



## Appendix A

# PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED



**Appendix A**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>FAMILY</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>HABITAT**</u></b>
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	SWRF
	<i>Agave americana</i> *	American century plant	NNV
	<i>Chlorogalum parviflorum</i>	soap plant	GSMC, <del>MSMC</del>
	<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	DCSS
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	NGG, DCSS, CSCS, <del>MSMC</del> <u>GSMC</u>
	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	DCSS
	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	DCSS, GSMC, <del>MSMC</del>
	<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	NNV
	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison-oak	CSCS, GSMC, CLOW
Apiaceae	<i>Apium graveolens</i> *	celery	SWRF
	<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	poison hemlock	SWRF
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel	NNG, DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Sanicula arguta</i>	sharp toothed sanicle	CSCS
	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	gamble weed	DCSS, GSMC
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow leaf milkweed	SWRF
	<i>Vinca major</i> *	periwinkle	NNV
<u>Asphodelaceae</u>	<u><i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>*</u>	<u>onionweed</u>	<u>DH</u>
Asteraceae	<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote	GSMC
	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	ragweed	NNG
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	SWRF
	<i>Artemisia palmeri</i> †	Palmer sagewort	CLOW
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	MFS, SWRF
	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom baccharis	DCSS
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle	NNG
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote	NNG, GSMC
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	sand aster	NNG, DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	tarweed	CSCS
	<i>Encelia californica</i>	bush sunflower	NNG
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed	SWRF
	<i>Erigeron coulteri</i>	Coulter's fleabane	SWRF
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	golden yarrow	GSMC, <del>MSMC</del> , CLOW
	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	sawtooth goldenbush	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC, CLOW

**Appendix A (cont.)**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>FAMILY</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>HABITAT**</u></b>
Asteraceae	<i>Hedynois cretica</i> *	crete weed	NNG
	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	slender sunflower	NNG, DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	NNG
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	San Diego goldenbush	NNG, CSCS
	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	NNG, DCSS
	<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	milk thistle	NNG, CSCS
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	spiny sowthistle	SWRF
Boraginaceae	<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i>	spotted eucrypta	SMC
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard	SWRF
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	DCSS
	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	SWRF
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish	NNG
	<i>Sisymbrium</i> sp.*	mustard	NNG
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> *	mission cactus	NNG
	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	cactus	GSMC
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	southern honeysuckle	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot	NNG
	<i>Salicornia bigelovii</i>	Biglow's pickleweed	GSMC
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	peak rush-rose	GSMC
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	island morning glory	DCSS
	<i>Convolvulus</i> sp.	bindweed	GSMC
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber	DCSS, CSCS
Datisceae	<i>Datisca glomerata</i>	Durango root	SWRF
Ericaceae	<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i>	summer holly	GSMC
	ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> †		
	<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	mission manzanita	NNG, CSCS, GSMC; <del>MSMC</del>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setigerus</i>	dove weed	NNG
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deer weed	DCSS
	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	indian sweetclover	NNG
	<i>Vicia villosa</i> *	hairy vetch	NNG
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC, CLOW
	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	inland scrub oak	GSMC
<u>Gentianaceae</u>	<u><i>Zeltnera venusta</i></u>	<u>canchalagua</u>	<u>NNG, GSMC</u>

**Appendix A (cont.)**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>FAMILY</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>HABITAT**</u></b>
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	broad leaf filaree	NNG
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red stemmed filaree	NNG
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> *	wild geranium	NNG
Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	fuchsia flowered gooseberry	CSCS
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed grass	NNG
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus acutus</i> †	spiny rush	SWRF
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	DCSS
	<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	DCSS
	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC, MSMC
	<i>Stachys</i> sp.	hedge nettle	GSMC
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed	NNG
Montiaceae	<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	miner's lettuce	GSMC
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel	DCSS
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus	NNG, GSMC
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis laevis</i>	wishbone bush	GSMC
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	NNG
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Hooker's evening primrose	SWF
Paeoniaceae	<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony	CSCS
<u>Papaveraceae</u>	<u><i>Eschscholzia californica</i></u>	<u>California poppy</u>	<u>NNG</u>
Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkeyflower	CSCS, GSMC, CLOW
Plantaginaceae	<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i>	snapdragon penstemon	GSMC
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	english plantain	NNG
	<i>Plantago major</i> *	common plantain	SWRF
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	SWRF
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed	SWRF
	<i>Avena</i> sp.*	oat	NNG, DCSS, NNV
	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> *	false brome	NNG
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	NNG
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut brome	NNG, DCSS, CSCS, CLOW, NNV
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess	DCSS
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red foxtail	NNG, NNV
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass	NNG
	<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	rye grass	NNG
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	smooth barley	NNG



*Pennisetum setaceum*\*

fountain grass

NNG

**Appendix A (cont.)**

**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>FAMILY</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>HABITAT**</u></b>
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual bluegrass	SWRF
	<i>Stipa lepida</i>	foothill needlegrass	NNG
	<i>Stipa miliacea</i> *	smilo grass	SWRF
Polygonaceae	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	flat-top buckwheat	NNG, DCSS, CSCS
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock	NNG
Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i>	Fendler's meadow rue	CLOW, GSMC
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i>	Ramona lilac	<del>MSMC</del> GSMC
	<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i> †	wart-stem ceanothus	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC, <del>MSMC</del>
	<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	spiny redberry	DCSS, CSCS, GSMC
	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry	GSMC
Rosaceae	<i>Adenstoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise	CSCS, GSMC, <del>MSMC</del>
	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	mountain mahogany	NNG, GSMC
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	NNG, CSCS, GSMC, CLOW, <del>MSMC</del>
	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	holly leaf cherry	CLOW
Rubiaceae	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	common bedstraw	SWRF
Rutaceae	<i>Cneoridium dumosum</i>	spice-bush	GSMC
Salicaceae	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow	SWRF
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	SWRF
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i> †	ashy spike moss	GSMC
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven	NNV
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum parishii</i>	parish nightshade	GSMC
Themidaceae	<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	common goldenstar	NNG
	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	blue dicks	NNG
Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i> sp.	cat-tail	SWRF
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	SWRF
	<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	NNG

\*Non-native Species

\*\*MFS=Mule fat scrub; SWRF=southern willow riparian forest; CLOW=coast live oak woodland; DCSS=Diegan coastal sage scrub; CSCS=coastal sage-chaparral scrub; ~~MSMC=Mafic southern mixed chaparral~~; GSMC=Granitic southern mixed chaparral; NNG=non-native grassland; EW=eucalyptus woodland; NNV=non-native vegetation; DH=disturbed habitat

†Special Status Species



## Appendix B

# ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED



**Appendix B**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<u>TAXON</u>		<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis</i> sp.	honey bee
	Pompilidae	<i>Pepsis</i> sp.	tarantula hawk
Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	funereal duskywing
		<i>Pyrgus communis</i>	common checkered-skipper
	<u>Lycaenidae</u>	<u><i>Euphilotes enoptes</i></u>	<u>dotted blue</u>
		<i>Icaricia acmon acmon</i>	acmon blue
		<i>Leptotes marina</i>	marine blue
		<u><i>Strymon melinus</i></u>	<u>gray hairstreak</u>
		<u><i>Junonia coenia</i></u>	<u>common buckeye</u>
	<u>Nymphalidae</u>	<u><i>Vanessa annabella</i></u>	<u>west coast lady</u>
		<u><i>Vanessa atalanta</i></u>	<u>red admiral</u>
	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>	pale swallowtail
		<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	western tiger swallowtail
		<u><i>Papilio zelicaon</i></u>	<u>anise swallowtail</u>
	Pieridae	<i>Anthocharis sara sara</i>	Pacific Sara orangetip
		<u><i>Colias harfordii</i></u>	<u>Harford's sulphur</u>
		<u><i>Phoebis sennae</i></u>	<u>cloudless sulphur</u>
		<u><i>Pieris rapae</i></u>	<u>cabbage white</u>
		<i>Pontia protodice</i>	checkered white
		<i>Pontia sisymbrii</i>	spring white
	Riodinidae	<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	Behr's metalmark
	Theclinae	<i>Satyrium tetra</i>	mountain mahogany hairstreak
Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Libellula saturata</i>	flame skimmer

**Appendix B (cont.)**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>TAXON</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>
<b>VERTEBRATES</b>		
<b><u>Reptiles</u></b>		
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>	
Cryptodira	Emydidae	unidentified turtle
Squamata	Phrynosomatidae	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i> western fence lizard
<b><u>Birds</u></b>		
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>	
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> red-tailed hawk
		<i>Buteo lineatus</i> † red-shouldered hawk
		<i>Circus cyaneus</i> † northern harrier
		<i>Elanus leucurus</i> † white-tailed kite
Anseriformes	Cathartidae	<i>Cathartes aura</i> † turkey vulture
	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> mallard
Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i> white-throated swift
	Trochilidae	<i>Calypte anna</i> Anna's hummingbird
		<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i> killdeer
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i> mourning dove
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> † peregrine falcon
		<i>Falco sparverius</i> American kestrel
Galliformes	Odontophoridae	<i>Callipepla californica</i> California quail
Passeriformes	Aegithalidae	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i> bushtit
	Cardinalidae	<i>Passerina amoena</i> lazuli bunting
		<i>Passerina caerulea</i> blue grosbeak
		<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> black-headed grosbeak
	Corvidae	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i> California scrub-jay
		<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> American crow
		<i>Corvus corax</i> common raven
		<i>Melospiza melodia</i> song sparrow

**Appendix B (cont.)**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b><u>TAXON</u></b>		<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>
<b>VERTEBRATES (cont.)</b>			
<b><u>Birds</u> (cont.)</b>			
Passeriformes (cont.)	Emberizidae	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
		<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	savannah sparrow
		<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
		<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
	Fringillidae	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
		<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow
		<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow
	Icteridae	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole
		<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird
		<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark
	Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
		<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher
	Parulidae	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler
		<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat
		<i>Icteria virens</i> †	yellow-breasted chat
		<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
		<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
		<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	hermit warbler
		<i>Setophaga petechia</i> †	yellow warbler
	Poliophtidae	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher
	Ptilonotidae	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla
	Regulidae	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet
	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
	Sylviidae	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit
		<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> †	coastal California gnatcatcher

**Appendix B (cont.)**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<u><b>TAXON</b></u>	<u><b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b></u>	<u><b>COMMON NAME</b></u>
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**VERTEBRATES (cont.)**

**Birds (cont.)**

Passeriformes (cont.)	Troglodytidae	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	rock wren
		<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
		<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
	Turdidae	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush
		<i>Sialia mexicana</i> †	western bluebird
	Tyrannidae	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher
		<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher
		<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
		<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
		<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	<u>western kingbird</u>
Pelecaniformes	Vireonidae	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
		<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> †	least Bell's vireo
	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
		<i>Ardea herodias</i> †	great blue heron
		<i>Butorides virescens</i> †	green heron
Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
		<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker
		<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i> †	barn owl

**Mammals**

<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail
Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>	horse
Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	woodrat
	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

†Special Status Species



## Appendix C

# SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR



**Appendix C**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Ashy spike-moss	<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	--/-- <sup>1</sup> CNPS 4.1 <sup>2</sup> County List D <sup>3</sup>	Prostrate herb. Occurs in rocky, open areas in sage scrub and chaparral. Elevation range 0-1000 ft. No flowering period, as it is not a flowering plant. Above-ground all year.	<b>Present.</b> Four patches of ashy spike-moss, ranging in size from approximately 1 to 14 square feet, were found in granitic southern mixed chaparral in the central portion of the study area.
Blue streamwort	<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	--/-- CNPS 2B.1 County List B	Small herb. Occurs in wet sandy areas along small creeks and is an obligate wetland plant. Elevation range 500-3000 ft. Flowering period Jan – Dec.	<b>None.</b> No suitable sandy banks occur in the drainages on the site.
California adder's-tongue fern	<i>Ophioglossum californicum</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Small herb. Occurs in grassy, open areas near vernal pools and occasionally in dry, stony areas. Elevation range 0-1000 ft. No flowering season, as it is not a flowering plant. Above-ground Jan – Jun.	<b>Low.</b> Soils and habitat on the site are suitable, but not consistent with prime habitat (vernal pools). Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
California adolphia	<i>Adolphia californica</i>	--/-- CNPS 2B.1 County List B	Occurs on clay soils in dry canyons and washes in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Flowering period December – May.	<b>Very Low.</b> Clay soils not present on site. This conspicuous perennial would have been observable during the 2014 rare plant surveys if present.



**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Cooper's rein orchid	<i>Piperia cooperi</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Small herb. Occurs in vernal moist areas and in shallow soils adjacent to water courses. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period Mar – Jun.	<b>None.</b> No suitable moist stream-side habitat occurs in the drainage on the site.
Del Mar manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>	FE/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Occurs in coastal San Diego County in maritime chaparral on sandy soils. Flowering period December – June.	<b>Very low.</b> Maritime chaparral not present on site. This conspicuous perennial shrub would have been observable during the 2014 rare plant surveys if present.
Encinitas baccharis	<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	FT/SE CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Occurs in southern maritime and southern mixed chaparrals. Flowering period August – November.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable chaparral habitat occurs on site; however, this conspicuous perennial shrub would have been observable during the 2014 rare plant surveys if present.
Engelmann oak	<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Large tree. Occurs in oak woodland and mixed chaparral, and occasionally in grassy savannah. Elevation range 500+ ft. Flowering period Mar – Jun, but identifiable year-round by leaves and acorns.	<b>None.</b> Tree species that would have been observed if present during site surveys.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Felt-leaved monardella	<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	Perennial herb. Typically occurs in the understory of mature stands of chamise in xeric situations. Elevation: 300-1575 m Flowering period June – August.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable habitat occurs on site. The site is below the species known elevation range and species was not observed during the 2014 rare plant survey.
Golden-rayed pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Small annual herb. Occurs in mesic grasslands, woodlands, conifer forests, and sage scrub. Elevation range 0+ ft. Flowers Mar – July.	<b>Low.</b> Soils and habitat on the site are suitable; however, species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present. Species was not observed in rare plant surveys on Del Dios Highlands Preserve, Harmony Grove Village, or Valiano.
Graceful tarplant	<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Medium annual herb. Occurs in grasslands on coastal mesas and in the foothills. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period May – Nov.	<b>Low.</b> Soils and habitat on the site are suitable. Species would have been observable during the August and November 2014 surveys if present. HELIX observed this species on other sites in 2014.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Hammitt's clay-cress	<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	Chaparral (openings) and valley and foothill grassland supported by clay. Elevation range 2,362-3,494 ft. Flowering period Mar – Apr	<b>None.</b> Clay soils are absent from the site. The site is well below the species' known elevation range. Known from only five occurrences, one in Wildomar and four on Viejas Mountain.
Nuttall's scrub oak	<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County Group A	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. Found between 50-3000 feet in elevation. Blooming period February through August. Perennial evergreen shrub.	<b>Low.</b> Species would have been observed if present.
Orcutt's brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Small herb. Occurs only on clay soils in vernal moist environments, usually near vernal pools but occasionally near streams. Elevation range 0-5000 ft. Flowering period May – Jul.	<b>Very Low.</b> No suitable clay soils or vernal moist habitat occur on the site.
Palmer's goldenbush	<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> <i>ssp. palmeri</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List B	Large shrub. Occurs in coastal drainages, mesic chaparral, and occasionally in coastal sage scrub. Elevation range 0-1500 ft. Flowering period Sep – Nov.	<b>Low.</b> Soils and habitat on the site are suitable; however, no <i>Ericameria</i> shrubs observed during 2014 surveys.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Palmer's grapplinghook	<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Mat-forming herb. Occurs on clay soils in grasslands and coastal sage scrub. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period Mar – May.	<b>Very Low.</b> No suitable clay soils occur on the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Parry's tetracoccus	<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	A robust shrub that occurs in chamise chaparral with a preference for Las Posas soils. Habitat conditions are typically quite xeric with only limited annual growth. Flowering period April – May.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is present on site; however, this conspicuous perennial shrub would have been observed during surveys if present.
Rainbow manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Southern mixed chaparral in Fallbrook, Pala, and southern Riverside County is preferred habitat. Flowering period December – March.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat occurs on site; however, the site is outside of the species' known range. This conspicuous perennial shrub would have been observable during the 2014 rare plant surveys if present.
Ramona horkelia	<i>Horkelia truncate</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.3 County List A	Chaparral and cismontane woodland supported by clay and gabbroic soils. Elevation limits 1312-4265 ft. Flowering period May - Jun	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is present; however, the site is well below the species' known elevation range. This perennial herb was not observed during 2014 surveys.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Robinson's peppergrass	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.3 County List A	Medium annual herb. Occurs in openings in chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Typically observed in relatively dry, exposed locales rather than beneath a shrub canopy or along creeks. Elevation range 0-5000 ft. Flowering period Jan – Jul.	<b>Low.</b> Habitats on the site are suitable and this species was observed in one location on the adjacent Del Dios Highlands Preserve; however, species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present. The Consortium of California Herbaria has three records of this species from May 2014 from Camp Pendleton and CalPhotos has photos of this plant from March 2014 in Los Penasquitos Canyon and April 2014 in Sycamore Canyon; therefore, April 2014 was an acceptable time to survey for this species.
Rush-like bristleweed	<i>Xanthisma junceum</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.3 County List D	Medium perennial herb. Occurs in xeric chaparral and coastal sage scrub, on exposed, rocky substrates. Elevation range 500-4000 ft. Flowering period Jun – Jan.	<b>Low.</b> Habitats on the site are suitable; however, this perennial species would have been observable during the August and September 2014 surveys if present.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	FE/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Small herb. Generally found along creeks or seasonal drainages along the periphery of willow riparian areas, primarily on sandy loam or clay soils. Elevation range 650-2000 ft. Flowering period Apr – Oct.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable soils and habitat occur along Escondido Creek; however, this species is very rare and known from fewer than 20 locations. Species would have been observable during the April and August 2014 surveys if present.
San Diego barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	--/-- CNPS 2B.1 County List B	Optimal habitat for this cactus appears to be Diegan coastal sage scrub hillsides, often at the crest of slopes and growing among cobbles. Flowering period May – June.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat present on site. Succulent perennial visible all year; species would have been observed if present.
San Diego button-celery	<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	FE/SE CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Occurs in vernal pools or mima mound areas with vernal moist conditions that are not present on site. Flowering period Apr – Jun.	<b>Very low.</b> Occurs in vernal pools or mima mound areas with vernal moist conditions that are not present on site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
San Diego County needle grass	<i>Stipa diegoensis</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Tall bunchgrass. Occurs in chaparral – sage scrub ecotone, usually in fine, silty loam soil. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period Feb – Jun.	<b>Low.</b> Soils and habitats on the site are suitable. No areas of native grassland were observed during surveys in 2014. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
San Diego goldenstar	<i>Bloomeria clevelandii</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Small herb. Occurs on clay soils in grasslands and coastal sage scrub. Elevation range 0-2000 ft. Flowering period Apr – May.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable clay soils occur on the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
San Diego marsh-elder	<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	--/-- CNPS 2B.2 County List B	Occurs along stream courses. Shrub identifiable all year. Flowering period April – October.	<b>Low.</b> Species would have been observed during the 2014 rare plant surveys if present.
San Diego sagewort	<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Medium shrub. Occurs along streams in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period May – Sep, but identifiable year-round by leaves.	<b>Present.</b> Two San Diego sagewort were observed in coast live oak woodland, and two San Diego sagewort were observed in mafic southern mixed chaparral. Both locations were in the western portion of the study area.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
San Diego sunflower	<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Medium shrub. Occurs in coastal sage scrub, often at high density. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period Feb – Aug, but identifiable year-round by leaves.	<b>Low.</b> Species would have been observed if present.
San Diego thorn-mint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	FT/SE CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Small herb. Occurs on clay soils near vernal pools and in grassy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period Apr – Jun.	<b>Very low.</b> Suitable clay soils do not occur on the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Summer holly	<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	Occurs in chaparral. Large shrub visible all year. Flowering period April – June.	<b>Present.</b> Four individuals were observed in the central portion of the study area within Mafic southern mixed chaparral. An additional 18 individuals were observed in the central-eastern and northeastern corners of the study area within Mafic and Granitic southern mixed chaparral.
Southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Annual herb. Occurs in seasonally moist (saline) grasslands. Mesic areas in valley and foothill grasslands, alkaline locales, and peripheral salt marsh are utilized. Flowering period May – November.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential habitats not present on site. Species would have been observable during the August and November 2014 surveys if present.



**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Small-flowered morning glory	<i>Convolvus simulans</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland supported by clay soils and at serpentinite seeps. Flowering period Mar – Jul.	<b>None.</b> Suitable soils are absent from the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland at alkaline sites and coastal valley bottoms. Flowering period Apr – Sep.	<b>None.</b> Alkaline conditions were not apparent at the site during surveys. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Spiny rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Large clump-forming graminoid. Occurs in moist, saline or alkaline soils in coastal salt marshes and riparian alkaline marshes. Elevation range 0-3000 ft. Flowering period May – Jun, but identifiable year-round by leaves and growth habit.	<b>Present.</b> One individual of southwestern spiny rush was observed in the study area near the Country Club Drive crossing of Escondido Creek.
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Small herb. Occurs in vernal pools, playas, freshwater marshes, and chenopod scrub. Elevation range 200-3000 ft. Flowering period Apr – Jun.	<b>Very Low.</b> Suitable habitat does not occur on the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Sticky dudleya	<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	Perennial herb. Grows predominantly on very steep north-facing slopes in shady, mesic conditions. Flowering period May – June.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential habitat not present on site. All known occurrences are located to the west and northwest of the project site.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
Thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	FT/SE CNPS 1B.1 County List A	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodlands, grassland, and vernal pools with clay soils. Flowering period March to June.	<b>Very Low.</b> No clay soils or vernal pools occur on site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Variegated dudleya	<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	--/-- CNPS 1B.2 County List A	Small herb. Occurs on clay soils near vernal pools, and on metavolcanic rocky soils in open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands. Elevation range 0-3500 ft. Flowering period Apr – Jun.	<b>None.</b> No suitable vernal pool habitat. This conspicuous species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.
Wart stemmed ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	--/-- CNPS 2B.2 County List B	Occurs in chaparral. Flowering period December – May.	<b>Present.</b> Numerous individuals were recorded throughout the study in Diegan coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral scrub, non-native grassland, mafic southern mixed chaparral, and granitic southern mixed chaparral.
Western dichondra	<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	--/-- CNPS 4.2 County List D	Mat-forming herb. Occurs on sandy banks in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland, often after fire. Elevation range 0-2000 ft. Flowering period Mar – Jul.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable habitat is present on the site. Species would have been observable during the April 2014 survey if present.

**Appendix C (cont.)**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habit, Ecology and Life History</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
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<sup>1</sup>Listing is as follows: F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; T = Threatened; R = Rare

<sup>2</sup>CNPS = California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank: 1A – presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere; 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2A – presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere; 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3 – more information needed; 4 – watch list for species of limited distribution. Extension codes: .1 – seriously endangered; .2 – moderately endangered; .3 – not very endangered.

<sup>3</sup>County of San Diego Sensitive Plant Lists: A – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; C – may be quite rare but need more information; D – limited distribution and may be uncommon, but not presently endangered.



## Appendix D

# SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR



**Appendix D**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Insects</b>				
Hermes copper	<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	FC/-- <sup>1</sup> County Group 1 <sup>2</sup>	Southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub at western edge of Laguna mountains. Requires host plant redberry ( <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> ) in close proximity to California buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ) or other nectar sources.	<b>Very Low.</b> Suitable host plant associations occur on the site. The nearest and most recent observation of the species is from Elfin Forest in 2002, but that area was burned in 2007, and the status of the population is unknown (USFWS 2011). Two other nearby reported populations, San Marcos Creek/Questhaven Road and Lake Hodges, are both presumed extirpated (USFWS 2011). Protocol surveys conducted in 2014 were negative.
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Larval host plants consist of milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.).	<b>Low.</b> Suitable roosting habitat and larval host plant species do not occur on the site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Insects</b>				
San Diego fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	FE/-- County Group 1	Occurs in seasonally astatic pools, which occur in tectonic swales or earth slump basins and other areas of shallow, standing water often in patches of grassland and agriculture interspersed in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat occurs on site.
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>				
Arroyo toad	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	FE/SSC County Group 1	Requires rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores. Breeds in areas with shallow, slowly moving streams, but burrows in adjacent uplands during dry months.	<b>None.</b> No suitable sandy or loose, gravelly stream bank habitats occur within the study area.
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytoni</i>	FT/SSC County Group 1	Found in dense, shrubby riparian vegetation with deep, slow-moving water. Readily displaced by introduced aquatic predators, including bullfrogs ( <i>Rana catesbiana</i> ) or crayfish ( <i>Procambarus</i> sp).	<b>None.</b> No suitable riparian habitat or deep, slow-moving water occur within the study area. Bullfrogs and crayfish have been observed along Escondido Creek.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians (cont.)</b>				
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, open oak woodlands, and open coniferous forests. Important habitat components include basking sites, adequate scrub cover, areas of loose soil, and an abundance of harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> sp.), a primary prey item.	<b>High.</b> Suitable habitat occurs on the site.
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains.	<b>High.</b> Suitable brushy habitat occurs on the site.
Coastal rosy boa	<i>Charina trivirgata</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs among rocky outcrops in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert scrub.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable habitat occurs on the site.
Coastal whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. Frequently found along the edges of dirt roads traversing its habitats. Important habitat components include open, sunny areas, shrub cover with accumulated leaf litter, and an abundance of insects, spiders, or scorpions.	<b>High.</b> Suitable open habitat occurs on the site.
Coronado skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Occurs in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and open chaparral where there is abundant leaf litter or low herbaceous growth.	<b>High.</b> Suitable grassland habitat occurs on the site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians (cont.)</b>				
Red diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, along creek banks, particularly among rock outcrops or piles of debris with a supply of burrowing rodents for prey.	<b>High.</b> Suitable habitat and prey occur on the site.
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, edges of riparian woodlands, and washes. Also found in weedy, disturbed areas adjacent to these habitats. Important habitat requirements include open, sunny areas, shaded areas, and abundant insect prey base, particularly termites ( <i>Reticulitermes</i> sp.).	<b>High.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbottii</i>	--/-- County Group 1	Chaparral and coastal sage scrub in areas with rock outcrops.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.
San Diego ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Generally occurs in moist habitats such as oak woodlands and canyon bottoms, but is also sometimes encountered in grassland, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub; generally restricted to leaf litter and rarely crosses open areas.	<b>Low.</b> Secondary habitats including grassland and coastal sage scrub occur on the site.



**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians (cont.)</b>				
Silvery legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Areas with loose soil, particularly in sand dunes and or otherwise sandy soil. Generally found in leaf litter, under rocks, logs, or driftwood in oak woodland, chaparral, and desert scrub.	<b>Very low.</b> Suitable leaf litter habitats occur on site are limited.
Two-striped garter snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	---/SSC County Group 1	Typical habitat is along permanent and intermittent streams bounded by dense riparian vegetation; also found associated with vernal pools and stock ponds.	<b>Very low.</b> Riparian habitat found off site along Escondido Creek provides limited habitat for species.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	Almost entirely aquatic; occurs in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable aquatic habitat occurs to the north of the site along Escondido Creek; however, the habitat is of low quality.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians (cont.)</b>				
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Occurs in open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland, along sandy or gravelly washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, or playas; requires temporary pools for breeding and friable soils for burrowing; generally excluded from areas with bullfrogs ( <i>Rana catesbiana</i> ) or crayfish ( <i>Procambarus</i> sp.).	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat found on site is limited. Bullfrogs and crayfish occur off site along Escondido Creek.
<b>Birds</b>				
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	BCC/FP County Group 1	Generally, areas with cliffs near water where prey (shorebirds and ducks) is concentrated. Preferred hunting areas are agricultural fields, meadows, marshes, and lakes. Nesting usually occurs on cliff ledges or in a scrape in debris and occasionally in the old nests of other birds.	<b>Present.</b> Two individual falcons were observed flying over the eastern portion of the study area.
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	--/--County Group 2	Require large areas of open land over which to hunt. Marsh, grasslands, or mixed agricultural fields. For nesting and roosting they need cavities in trees or man-made structures such as barns or silos.	<b>Present.</b> Single individual observed perched in a Peruvian pepper tree ( <i>Schinus molle</i> ) along the site's western boundary during general biological surveys.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habitat Associations</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Bell's sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	BCC/WL County Group 1	Occurs in sunny, dry stands of coastal sage scrub or chaparral.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	BCC/SSC County Group 1	Typical habitat is grasslands, open scrublands, agricultural fields, and other areas where there are ground squirrel burrows or other areas in which to burrow. All records of burrowing owl in northwestern San Diego County are prior to 1997 (Unitt 2004).	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable grassland habitat and abundant small mammal prey occur on the site. Protocol surveys conducted in 2014 were negative.
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	--/WL County Group 2	Breeds on islands in lakes or rivers. Forages along lakes, bogs, farm fields, lawns, pastures, sagebrush, garbage dumps, feedlots, parking lots, ocean beaches, and open ocean.	<b>None.</b> No suitable aquatic habitat occurs on the site.
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actis</i>	--/WL County Group 2	Found on sandy beaches and in agricultural fields, grassland, and open areas.	<b>High.</b> Suitable grassland habitat present on site.
Coastal cactus wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegonensis</i>	BCC/SSC County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub with large cacti for nesting.	<b>Very low.</b> No suitable habitat occurs on site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT/SSC County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub with California sagebrush ( <i>Artemesia californica</i> ) as a dominated or co-dominant below 2,500 feet.	<b>Present.</b> One pair of gnatcatcher was observed moving among patches of Diegan coastal sage scrub and building a nest in an area of Diegan coastal sage scrub and granitic southern mixed chaparral during the 2014 protocol surveys. The nest was being constructed in chamise ( <i>Adenstoma fasciculatum</i> ) approximately 2.5 feet off the ground.
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	--/WL County Group 1	Tends to inhabit lowland riparian areas and oak woodlands in proximity to suitable foraging areas such as scrublands or fields.	<b>High.</b> Suitable breeding habitat occurs off site. The site provides potential foraging habitat.
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	BCC/WL County Group 1	In San Diego County occurs only in winter. Found in open country, primarily prairies, plain and badlands, breeding in trees near streams or on steep slopes, sometimes on mounds in open desert.	<b>High.</b> Suitable open grassland habitat occurs on the site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BCC, BGEPA/ WL, Fully Protected  County Group 1	Typical foraging habitat includes grassy and open, shrubby habitats. Generally nests on remote cliffs; requires areas of solitude at a distance from human habitation.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable nesting habitat occurs on the site. The site does not contain mountain areas or large trees for nesting. The site is surrounded by rural development on all sides not preferred by this species.
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	Typical habitat is dense grasslands that have little or no shrub cover.	<b>High.</b> Suitable grassland habitat occurs on the site.
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Wetland habitats, but can be observed foraging away from water.	<b>Present.</b> One individual was observed within the study area within Escondido Creek.
Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Found around wooded ponds, marshes, rivers, reservoirs, and estuaries.	<b>Present.</b> One individual was observed within the study area within Escondido Creek.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE/ CE County Group 1	Summer resident of Southern California. Inhabits riparian woodland and is most frequent in areas that combine an understory of dense, young willows or mule fat with a canopy of tall willows.	<b>Present.</b> Single, unpaired male detected within the study area along Escondido Creek, primarily using habitat immediately east of Country Club Drive during protocol surveys conducted in 2014. A male and female least Bell's vireo were observed on May 21, 2014 immediately west of Country Club Drive; however, those individuals were only observed on that one occasion and were confirmed to be unassociated with a breeding territory. A fourth least Bell's vireo was audible on two occasions at the far western portion of the survey area. It is believed that a temporary influx of least Bell's vireo into the survey area followed the mid-May 2014 "Cocos Fire" that likely displaced birds in the surrounding area.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BCC/SSC County Group 1	Typical habitat includes open habitats including grasslands, shrublands, and ruderal areas with adequate perching locations.	<b>High.</b> Suitable grassland habitat occurs on the site.
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	In San Diego County is a rare resident in shady oak woodlands and broad riparian forests. Ideal habitat includes a closed canopy near open habitats for foraging and a supply of abandoned raptor or corvid nests or debris platforms for nesting (Unitt 2004).	<b>Low.</b> Oak woodland and riparian forest habitat occur off site with grassland habitats occurring on the site. Oak woodland and riparian forest habitats are small size.
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs along seacoasts, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands and deserts, farms and ranches. Clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open country. In San Diego County occurs in small numbers and only in winter.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable foraging and winter habitat found on site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	Within San Diego County, distribution is primarily scattered throughout lowlands but can also be observed in foothills, mountains, and desert. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas. Typical habitat consists of open grassland and marsh.	<del>High</del> <b>Present.</b> <u>One female northern harrier was observed flying low over chaparral in the central part of the site.</u> <del>Suitable grassland habitat present on site.</del>
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	BCC/WL County Group 1	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Nests on cliffs or bluffs and forages over open desert scrub or grassland.	<b>High.</b> Suitable dry, open habitat occurs on the site. Suitable nesting habitat absent from the site.
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	--/-- County Group 1	Riparian woodland, oak woodland, orchards, eucalyptus groves, or other areas with tall trees.	<b>High.</b> Suitable riparian habitat occurs off site within Escondido Creek.
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/WL County Group 1	Usually observed in areas with tall trees or other vegetative cover but can be observed in a variety of habitats. In San Diego County occurs in small numbers and only in winter.	<b>High.</b> Suitable habitat present in surrounding area. Suitable foraging habitat occurs on site.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	--/WL County Group 1	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral on rocky hillsides and in canyons; also found in open sage scrub/grassy areas of successional growth.	<b>High.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.



**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>	FE/SE County Group 1	Breeds within thickets of willows or other riparian understory usually along streams, ponds, lakes, or canyons. One of the most important characteristics of the habitat appears to be the presence of dense vegetation, usually throughout all vegetation layers present. Almost all breeding habitats are within close proximity of water or very saturated soil.	<b>Very low.</b> Very little potential habitat to the north of site within Escondido Creek and is unlikely to support this species.
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Species occurs throughout much of San Diego County with the exception of extreme coastal San Diego where development is heaviest. Foraging habitat includes most open habitats with breeding occurring in crevices among boulders.	<b>Present.</b> Two turkey vultures were observed soaring over chaparral and Diego coastal sage scrub in the central and northern portions of the study area.
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Open coniferous and deciduous woodlands, wooded riparian areas, grasslands, farmlands, and edge of burned areas. Prefers open forest habitats. Nests in cavities in trees and snags, or between bark and trunk. Uses nest boxes.	<b>Present.</b> One individual was observed in non-native grassland land adjacent to Country Club Drive along the site's western boundary.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Birds (cont.)</b>				
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadus chihi</i>	--/WL County Group 1	Occurs in large marshes, with nesting colony hidden in inaccessible reedbed or willow-covered area.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential habitat absent from the site.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP County Group 1	Riparian woodlands and oak or sycamore groves adjacent to grassland.	<b>Present.</b> Single individual observed foraging over the site. Suitable nesting habitat occurs within the surrounding area.
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC, BCC/SE County Group 1	Generally occurs along larger river systems, where it nests in riparian forest dominated by willows and cottonwoods.	<b>None.</b> Riparian habitat to the north of the site not suitable for this species.
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Ictera virens</i>	--/SSC County Group 1	Prefers mature riparian woodlands.	<b>Present.</b> Single individual observed along Escondido Creek.
Yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga brewsteri</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Found along riparian woodlands.	<b>Present.</b> One individual was observed along Escondido Creek.
<b>Mammals</b>				
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Uncommon resident in California that occurs in herbaceous, shrub, and open stages of most habitats with dry, friable soils (Zeiner et al. 1990).	<b>Low.</b> Suitable open grassland habitat occurs on the site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	A rare species in California (Zeiner et al. 1990). Prefers rugged, rocky canyons. Often forages over water. Roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rock outcrops.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable cliff habitat for roosting does not occur on the site.
California leaf-nosed bat	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Prefers rocky, rugged terrain; roosts by day in caves, abandoned mines, and tunnels. Forages over nearby flats and washes.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential habitat not present on site.
Dulzura California pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral, and grasslands in San Diego County. Associated with grass-chaparral edges	<b>High.</b> Suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, but optimal habitats are oak and juniper forests and desert scrub. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices. Forages in open habitats, streams, lakes, and ponds; requires water.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential roosting habitat not present on site.
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Found in brush, woodland, and forest habitats, but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under bark, and in snags. Feeds along habitat edges, in open habitat, and over water.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable roosting habitat occurs. This species prefers habitats absent from this site. Marginal foraging habitat exists; however, this species is not likely to forage over this site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Feeds over water and over open habitats using denser woodland and forests for reproduction. Drinks regularly. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines, and caves.	<b>Very low.</b> Potential roosting habitat not present on site.
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Requires extensive areas of riparian vegetation and brushy stages of various habitats with interspersed irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree/brush edges. Main prey is mule deer.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable cliff, ledge, or extensive riparian habitat occurs on the site. Also, the immediate area, though rural, is developed. Transient individuals possible, given the regional setting and proximity of large tracts of open space to the south.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Occurs in open areas of coastal sage scrub and weedy growth, often on sandy substrates.	<b>High.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub and weedy habitats occur on the site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Locally common species of low elevations in California. Rocky, mountainous areas and near water; also found over more open, sparsely vegetated grasslands, and prefers foraging in the open. Uses three different roosts: 1) the day roost is in a warm, horizontal opening such as rock cracks; 2) the night roost is in the open, near foliage; and 3) the hibernation roost, which is in caves or cracks in rocks.	<b>Low.</b> Grasslands occur on the site, but the site is not mountainous.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Semiarid desert lands. Day-roosts in caves, crevices in cliffs, and under the roof tiles of buildings. Uses a variety of arid habitats in southern California: pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oases, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	<b>None.</b> Suitable desert habitats do not occur on the site.
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Various riparian habitats and in brush stands of moist forest and shrub habitats at low to middle elevations. Less common in wooded areas with hollow trees, sometimes around buildings.	<b>Low.</b> Riparian habitat to the north of site is of small size. Transient individuals possible due to more extensive habitat off-site.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Found primarily in open habitats including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, croplands, and open, disturbed areas if there is at least some shrub cover present.	<b>High.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats occur on the site.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Open chaparral and coastal sage scrub, often building large, stick nests in rock outcrops or around clumps of cactus or yucca.	<b>High.</b> Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat occurs on the site.
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Occurs in arid, upland habitats near water. Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands as well as brushy habitats. Feeds over and drinks from streams, ponds, springs, and stock tanks.	<b>Moderate.</b> Suitable brushy upland habitat occurs on the site; open water is present off site along Escondido Creek.
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Desert habitat is preferred, but it also occurs in coastal scrub and mixed chaparral. It is uncommon in valley foothill and montane riparian habitats.	<b>Low.</b> No suitable desert scrub habitat occurs on the site; however coastal scrub and mixed chaparral is present.
Southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Mule deer occupy to some extent almost all types of habitat within their range but, in general, they seem to prefer the more arid, open situations	<b>High.</b> Suitable open habitat occurs on the site, and the rural setting is appropriate for this species.

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Prefers sites with adequate roosting habitat (i.e., cliffs); feeds over water and along washes. Rare in California (Zeiner, et al. 1990).	<b>None.</b> No suitable mountainous terrain occurs on the site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE/ST County Group 1	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat is present; however, the site does not occur within the species' known range.
Townsend's western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Most abundant in mesic habitats. Considered uncommon in California (Zeiner, et al. 1990). Drinks water and requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other man-made structures for roosting.	<b>Low.</b> Limited suitable roosting habitat found on site.
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--/SSC County Group 2	Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations (crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, tunnels).	<b>Low.</b> Limited suitable roosting habitat found on site.
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Riparian areas dominated by cottonwoods, oaks, sycamores, and walnuts.	<b>Low.</b> Riparian habitat located off site dominated by willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.).

**Appendix D (cont.)**  
**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR – HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<b>Mammals (cont.)</b>				
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--/SSC	Found in wooded areas and desert scrub, particularly in palm trees. Rare visitor to San Diego County (Bats of San Diego County 2012).	<b>None.</b> No suitable cliff or rocky canyon habitat occurs on the site.
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	--/-- County Group 2	Open forests and woodland are optimal habitat. Closely tied to bodies of water for foraging and drinking. Roosts in buildings, mines, crevices, caves, and under bridges.	<b>Low.</b> No bodies of water present on site.

<sup>1</sup>Listing codes are as follows: FE = Federally Endangered; FT = Federally Threatened; FC= Federal Candidate species; BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern; SE = State of California Endangered; FP = State of California Fully Protected; WL = State of California Wait-Listed; SSC = State of California Species of Special Concern.

<sup>2</sup>County of San Diego Sensitive Animal List: Group 1 = Animals that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements that must be met; Group 2 = Animals that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action; these species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.





## Appendix E

# EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES



**Appendix E**  
**EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES**

**FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

FE	Federally listed endangered
FT	Federally listed threatened
FC	Federal candidate species
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern (discussed in more detail, below)
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (discussed in more detail below)

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)**

SE	State listed endangered
SR	State listed rare
ST	State listed threatened
SSC	State species of special concern
WL	Watch List

Fully Protected      Fully Protected species refer to all vertebrate and invertebrate taxa of concern to the Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of legal or protection status. These species may not be taken or possessed without a permit from the Fish and Game Commission and/or CDFW.

**County of San Diego**

**Plant sensitivity:**

List A	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere
List B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
List C	Plants that may be quite rare, but more information is needed to determine rarity status
List D	Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

**Animal sensitivity:**

Group 1	Animals that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have very specific natural history requirements that must be met.
Group 2	Animals that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation or extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types.

**Appendix E (cont.)**  
**EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES**

**OTHER CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**USFWS Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)**

In 1782, Continental Congress adopted the bald eagle as a national symbol. During the next one and a half centuries, the bald eagle was heavily hunted by sportsmen, taxidermists, fisherman, and farmers. To prevent the species from becoming extinct, Congress passed the Bald Eagle Protection Act in 1940. The Act was extremely comprehensive, prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter, export or import of the bald eagle “at any time or in any manner.”

In 1962, Congress amended the Eagle Act to cover golden eagles, a move that was partially an attempt to strengthen protection of bald eagles, since the latter were often killed by people mistaking them for golden eagles. The golden eagle, however, is accorded somewhat lighter protection under the Act than the bald eagle. Another 1962 amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant permits to Native Americans for traditional religious use of eagles and eagle parts and feathers.

**USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)**

This report from 2002 aims to identify accurately the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent USFWS’ highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action. USFWS hopes that by focusing attention on these highest priority species, the report will promote greater study and protection of the habitats and ecological communities upon which these species depend, thereby ensuring the future of healthy avian populations and communities. The report is available online at <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov/reports/bcc2002.pdf>.

**Appendix E (cont.)**  
**EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES**

**OTHER CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)**

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranks**

<b>Ranks</b>	<b>Threat Ranks</b>
1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere	0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere	0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
2A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere	0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere	A “CA Endemic” entry corresponds to those taxa that only occur in California.
3 Plants About Which More Information is Needed	All List 1A (presumed extinct in California) and some List 3 (need more information; a review list) plants lacking threat information receive no extension. Threat Code guidelines represent only a starting point in threat level assessment. Other factors, such as habitat vulnerability and specificity, distribution, and condition of occurrences, are considered in setting the Threat Code.
4 Plants of Limited Distribution	

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## Appendix F

## SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





Photo 1: View of existing low-water crossing for Country Club Drive over Escondido Creek in northern portion of the study area, facing south. A new bridge is proposed at this location that will remove the existing low-water crossing, improve wildlife movement functions, and restore riverine hydrology.



Photo 2: Downstream view at existing low-water crossing for Country Club Drive over Escondido Creek in northern portion of the study area, facing west.

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**Site Photographs**  
HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH  
Appendix F





Photo 3: Upstream view at existing low-water crossing for Country Club Drive over Escondido Creek in northern portion of the study area, facing east.



Photo 4: Overview of northern portion of the study area, facing north. Non-native grassland, typical of the majority of the study area, is depicted in foreground. Escondido Creek and active construction for Harmony Grove Village is depicted in background.

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## Site Photographs

### HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE SOUTH

Appendix F





Photo 5: Overview of northern half of the study area, facing north.



Photo 6: View of Diegan coastal sage scrub and coastal sage-chaparral scrub in eastern portion of the study area, facing east.  
Private road and adjacent residence to the east are also depicted.



Photo 7: View of Diegan coastal sage scrub in eastern portion of the study area, facing southeast. An active gnatcatcher nest was confirmed in the center mid-ground of the photo, at the scrub-chaparral interface.



Photo 8: Overview of southeastern portion of the study area, facing south.



Photo 9: Overview of central portions of the study area, facing west. Diegan coastal sage scrub is depicted in foreground, non-native grassland in mid-ground, and chaparral in background.



Photo 10: Overview of western portions of the study area, facing southwest. Old home site is depicted, along with non-native grassland and non-native vegetation.





Photo 11: Overview of southwestern portions of the study area, facing southwest. Sparse coastal sage scrub and chaparral to be impacted is depicted in the foreground. Intact chaparral and oak woodland to be placed in biological open space is depicted in the background.



Photo 12: View of coast live oak woodland to be placed in biological open space in southwestern portion of the study area, facing southwest.

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Photo 13: Overview of habitat to be placed in biological open space in southern half of the study area, facing north. Photo taken from Harmony Grove Overlook in Del Dios Highlands Preserve. The project's biological open space preserve will connect with the Del Dios Highlands Preserve.



## Appendix G

# SUMMARY OF CONSISTENCY WITH 2009 DRAFT MSCP NORTH COUNTY PLAN GOALS FOR HARMONY GROVE CORE AREA



Harmony Grove Village South  
Summary of Consistency with 2009 Draft MSCP North County Plan

Analysis against Conservation Goals/Targets Identified for Harmony Grove Core Area	
Conservation Goal/Target	Project Consistency
<b>Goal 1</b> – Protect the following sensitive species: Encinitas baccharis, including different genders to ensuring reproductive capability; Wart-stem lilac, particularly dense stands.	No Encinitas baccharis occurs on site. The project would conserve 21,150 (91%) of the on-site population of 23,113 wart-stemmed ceanothus within 35.0 acres of biological open space.
<b>Goal 2</b> – Minimize impacts to the following sensitive habitats: Chaparral on mafic soils supporting sensitive plant species, such as Parry’s tetracoccus.	The project minimizes impacts and has been specifically designed to avoid and preserve on-site stands of chaparral supporting wart-stem ceanothus, summer holly, and San Diego sagewort. Parry’s tetracoccus does not occur on site. Las Posas soils are reported as occurring according to USDA soil survey data; however, the vegetation observed in these areas is not indicative of mafic chaparral, as described in section
<b>Goal 3</b> – Protect cliff-faces utilized by sensitive species, such as raptors, swallows, and bats.	No cliff face habitat occurs on site.
<b>Goal 4</b> – Protect the Escondido Creek floodplain. Conserve riparian and upland habitat along Escondido Creek for water quality and sensitive species such as: Southwestern pond turtles and least Bell’s vireo. Maintain natural flow regimes to maintain functionality of the San Elijo Lagoon.	The project has been specifically designed to avoid the Escondido Creek floodplain, with avoidance buffers of 100 feet from the edge of riparian canopy protected by an additional 100 feet of limited building zone easement, for a total setback of 200 feet. The project would enhance the biological and hydrologic function of Escondido Creek at the Country Club Drive crossing to a condition superior to what currently exists.
<b>Goal 5</b> – Maintain connectivity, particularly east-west, along Escondido Creek canyon by minimizing road and maintaining natural habitat. This corridor should span the canyon, rim to rim, as much as possible. Maintain connectivity through natural and agricultural lands for wildlife movement of large and medium sized mammals between preserved habitats.	The project conserves east-west connectivity along Escondido Creek Canyon by maintaining natural habitat and further constraining widths beyond that which already exists. The project conserves wildlife movement patterns across the southern portion of the site and within existing preserved lands and rural-zoned parcels immediately east of the site to access Escondido Creek.
<b>Goal 6</b> – Removal of invasive, non-native species (e.g., Tamarix, Arundo, brown-headed cowbirds, crayfish, bull frogs, etc.), particularly to enhance habitat quality along Escondido Creek.	The project includes active management of biological open space areas and would enhance the biological and hydrologic function of Escondido Creek.
<b>Goal 7</b> – Link future preserves to create a large contiguous preserve area.	The project contributes biological open space that is contiguous with existing core preserve area for the Del Dios Highlands Preserve and Elfin Forest Recreational Area. The project does not impact existing linkages to the east that provide connection to existing preserves along Escondido Creek and within Harmony Grove Village to the north.



## Appendix H

# LEAST BELL'S VIREO SURVEY REPORT





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August 27, 2014

KOV-01

Ms. Stacey Love  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250  
Carlsbad, California 92008

**Subject:** 2014 Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) Survey Report for the Harmony Grove Parcels, San Diego County, California.

Dear Ms. Love:

This letter presents the results of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) protocol presence/absence survey for the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; LBVI) conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the Harmony Grove Parcels, herein referred to as the property, comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 235-011-06, 238-021-08, -09, and -10. This letter describes the survey methods and results and is being submitted to the USFWS in accordance with protocol survey guidelines.

## PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 111-acre property is located within an unincorporated portion of San Diego County near the community of Harmony Grove, just west of Interstate 15, and southeast of Country Club Drive (Figure 1). The property is situated in Section 31 of Township 12 South, Range 2 West on the Rancho Santa Fe U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2). The property is currently being evaluated for development and conservation opportunities.

## METHODS

The survey consisted of eight site visits conducted by qualified HELIX biologists Tara Baxter (with Jenna Hartsook as a supervised individual), Stacy Nigro, and Laura Moreton, between April 25, 2014, and July 14, 2014 (Table 2). The survey area consisted of approximately 5.6 acres of suitable LBVI habitat associated within a short section of Escondido Creek that occurs

within 500 feet of potential development planned within the property (Figure 3). The survey area is generally characterized by southern willow riparian forest habitat.

**Table 2**  
**SURVEY INFORMATION**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>BIOLOGIST</b>	<b>TIME (start/stop)</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE ACRES (ac) COVERED/ SURVEY RATE</b>	<b>Weather Conditions (start/stop)</b>
04/25/13	Tara Baxter	0830/1100	5.6 ac/2.2 ac per hr	60°F, wind 3-5 mph, 100% clouds 68°F, wind 3-5 mph, 25% clouds
05/06/13	Stacy Nigro	0840/0955	5.6 ac/4.5 ac per hr	65°F, wind 3-6 mph, 50 % clouds 69°F, wind 2-8 mph, 50 % clouds
05/21/13	Tara Baxter and Jenna Hartsook*	0815/1045	5.6 ac/2.2 ac per hr	63°F, wind 3-5 mph, 20% clouds 70°F, wind 2-4 mph, 20% clouds
06/02/13	Stacy Nigro	0820/0955	5.6 ac/3.7 ac per hr	76°F, wind 0-2 mph, 30% clouds 80°F, wind 0-2 mph, 30% clouds
06/12/13	Tara Baxter	0815/1015	5.6 ac/2.8 ac per hr	67°F, wind 3-5 mph, 0% clouds 75°F, wind 2-4 mph, 0% clouds
06/23/13	Tara Baxter	0800/1015	5.6 ac/2.5 ac per hr	64°F, wind 0-2 mph, 90% clouds 73°F, wind 1-3mph, 0% clouds
07/02/13	Laura Moreton	0715/0920	5.6 ac/2.8 ac per hr	67°F, wind 0-1 mph, 100% clouds 70°F, wind 0-1 mph, 89% clouds
07/14/13	Tara Baxter	0740/1000	5.6 ac/2.5 ac per hr	68°F, wind 0-2 mph, 100% clouds 74°F, wind 0-2 mph, 95% clouds

\*Supervised individual

The surveys were conducted by walking along the edges of, as well as within, potential LBVI habitat in the survey area while listening for LBVI and viewing birds with the aid of binoculars. The survey route was arranged to ensure complete survey coverage of habitat with potential for occupancy by LBVI.

## **VEGETATION COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS**

Two vegetation communities or land use types have been identified within the survey area along Escondido Creek that provide suitable habitat for LBVI: southern willow riparian forest and coastal live oak woodland. These vegetation communities are described below.

## **Southern Willow Riparian Forest**

Southern willow riparian forest is an open to dense riparian community that is dominated by willow species (*Salix* spp.). Willows require moist, bare mineral soil for germination and establishment. This community occurs along large stream courses where there is an abundant supply of water at or near the surface for most of the year. Though southern willow riparian woodland and forest may not differ in floristic composition from some riparian scrub communities, it does so in physiognomy. The absence of large, frequent disturbances, usually in the form of floods, allows the component tree species to attain a sizable height.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

Up to four LBVI individuals were observed or detected at three locations within the survey area during the year 2014 surveys (Figure 3). A single, unpaired male was observed primarily using habitat immediately east of Country Club Drive during all of the surveys, except for the last survey on July 14, 2014. On May 21, 2014, a male and female LBVI were observed immediately west of Country Club Drive; however, these individuals were only observed on a single occasion and were confirmed to not be associated with a breeding territory within the survey area. The female LBVI was not observed during any other survey. A potential fourth LBVI was audible at the far western portion of the survey area. This individual was observed a second time, singing in the same area, on June 23, 2014. Although not conclusively determined, it is believed that this individual could have been another unpaired male or the same unpaired male observed consistently during the survey effort.

No LBVI breeding sign or activity was observed within the survey area during any of the surveys. The temporary influx of LBVI into the survey area beginning on the May 21, 2014 survey followed the 2014 “Cocos Fire” that devastated portions of the Harmony Grove area. This wildfire event likely displaced birds in the surrounding area.

In addition to LBVI, several yellow warblers (*Dendroica petechia*; YEWA) were observed during the survey effort. YEWA is not federally listed, but is a California state species of special concern (SSC) and San Diego County sensitive animal. YEWA were observed during all eight surveys. Yellow-breasted chats (*Icteria virens*; YBCH), also not federally listed, but a SSC and San Diego County sensitive animal, were observed within the survey area during four of the eight surveys. Last, brown-headed cowbird (*Molothus ater*; BHCO), a nest parasite of the LBVI, was observed during six of the eight surveys (Table 3; Figure 3).

**Table 3**  
**SURVEY RESULTS**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>Number of LBVI Observations</b>	<b>Number of BHCO Observations</b>	<b>Number of YEWA Observations</b>	<b>Number of YBCH Observations</b>
04/25/13	1	0	<5	0
05/06/13	1	0	<5	1
05/21/13	3	5	>5	1
06/02/13	2	2	2	2
06/12/13	1	>5	>5	1
06/23/13	2	>5	>5	0
07/02/13	1	0	1	0
07/14/13	0	<10	<5	0

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that the information in this survey report and attached exhibits fully and accurately represent my work. Please contact me at (619) 462-1515 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Tara Baxter  
Biologist

  
Stacy Nigro  
Biologist

Laura Moreton  
Biologist

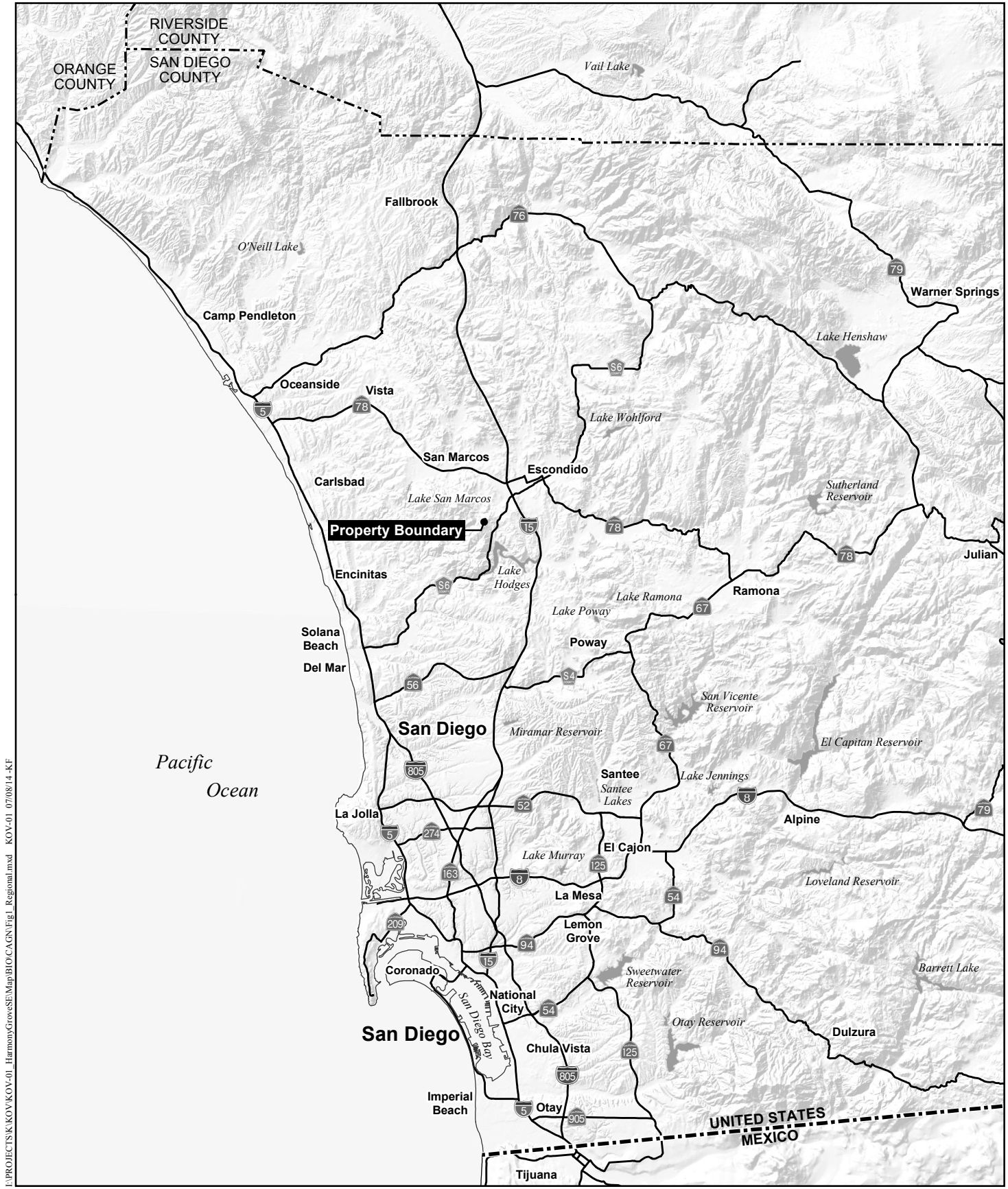
Enclosures:

Figure 1 Regional Location Map

Figure 2 Project Location Map

Figure 3 Least Bell's Vireo Survey Area and Avian Locations

Attachment A Animal Species Observed or Detected



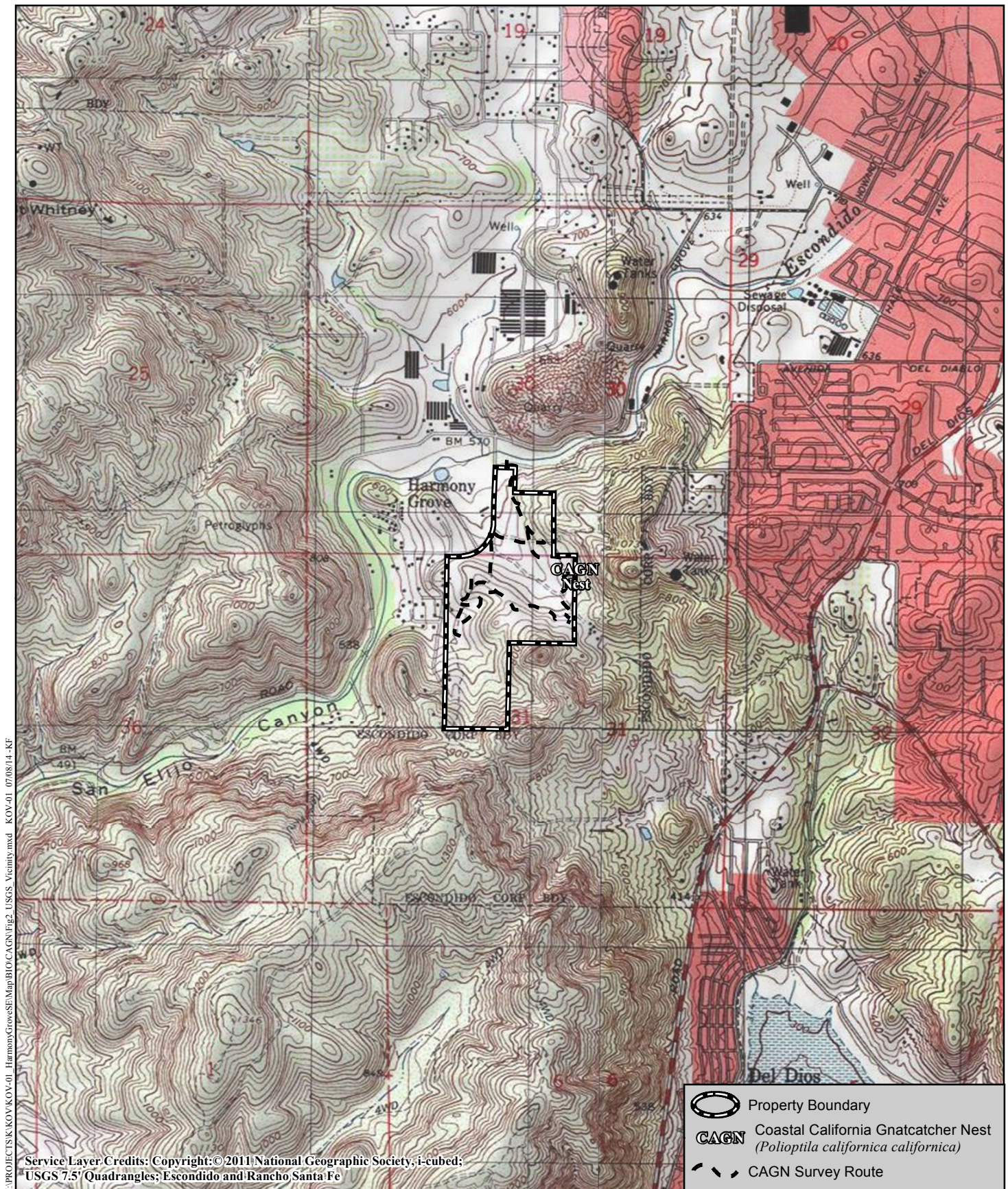
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# Regional Location Map

SE OF HARMONY GROVE

Figure 1

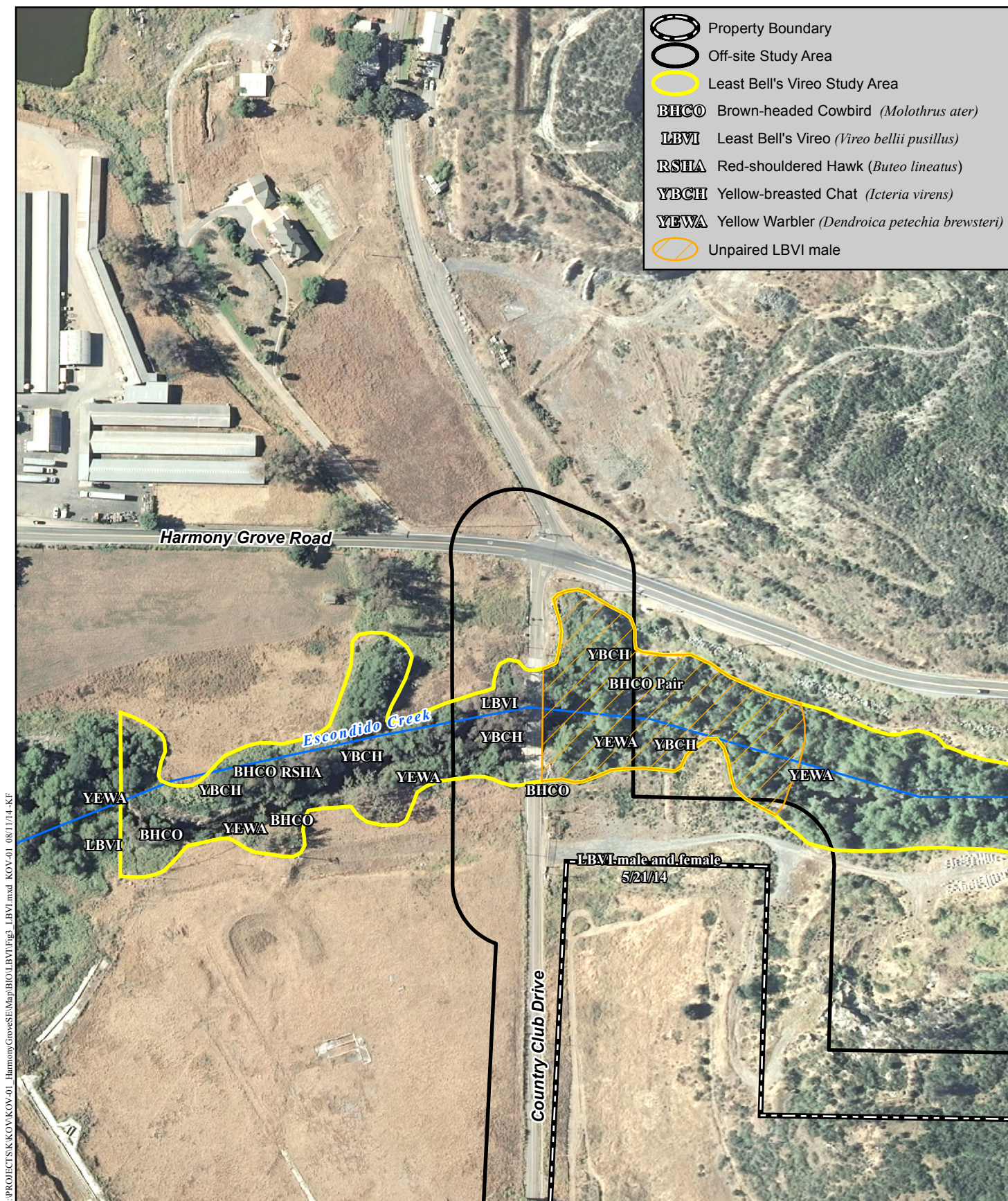




## Project Vicinity Map

SE OF HARMONY GROVE





## Least Bell's Vireo Survey Area and Avian Locations

SE OF HARMONY GROVE



**Attachment A**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED**  
**HARMONY GROVE PARCELS**

<u>TAXON</u>		<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Hymenoptera	Apiidae	<i>Apis mellifera mellifera</i>	honeybee
	Pompilidae	<i>Pepsis</i> sp.	tarantula hawk
Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>	pale swallowtail
		<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	western tiger swallowtail

**VERTEBRATES**

**Reptiles**

<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Squamata	Phrynosomatidae	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard

**Birds**

<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift
	Trochilidae	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
		<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	killdeer
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning Dove
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed Hawk
		<i>Buteo lineatus</i> †	red-shouldered Hawk
Galliformes	Odontophoridae	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail



**Attachment A**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED**  
**HARMONY GROVE PARCELS**

<u>TAXON</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<b>VERTEBRATES (cont.)</b>		
<b><u>Birds</u> (cont.)</b>		
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>	
Passeriformes	Aegithalidae	<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i> bushtit
	Cardinalidae	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> black-headed Grosbeak
	Corvidae	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i> western Scrub-Jay
		<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> American crow
		<i>Corvus corvax</i> common raven
	Emberizidae	<i>Melospiza melodia</i> song sparrow
		<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> savannah sparrow
		<i>Pipilo crissalis</i> California towhee
		<i>Pipilo maculatus</i> spotted towhee
		<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> white-crowned sparrow
	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i> lesser goldfinch
		<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> house finch
	Hiruninidae	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> cliff swallow
		<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> northern rough-winged swallow
	Icteridae	<i>Molothrus ater</i> brown-headed cowbird
	Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> northern mockingbird
		<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> California thrasher
	Parulidae	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> common yellowthroat
		<i>Icteria virens</i> † yellow-breasted chat
		<i>Setophaga petechia</i> † yellow warbler
		<i>Vermivora celata</i> orange-crowned warbler
	Ptilonotidae	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i> phainopepla
	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> European starling
	Timaliidae	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i> wrentit
	Troglodytidae	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> bewick's wren
		<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> house wren
	Turdidae	<i>Sialia mexicana</i> western bluebird
	Tyrannidae	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i> pacific-slope flycatcher

**Attachment A**  
**ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED**  
**HARMONY GROVE PARCELS**

<u><b>TAXON</b></u>		<u><b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b></u>	<u><b>COMMON NAME</b></u>
<b>VERTEBRATES (cont.)</b>			
<b><u>Birds</u> (cont.)</b>			
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
		<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher
		<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
		<i>Sayornis saya</i>	say's phoebe
		<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
	Vireonidae	<i>Vireo bellii pusillis</i> †	least Bell's vireo
Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Woodpecker
<b><u>Mammals</u></b>			
<u>Order</u>	<u>Family</u>		
Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Canis latrans clepticus</i>	coyote
		<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	
Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>nudipes</i>	California ground squirrel
Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	cottontail
†Sensitive Species			

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Photo 1. The project site, facing east.



Photo 2. The project site, facing northeast.



Photo 3. The project site, facing northwest.





Photo 4. The project site, facing south.



Photo 5. The project site, facing southeast.



Photo 6. The project site, facing west.