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Biology Letter Report

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RE: **Biological Resources, Project Impacts, and Mitigation - Los Arbolados Condominium Project**

Introduction

This letter report presents the results of a biology field study of the 1.95-acre Los Arbolados Condominium Project (TM 5406) site, located at the end of Camino Selva and east of Via de la Valle in the Rancho Santa Fe area of unincorporated San Diego County. The subject property is located in a developed area of the County, with homes, roads, etc. generally surrounding the site on all sides. As described below, the property is currently vacant, but highly disturbed. A biology report was prepared for the project site by Anita Hayworth in 2002. The results of this report have been incorporated into this document in order to make the forensic assessment complete.

The purpose of this survey (conducted on 21 September 2005) was to identify the site's flora and fauna (Table 1), the onsite habitat-types, potential project-impacts (Table 2), and mitigation, if required. As a result this study, we are able to summarize the following biological issues as they relate to the proposed development of this property:

Habitats

The TM 5406 property supports highly-disturbed native vegetation. Nearly 100 percent of the site had been cleared prior to the survey for this report, and the site shows various other signs of modification from a natural state (excavation and boxing up of scrub oaks and other shrubs, construction of an earthen berm, a pipe to divert groundwater discharge, etc). Therefore, the analysis of onsite habitat-types in this report is forensically based. This process utilized resprouting shrubs, herbaceous cover, leaf litter, soils, etc. The onsite and adjoining habitat-types (Figure 1) include the following:

Disturbed Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (coastal form) (Holland Code 37C30/32520)
A highly-disturbed Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub ecotonal plant community currently covers most of the TM 5406 site. Indicators observed include California Adolphia (*Adolphia californica*), Lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), Nuttall's Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa*), California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), Purple Stipa (*Stipa pulchra*), Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), Mojave Yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), and many other native species. Also present in low numbers are ornamental species, including Peruvian and Brazilian Peppertree (*Schinus molle*, *S. terebinthifolius*), Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Acacia (*Acacia* sp.), and weeds such as Wild Artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus*), Perennial Mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), and others. Both Southern Maritime Chaparral and Diegan Coastal Sage

Scrub are sensitive habitat-types in San Diego County. The biological value of this resource is currently low, however, due to significant disturbance and the edge effects from adjoining residences.

Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000)

Areas which qualify as supporting Urban/Developed habitat are found around the periphery of the site and in connection with the site's access road off Camino Selva. This habitat-type is also found in all directions surrounding the property: along Via de la Valle to the east, in conjunction with landscaped condominium homes to the west and north, and to the south in association with larger-lot homes along Camino Selva. The biological value of this resource is low. A low wall has been constructed along the eastern edge of the property. This has been planted with native shrubs and groundcovers beneath the canopy of assorted gum trees (*Eucalyptus*). This landscaped feature is considered a part of the Urban/Developed habitat providing a visual/noise barrier between the site and Via de la Valle to the east.

Flora and Fauna

Sixty-three species of vascular plants and eleven species of vertebrate animals were detected during the field survey of the property. These are listed in Table 1. This list represents a characteristic flora and fauna associated with this part of San Diego County in chaparral, sage scrub, and disturbed habitats. All of the species detected are relatively common to this area.

Wetlands

Wetlands are not present onsite. Construction of the adjoining property to the west apparently exposed groundwater during grading. As noted above, this discharge has been diverted through a small, PVC surface pipe so as to prevent erosion of a minor gully that crosses the southern edge of the TM 5406 project site. A number of opportunistic hydrophytes have become established where the pipe empties at the southern edge of the property, including Arroyo Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), Sedge (*Cyperus* sp.), Arrowweed (*Pluchea sericea*), Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Orchard Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), and others. This explains the presence of these hydrophytic species on Table 1.

Sensitive Species

Three sensitive plants were detected during the site survey (discussed below). Given the nature of the onsite habitats, a few additional species could be expected, such as Small-flowered Morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), Orcutt's Brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), and possibly others. These would not have been identifiable at the time of the field survey. Sensitive plants known from the vicinity, along with an assessment of the probability of occurrence onsite, are listed in Table 3.

Nuttall's Scrub Oak

Quercus dumosa

Listing: CNPS List 1B: R-E-D code: 2-3-2

Federal/state status: none

County status: San Diego County Sensitive Plant List, Group A (DPLU, 2006)

Distribution: Coastal areas from Santa Barbara and Orange Counties south into northern Baja California, Mexico. Reported localities in San Diego County include Carlsbad, Del Mar, Torrey Pines, Peñasquitos, Point Loma, and others.

Habitat(s): Occurs in mixed and maritime chaparral vegetation within a few miles of the coast.

Status On Site: Twenty-three individual specimens of Nuttall's Scrub Oak were counted across the site. Many of these were seedlings or saplings. Others were resprouts from plants that had been cut down during site clearing. Also present were a few larger specimens that had been dug out and boxed up for future transplanting purposes. Additional specimens are likely present, but were missed due to their very small size.

California Adolphia

Adolphia californica

Listing: CNPS RED code: 1-3-1, List 2

Federal/state status: none

County status: San Diego County Sensitive Plant List, Group B (DPLU, 2006)

Distribution: From San Diego County south into Baja California, primarily along the coast.

Habitat(s): This species occurs in coastal scrub, native grasslands, and chaparral habitats, particularly within clayey soils.

Status On Site: Five specimens of California Adolphia were observed on the subject property. All were located near the southern edge of the site in heavy clay soil on the slope above the gully.

Decumbent Goldenbush

Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*

Listing: CNPS RED code: 2-2-2, List 1B

Federal/State status: none

County status: San Diego County Sensitive Plant List, Group A (DPLU, 2006)

Distribution: This poorly defined species is found from San Diego and Orange County south into Baja California, Mexico. It is also reported from San Clemente and Santa Catalina Island.

Habitat(s): Occurs in coastal sage scrub habitat intermixed with grassland, primarily on clay soils.

Status On Site: About a dozen small specimens of Decumbent Goldenbush are found on the property, most scattered about in the vicinity of the *Adolphia*. These species often occur sympatrically.

No sensitive animals were detected during the survey. However, a variety of wide-ranging or cryptic species could occur on the subject site. No critical or highly significant populations of any sensitive animal species would be anticipated, however. Sensitive animal species known from the vicinity, along with an assessment of the probability of occurrence onsite, are presented in Table 3.

California Gnatcatcher Habitat Evaluation

California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*), a federally-listed Threatened Species, is known from habitat superficially similar to that found on the TM 5406 site. California Gnatcatchers occur in coastal and interior areas of coastal sage, transitional scrub/chaparral ecotones, and related scrub habitats typically containing California Sagebrush, Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and other soft-woody shrubs.

A directed Habitat Evaluation for this species was completed during the September 2005 field survey. Because nearly 100 percent of the site had been cleared prior to the survey for this report, and because the site shows various other signs of modification from a natural state, no viable scrub vegetation remains. Even in the absence of site modification, the small amount of native vegetation formerly found onsite (less than 2 acres) would not be sufficient to support gnatcatchers. Also, there are no locality records for this species from the immediate vicinity, as the surrounding area is entirely developed. For these reasons, the property is considered "unoccupied" by California Gnatcatcher.

Raptor Foraging Habitat Evaluation

The TM 5406 project site was evaluated for evidence of raptor foraging as a part of the biology study of this property. Although various locally-common raptors are known from the area (such as Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Western Kestrel and others), these species are recognized as tolerant of human presence, and none are listed as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by either the State or Federal Government. All species anticipated to forage over this site (on occasion) also forage over wide areas, and no specimens would be dependent on any resources provided solely by this property. No highly sensitive raptors, such as Prairie Falcons or Golden Eagles, would utilize this site, given its location, small size, and proximity to existing development. For these reasons, the TM 5406 site does not constitute high-value raptor foraging habitat, and it does not constitute a significant biological resource with respect to local raptors.

Resource Protection Ordinance Compliance

The County's interpretation of CEQA as currently manifest in the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) requires the avoidance of sensitive habitat lands such as wetlands. The project does not impact RPO wetlands and therefore appears to conform to the RPO sections that relate to biological resources.

Project Impacts

Development of Los Arbolados Condominium Project, TM 5406, is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County's RPO. This means that the County requires that project-related impacts to native habitat and species be "less than significant", as defined by CEQA and consistent with the requirements of the RPO. This usually requires the adoption of mitigation measures intended to reduce "significant" impacts to a level that is "less than "significant". Project-related impacts, as we have identified them, are presented in Table 2.

Development of TM 5406 will result in a loss of 1.10 acres of highly-disturbed Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub. Impacts to this habitat-type are considered potentially "significant", as defined by the County of San Diego's interpretation of CEQA. Also impacted would be twenty-three or more specimens of Nuttall's Scrub Oak, five or more specimens of California Adolphia, a dozen small specimens of Decumbent Goldenbush, and possibly other sensitive species known from the vicinity.

Cumulative Impacts Analysis

According to Section 15130(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts must be discussed when project impacts, even though individually limited, are cumulatively considerable. Cumulatively considerable means the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects.

At this time, the majority of the TM 5406 project site is highly disturbed and of little to no long-term biological value. The approximately 1.10 acres of "natural" (pre-disturbance) land onsite (Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub) is of limited habitat value. Homes are located adjacent to the site, and the property qualifies as an "infill" property.

As part of the proposed TM 5406 project, an access road terminating in a cul-de-sac would be constructed, with condominium units to be developed beyond that. This new road would take access off the existing terminus of Camino Selva. In total, these improvements, including brush management, will

result in impacts to approximately 1.10 acres of native vegetation and 0.85 acres of Urban/Developed habitat.

If the TM 5406 project was not approved, direct impacts to native habitats could theoretically be avoided, and no incremental (albeit very minor) contribution to the regional cumulative resource loss would be realized. However, indirect impacts would still degrade the habitat as a result of "edge effects". This is due to the fact that this site is entirely surrounded by development. These indirect impacts would result from continued encroachment onto the site, domestic animals moving through the habitat, etc. Although build-out of all near-term projects would clearly result in cumulatively considerable biological impacts, the small size of this site limits project impacts from a regional perspective. Therefore cumulative impacts associated with TM 5406 are considered "less than significant".

The following findings relate to the TM 5406 project's contribution to the regional cumulative resource loss:

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

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project will not have any substantial adverse effect on any candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Although three sensitive plant species are present onsite, the effects of project implementation on these species are measurably minor, with full mitigation being provided in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal policies.

2. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project will not have any substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat. It will have an adverse but minor effect on a small amount of upland habitat - Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub. Offsite mitigation will be provided to adequately compensate for the adverse effect of site development to this habitat.

3. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project does not support any federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, no wetland impacts will occur.

4. *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?*

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. All project impacts that will result in a loss of biological resource values will be mitigated for in full compliance with the County's Resource Protection Ordinance and any other relevant policies or ordinances relating to biological resources.

5. *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project does not conflict with any provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local,

regional, or state habitat conservation plans. The County is currently preparing a Subarea NCCP plan for the area surrounding and including this property. This plan does not identify the TM 5406 project site as being subject to habitat conservation. The proposed development of this site will therefore be in full compliance with this or any other future habitat conservation plan insofar as all project impacts are mitigated to the full extent feasible.

6. *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?*

RESPONSE: The TM 5406 project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. This is because all impacts are relatively minor, and fully mitigated offsite in compliance with County policy, CEQA, and the Resource Protection Ordinance.

Mitigation Recommendations

At this time, in order to reduce all project impacts (see Table 3) to "less than significant", as defined by CEQA, and to satisfy the current County policy of requiring mitigation for impacts to Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Nuttall's Scrub Oak, California Adolphia, Decumbent Goldenbush, and related sensitive species, the following mitigation measures are recommended. It should be noted that the County staff biologists have determined, based on a site-specific review of the project, that onsite preservation of rare plants would not be as beneficial to the species as offsite species-based mitigation.

1. The project should provide offsite mitigation at a 3-to-1 ratio for impacts to 1.10 acres of disturbed Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation supporting Nuttall's Scrub Oak, California Adolphia, and Decumbent Goldenbush. Therefore, in order to provide adequate mitigation, no less than 3.30 acres of Southern Maritime Chaparral/Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub must be secured in a County-approved location. Said mitigation will need to be provided "in-kind", in the general vicinity of the project site, and with habitat supporting the above sensitive species, to the extent feasible. These species should be included as much as possible within the habitat mitigation that is being obtained. The County staff biologists have determined that this will mitigate impacts to rare plants.
2. Site brushing, grading, and/or the removal of native vegetation within 300 feet of any potential migratory songbird nesting location should not take place during the spring/summer songbird breeding season, defined as from 15 February to 31 August of each year. This is required in order to ensure compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code, which prevent the "take" of eggs, nests, feathers, or other parts of most native bird species. Limiting activities to the non-breeding season will minimize chances for the incidental take of migratory songbirds or raptors. Should it be necessary to conduct brushing, grading, or other construction activities during the songbird breeding season, a preconstruction nesting survey of all areas within 300 feet of the proposed activity will be required. The results of the survey will be provided in a report to the Director, Department of Planning and Land Use and the Wildlife Agencies for concurrence with the conclusions and recommendations.
3. Pursuant to Habitat Loss Permit Ordinance #8365 of the San Diego County Code, the applicant may be required to obtain a Habitat Loss Permit (HLP) to "cover" impacts to the Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub habitat onsite. The site supports a small quantity of this vegetation that would be removed by development.

The current project does not propose any offsite road improvements. Should future improvements be required, they may be subject to subsequent environmental review at the discretion of the Director, Department of Planning and Land Use.

Figure 1. Biological Resources Map - TM 5406 Project, Rancho Santa Fe

Table 1. Flora and Fauna Detected - TM 5406, Rancho Santa Fe

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants</u>	
<i>Acacia</i> sp. *	Acacia
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	California Adolphia
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian Saltbush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Brush
<i>Brassica geniculata</i> *	Perennial Mustard
<i>Bromus rubens</i> *	Foxtail Brome
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> *	Spotted Spurge
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	Goosefoot
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> *	Common Horseweed
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> *	Wild Artichoke
<i>Cyperus</i> sp *	Sedge
<i>Datura meteloides</i>	Jimsonweed
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Fireweed
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Flat-top Buckwheat
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. *	Eucalyptus
<i>Festuca megalura</i> *	Foxtail Fescue
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Wild Anise
<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i> *	Nitgrass
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California Cudweed
<i>Haplopappus squarrosus</i>	Hazardia
<i>Haplopappus venetus</i>	Isocoma
<i>Heliotropium curvassavicum</i>	Wild Heliotrope
<i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i>	Common Tarplant
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	Wild Barley
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Decument Goldenbush
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Wild Lettuce
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> *	Goldentop

Table 1. Flora and Fauna Detected – TM 5406, Ranch Santa Fe (continued)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants (cont)</u>	
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	Wild Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deerweed
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Bushmallow
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	Bur Clover
<i>Melilotus sp.</i> *	Sweet Clover
<i>Mesembryanthemum chrystallinum</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Mesembryanthemum edule</i> *	Hottentot Fig
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> *	Indian Fig
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Prickly Pear
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Orchard Grass
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island Palm
<i>Picris echioides</i> *	Bristly Ox-tongue
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	Arrowweed
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> *	Yard Knotweed
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's Scrub Oak
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	Winter Currant
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curly Dock
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian Peppertree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian Peppertree
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Sow Thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Sow Thistle
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> *	Johnson Grass
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	Stephanomeria
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Foothill Stipa
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple Stipa
<i>Vinca major</i> *	Periwinkle
<i>Yucca schidigera</i>	Mojave Yucca

Table 1. Flora and Fauna Detected - TM 5406, Ranch Santa Fe (continued)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Birds</u>	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Housefinch
<i>Columbia livia</i> *	Rock Dove
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mockingbird
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<u>Mammals</u>	
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Woodrat
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Valley Pocket Gopher
<u>Reptiles</u>	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard

Total - 63 plants, 11 animals detected

* - non-native taxon

Bold - sensitive taxon

Table 2. Impact Analysis - TM 5406, Rancho Santa Fe

<u>Biological Resource</u>	<u>Onsite Acres (Pre-development)</u>	<u>Acres Impacted (Post-development)</u>	<u>Acres Preserved (Post-development)</u>	<u>Mitigation Required¹</u>
Disturbed Southern Maritime Chaparral/ Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (coastal form)	1.10 acres	1.10 acres	none	3.30 acres (@ 3-to-1)
Urban/Developed	0.85 acres	n/a	none	none
Nuttall's Scrub Oak	23+	23+	none	HBM ²
California Adolphia	5+	5+	none	HBM ²
Decumbent Goldenbush	12+	12+	none	HBM ²
Totals	1.95 acres	1.95 acres		3.30 acres

¹ - Assuming that mitigation occurs offsite in a County-approved Mitigation Bank or other County-approved location.

² - "Habitat-based Mitigation" - assumes that the selected offsite mitigation property theoretically supports these species in equal or greater densities. Every effort will be made to ensure that these species be included as much as possible within the habitat mitigation that is being obtained. The County staff biologists have determined will mitigate impacts to rare plants.

Table 3. Sensitive Species Known from the Vicinity - TM 5406, Rancho Santa Fe

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Federally Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened	State Rare	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Pinon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow						X	X				X											M
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	M
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas Baccharis		X	X				X				X											L
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail							X				X											L
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's Brodiaea						X	X	X			X									X		M
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	X					X	X	X	X	X	X										X	L
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside ceanothus							X															L
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura California pocket mouse						X	X	X		X	X	X										L
<i>Chamaebatia australis</i>	Southern mountain misery							X				X											L
<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	Coastal rosy boa						X	X			X	X											L
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spine flower							X				X											L
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	Orange-throated whiptail						X	X	X	X		X											M
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal western whiptail							X		X	X	X											M
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Small-flowered morning glory								X														M
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	M
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	Northern red diamond rattlesnake						X	X				X			X		X						M
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake						X	X		X	X	X	X	X									M
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater western mastiff bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M
<i>Felis concolor</i>	Mountain lion						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	L
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia							X															L
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	Heart leaved pitcher sage							X															L
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit						X	X	X		X	X	X	X									M
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper						X	X				X											L
<i>Monardella hypoleuca lanata</i>	Felt leaved rock mint							X				X											L
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Small-footed myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	M
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long eared myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X	M
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X	M
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long legged myotis							X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X	M
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	M
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	Chaparral beargrass							X				X											L
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Southern mule deer						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	L
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse						X	X	X			X											L
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles little pocket mouse						X	X	X		X	X										X	L
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego horned lizard						X	X	X	X		X	X										M
<i>Piperia cooperi</i>	Cooper's rein orchid							X		X													M
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	Narrow-petaled rein orchid							X		X													M
<i>Polygala cornuta fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort							X				X											L
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake						X	X				X			X								M
<i>Satureja chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory							X				X											L
<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	Western spadefoot toad						X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		L
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger						X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			X		L

Probability of Occurrence Codes:

L - Low Probability; rare species in area, and no significant habitat (animals); or distinctive perennial that would not have been missed if present onsite (plants). M - Moderate Probability; could be expected to occur onsite on at least an occasional basis, based on habitat quality (animals); or could occur onsite, but very rare, and/or poorly known (plants). H - High Probability; nearly certain to occur onsite on a regular basis (animals), but cryptic; or ephemeral species known from the immediate vicinity, but seasonal in occurrence (plants). O - Observed; see text for detailed discussion.