptail	—	— SSC	Occurs in dry, open areas with sparse foliage in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitats.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub, woodland and riparian vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	—	— SSC	Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads. Often found near ant hills feeding on ants.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub, woodland and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	—	— SSC	Occurs in arid, rocky areas in creosote scrub, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, grasslands, on cultivated areas.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub, woodland and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	—	— SSC	Occurs in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Unlikely to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is likely not present within the Community Plan Boundary. Species is believed to be locally extirpated.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> coast patch-nosed snake	—	— SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	May be present. Suitable coastal sage scrub, woodland and grassland vegetation communities can be found within the Community Plan Boundary.

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	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
Code Designations				
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FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.			CE = Candidate endangered under the CESA.	
MBTA = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act			WL = Species monitored by CDFW “Watch List”.	
— = Not federally listed			— = Not state listed	
³ Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB or other specified source*.				
⁴ Potential to Occur and Rationale: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 or other specified source*.				
Sources:				
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx . Accessed August 24, 2021.				
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/ . Accessed August 24, 2021.				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2021. Information for Planning and Consultation. Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ . Accessed August 24, 2021.				
Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA). 2011. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Biological Monitoring Program Vernal Pool Survey Report 2010. Riverside, CA. April 8, 2011. Website: https://wrc-rca.org/species/surveys/Vernal_Pool/RCA_2010_AR_TR_Monitor_Vernal_Pool.pdf				

D.2 - Search Results

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Lake Elsinore (3311763) OR Steele Peak (3311773) OR Perris (3311772) OR Lake Mathews (3311774) OR Alberhill (3311764) OR Romoland (3311762) OR Murrieta (3311752) OR Wildomar (3311753) OR Sitton Peak (3311754)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
<i>Allium marvinii</i> Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	PMLIL022Z0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i> alkali marsh aster	PDASTEL010	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i> Rainbow manzanita	PDERI042T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atriplex coronata var. notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley crowscale	PDCHE040C2	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's salt scale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Ayenia compacta</i> California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S2	
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i> Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	PMLIL0C0G0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i> senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i> San Miguel savory	PDLAM08030	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> summer holly	PDERI0B011	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Endangered	Threatened	G2	S2	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya viscida</i> sticky dudleya	PDCRA040T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	PDAP10Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i> Campbell's liverwort	NBHEP1C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> Tecate cypress	PGCUP040C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	PMJUN013J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i> heart-leaved pitcher sage	PDLAM0V020	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii</i> Parish's meadowfoam	PDLIM02052	None	Endangered	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lindleriella occidentalis</i> California lindleriella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<i>Lindleriella santarosae</i> Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp	ICBRA06020	None	None	G1G2	S1	
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i> intermediate monardella	PDLAM180A4	None	None	G4T2?	S2?	1B.3
<i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i> Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
<i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i> little mousetail	PDRAN0H031	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Neolarra alba</i> white cuckoo bee	IIHYM81010	None	None	GH	SH	
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S2S3	SSC
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i> Hammitt's clay-cress	PDBRA32010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool</i> Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	CTT44310CA	None	None	G1	S1.2	
<i>Southern Riparian Forest</i> Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Willow Scrub</i> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Spea hammondii</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



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<i>Sphaerocarpos drewiae</i> bottle liverwort	NBHEP35030	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i> Parry's tetracoccus	PDEUP1C010	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i> woven-spored lichen	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Tortula californica</i> California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> Wright's trichocoronis	PDAST9F031	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<i>Viguiera purisimae</i> La Purisima viguiera	PDAST9T0S0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

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[Fed List](#)
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Search:

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes	Sandy	75	1600
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral		760	1065
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	FE	CT	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay, Mesic	297	1070
Almutaster pauciflorus	alkali marsh aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps	Alkaline	240	800
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes), Disturbed areas (often), Sandy (sometimes)	20	415
Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas' fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Dry	0	1950

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<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral		205	670
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	Rocky	180	1000
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	1B.1	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Alkaline	139	500
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools	Alkaline	25	1900
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub	Alkaline	10	200
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	Rocky	150	1095
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Clay (often)	25	1120
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	None	None	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland		565	1045
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		15	700

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<i>Calochortus weedii</i> <i>var. intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Rocky	105	855
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Buxbaum's sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	4.2	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps		3	3300
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		90	2200
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland		0	640
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest		300	1900
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		275	1220
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		30	1530

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<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland		120	1075
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	serpentine collomia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland		200	600
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia</i>	summer holly	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland		30	790
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		30	740
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	4.2	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		25	940
<i>Diplacus clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest		450	2000
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub		200	760
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		15	790

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<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub		10	550
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		20	620
<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest		1220	1830
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	ephemeral liverwort		None	None	1B.1	Coastal scrub, Vernal pools		10	600
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		20	955
<i>Hesperocypris forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest		80	1500
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		60	1100
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		5	1000

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> <i>var. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub		70	810
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		50	900
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	4.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps		3	900
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools		300	2040
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> <i>ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	1B.1	Marshes and swamps, Playas, Vernal pools		1	1220
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	pride-of-California	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	4.3	Chaparral		200	1525
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest		520	1370
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		1	885

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> <i>ssp. ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar- Jul(Aug)	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland		30	1800
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest		1220	2745
<i>Limnanthes alba</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	CE	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools		600	2000
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> <i>ssp. platycarpha</i>	small-flowered microseris	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		15	1070
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> <i>ssp. intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest		400	1250

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland		730	2195
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	3.1	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		20	640
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps, Playas, Vernal pools		30	655
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools		3	1210
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		140	1275
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	1B.1	Vernal pools		15	660
<i>Phacelia keckii</i>	Santiago Peak phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	1B.3	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest		545	1600
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland		100	1000

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		0	2100
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland		50	1300
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		20	1200
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest		425	2000
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland		720	1065
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewiae</i>	bottle liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	ephemeral liverwort		None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		90	600
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland		2	2040
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-May	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		165	1000
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	woven-spored lichen	Caliciaceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		None	None	3	Chaparral		60	660

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICRO HABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION	HIGHEST ELEVATION
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		10	1460
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Vernal pools		5	435
Viguiera laciniata	San Diego County viguiera	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Jun(Aug)	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		60	750
Viguiera purisimae	La Purisima viguiera	Asteraceae	shrub	Apr-Sep	None	None	2B.3	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub		365	425

Showing 1 to 72 of 72 entries

CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to rareplants@cnps.org.



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IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Riverside County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📅 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
<p>San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060</p>	Endangered
<p>Stephens' Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> (incl. <i>D. cascus</i>) Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495</p>	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
<p>Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</p>	Threatened

Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945>

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749>

Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino* (=E. e. wrighti)

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5900>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148>

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

California Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia californica*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923>

Munz's Onion *Allium munzii*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2951>

San Diego Ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287>

San Jacinto Valley Crownscale *Atriplex coronata* var. *notator*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. However, no *actual* acres or miles were designated due to exemptions or exclusions. See Federal Register publication for details.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4353>

Spreading Navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334>

Thread-leaved Brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6087>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS

ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE"
INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT
LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234>

Breeds May 20 to Sep 15

Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878>

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10

Black-chinned Sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447>

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084>

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464>

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481>

Breeds elsewhere

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Breeds elsewhere

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds elsewhere

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or

attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25 .
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05 , and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (-)

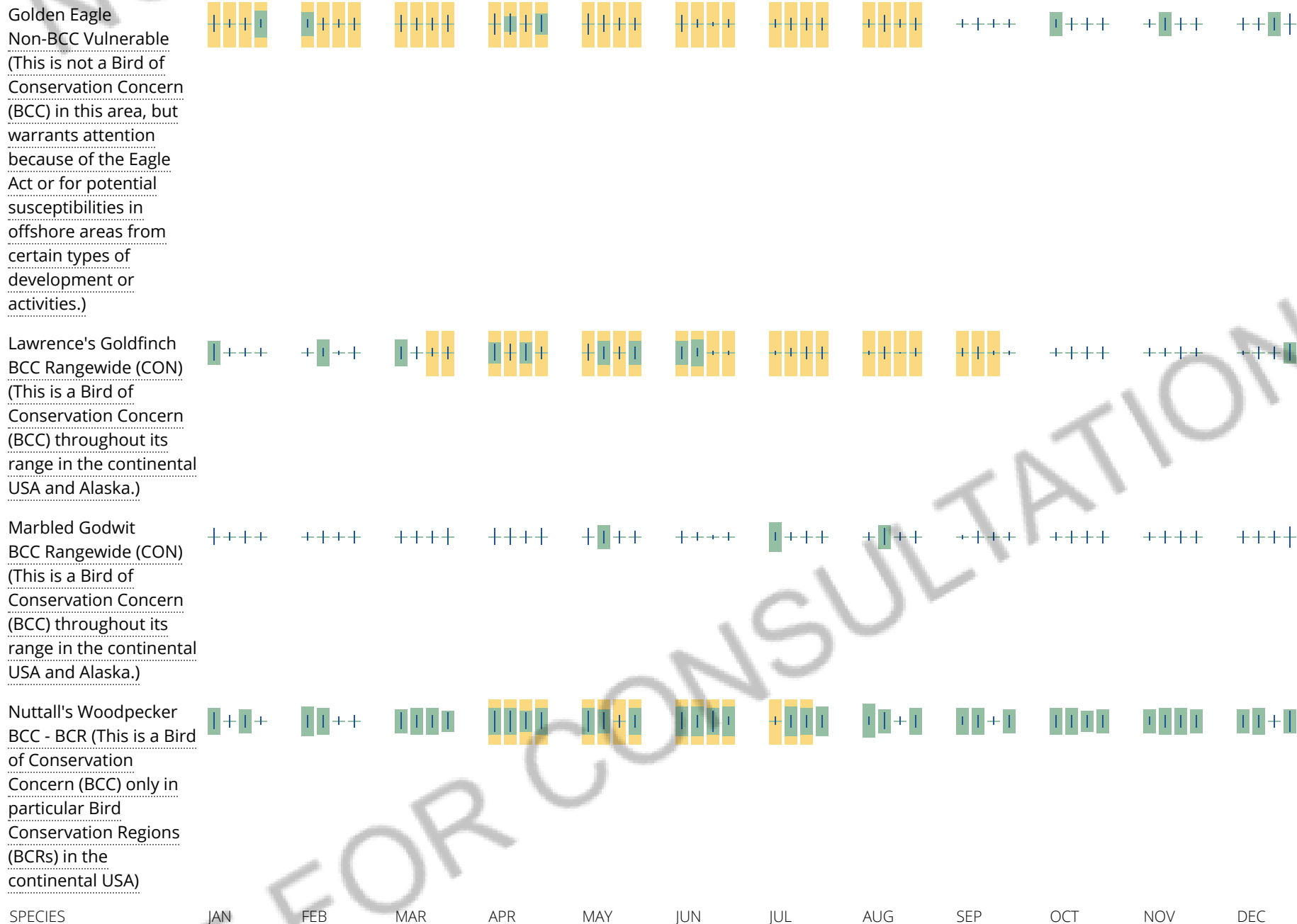
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



<p>Black Swift BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	++++	++++	++++	++++	++■+	+■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■	++++	++++	++++
<p>Black-chinned Sparrow BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	++++	++++	■+■+	■■■■	■+■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	++++	++++	++++	++++
<p>California Thrasher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	■+■■	■+■■	■+■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	+■■+	■+■+	+■■+	++++
<p>Clark's Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	++++	■■■+	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	++■■	■■■+	■■■■
<p>Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)</p>	■+++	+■■+	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■+■	■■■+	■■■■	+■■■	■■■■



Oak Titmouse
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Olive-sided Flycatcher
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Short-billed Dowitcher
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Tricolored Blackbird
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Willet
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Wrentit
 BCC Rangewide (CON)
 (This is a Bird of
 Conservation Concern
 (BCC) throughout its
 range in the continental
 USA and Alaska.)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PSSA](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBK](#)

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

[R4SBA](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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