

# Appendix C

## **Biological Resources**



## **C-1 Representative Photographs**







**Photo 1 (E).** Photograph depicts the northern portion of the project site, facing east.



**Photo 2 (S).** Photograph depicts the western portion of the project site, facing south.



**Photo 3 (S).** Photograph depicts the eastern portion of the project site, facing south.



**Photo 4 (E).** Photograph depicts the eastern portion of the project site, facing south.





**Photo 5 (E).** Photograph depicts the southern portion of the project site, facing east.



**Photo 6 (W).** Photograph depicts the southern portion of the project site, facing west.



## **C-2 Database Results**



# IPaC resource list

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

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

## Location

Ventura County, California



## Local office

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (805) 644-1766

📅 (805) 644-3958

✉ [FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov](mailto:FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov)

7402 Bertola Road, Suite B

2435 Fortola Road, Suite D  
Ventura, CA 93003-7726

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



# Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species<sup>1</sup> and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

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

- 
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
<p>California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i></p> <p>There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a></p>	Endangered
<p>California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Light-footed Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6035">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6035</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i></p> <p>There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467</a></p>	Threatened
<p>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></p> <p>Wherever found</p> <p>There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a></p>	Endangered

Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Threatened  
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035>

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Threatened  
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911>

## Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57</a>	Endangered

## Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148</a>	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened

# Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
<p>California Orcutt Grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Gambel's Watercress <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Marsh Sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Salt Marsh Bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6447">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6447</a></p>	Endangered
<p>Spreading Navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334</a></p>	Threatened
<p>Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1160">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1160</a></p>	Endangered

# Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

## Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#).

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

---

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds  
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds  
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

**There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.**

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

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

## Probability of Presence Summary

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

### Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

### Breeding Season (■)

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



## Survey Effort (|)

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

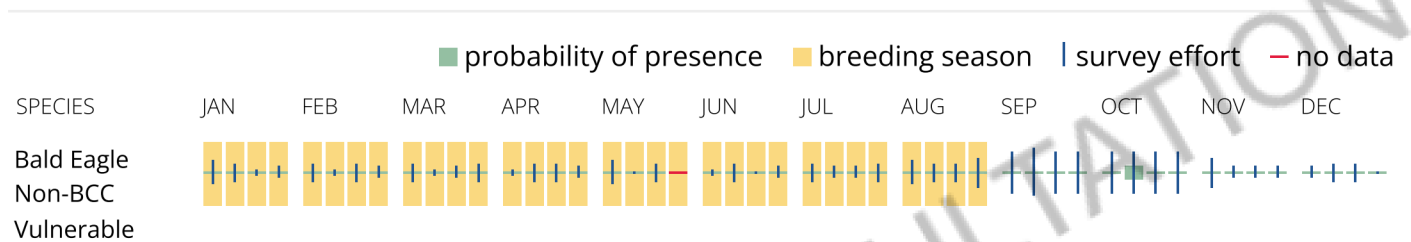
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

## No Data (-)

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

## Survey Timeframe

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



## What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

## What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

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

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

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

## What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

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

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



## NAME

## BREEDING SEASON

**Allen's Hummingbird** *Selasphorus sasin*

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

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

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

**Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

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

**Belding's Savannah Sparrow** *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8>

**Bullock's Oriole** *Icterus bullockii*

Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

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

**California Gull** *Larus californicus*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

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

**California Thrasher** *Toxostoma redivivum*

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

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

**Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

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

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

**Lawrence's Goldfinch** *Carduelis lawrencei*

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

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

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

<p>Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481</a></p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</a></p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
<p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</a></p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
<p>Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</a></p>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
<p>Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480</a></p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910</a></p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
<p>Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743</a></p>	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
<p>Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

# Probability of Presence Summary

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

## Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

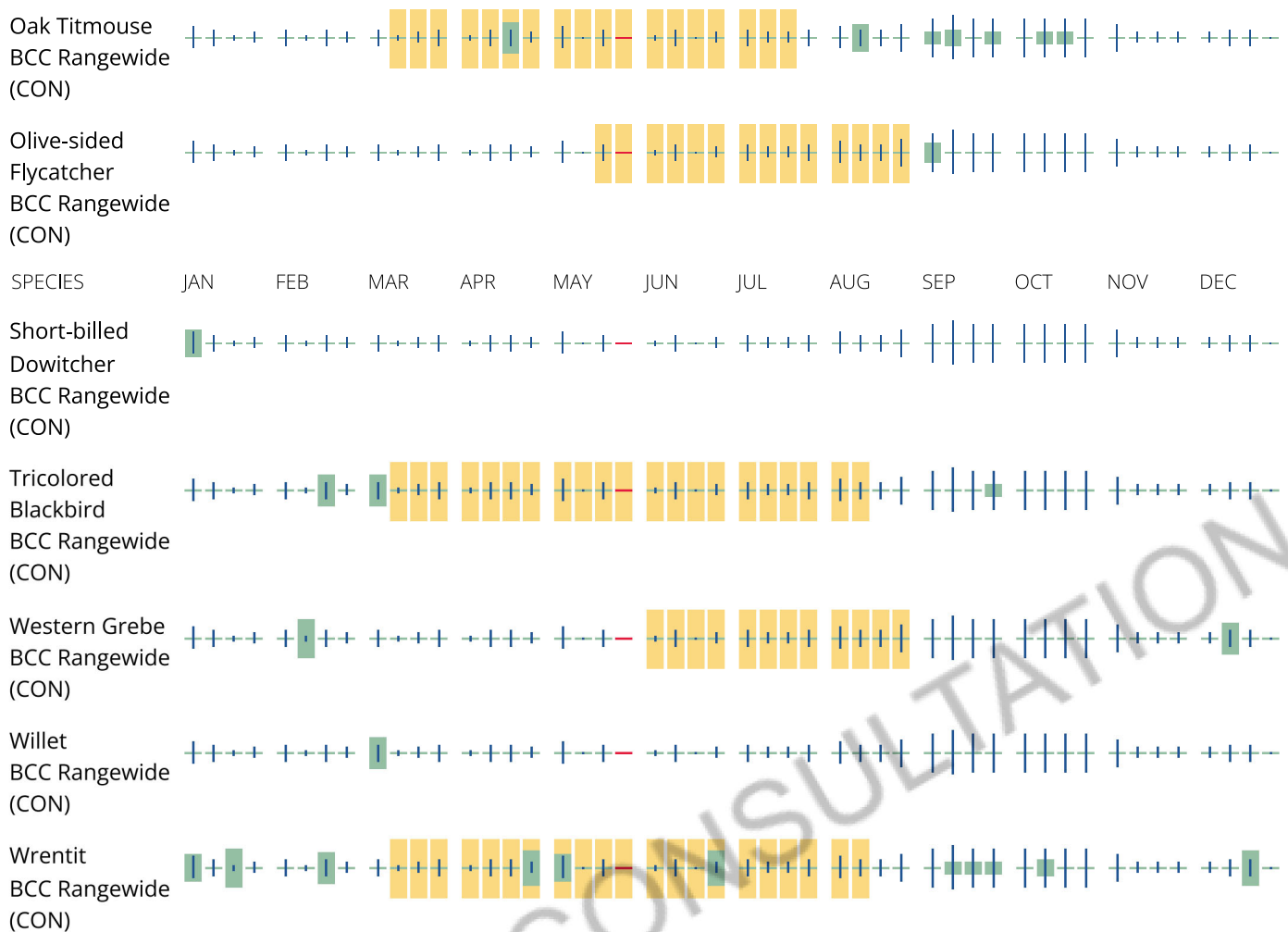
## Breeding Season (■)

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

## Survey Effort (|)

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





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

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

**What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?**

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

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



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

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

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

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

### **How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?**

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### **What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?**

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

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

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

### **Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects**

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

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

### What if I have eagles on my list?

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

### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

## Facilities

### National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

# Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

## Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

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

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

**NOTE:** This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

### Data limitations

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

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

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

### Data exclusions

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



**Data precautions**

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



# Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad<span style='color:Red'> IS </span>(Oxnard (3411922)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Ventura (3411933)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Saticoy (3411932)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Camarillo (3411921)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Point Mugu (3411911)<span style='color:Red'> OR </span>Santa Paula (3411931))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>Agelaius tricolor</b> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
<b>Anniella spp.</b> California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<b>Anniella stebbinsi</b> Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b>Antrozous pallidus</b> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>Aphanisma blitoides</b> aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
<b>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</b> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<b>Astragalus brauntonii</b> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<b>Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus</b> Miles' milk-vetch	PDFAB0F2X3	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<b>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</b> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<b>Athene cunicularia</b> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<b>Atriplex coulteri</b> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
<b>Atriplex pacifica</b> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
<b>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</b> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<b>Bombus crotchii</b> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<b>Bombus pensylvanicus</b> American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
<b>Buteo regalis</b> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<b>California Walnut Woodland</b> California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</b> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<b>Calochortus fimbriatus</b> late-flowered mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></b> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<b><i>Catostomus santaanae</i></b> Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i></b> Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i></b> Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i></b> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i></b> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i></b> Mexican long-tongued bat	AMACB02010	None	None	G3G4	S1	SSC
<b><i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i></b> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<b><i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i></b> senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
<b><i>Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh</i></b> Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<b><i>Coelus globosus</i></b> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<b><i>Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1</i></b> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
<b><i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i></b> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Dudleya verityi</i></b> Verity's dudleya	PDCRA040U0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Elanus leucurus</i></b> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i></b> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<b><i>Eriogonum crocatum</i></b> conejo buckwheat	PDPGN081G0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i></b> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i></b> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
<b><i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i></b> unarmored threespine stickleback	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
<b><i>Gila orcuttii</i></b> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<b><i>Helminthoglypta traskii traskii</i></b> Trask shoulderband	IMGASC2473	None	None	G1G2T1	S2S3	
<b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></b> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
<b><i>Malacothrix similis</i></b> Mexican malacothrix	PDAST660D0	None	None	G2G3	SH	2A
<b><i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i></b> south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	SSC
<b><i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i></b> white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi</i></b> Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18163	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i></b> Ojai navarretia	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
<b><i>Panoquina errans</i></b> wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S2	
<b><i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i></b> Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	
<b><i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i></b> California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<b><i>Poliophtila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<b><i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i></b> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i></b> light-footed Ridgway's rail	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1T2	S1	FP
<b><i>Rana boylei pop. 6</i></b> foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	AAABH01056	Proposed Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	



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






Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Rana draytonii</i></b> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<b><i>Riparia riparia</i></b> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<b><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></b> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Setophaga petechia</i></b> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i></b> southern California saltmarsh shrew	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
<b>Southern California Coastal Lagoon</b> Southern California Coastal Lagoon	CALE1220CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<b>Southern California Steelhead Stream</b> Southern California Steelhead Stream	CARE2310CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<b>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</b> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</b> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b>Southern Riparian Scrub</b> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</b> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Sternula antillarum browni</i></b> California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
<b><i>Suaeda esteroa</i></b> estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i></b> woven-spored lichen	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1</i></b> south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i></b> Santa Monica grasshopper	IIORT36300	None	None	G2	S2	
<b><i>Tryonia imitator</i></b> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
<b>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</b> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	



Record Count: 82



## Search Results

41 matches found. Click on scientific name for details


Search Criteria: County or Island is one of [VEN], 9-Quad include [3411931:3411932:3411922:3411921:3411933:3411911]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	CA RARE			DATE ADDED	PHOTO
								STATE RANK	PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC		
<a href="#"><u><i>Abronia maritima</i></u></a>	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	None	None	G4	S3?	4.2		1994-01-01	 ©2003 Christopher L. Christie
<a href="#"><u><i>Aphanisma blitoides</i></u></a>	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	 © 2010 Larry Sward
<a href="#"><u><i>Astragalus brauntonii</i></u></a>	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
<a href="#"><u><i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i></u> var. <u><i>milesianus</i></u></a>	Miles' milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i></u> var. <u><i>lanosissimus</i></u></a>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Atriplex coulteri</i></u></a>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Atriplex pacifica</i></u></a>	south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Atriplex serenana</i></u> var. <u><i> davidsonii</i></u></a>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Baccharis plummerae</i></u> ssp. <u><i>plummerae</i></u></a>	Plummer's baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Oct	None	None	G3T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Calochortus catalinae</i></u></a>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

<u><i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i></u>	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i></u>	late-flowered mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></u>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calystegia peirsonii</i></u>	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i></u>	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i></u>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Cistanthe maritima</i></u>	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Convolvulus simulans</i></u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Corethrogyne leucophylla</i></u>	branching beach aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Dec	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Dichondra occidentalis</i></u>	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i></u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
<u><i>Dudleya verityi</i></u>	Verity's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FT	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Eleocharis parvula</i></u>	small spikerush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G5	S3	4.3		1980-01-01	 ©2018 Ron Vanderhoff
<u><i>Eriogonum crocatum</i></u>	conejo buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

<u><i>Erysimum insulare</i></u>	island wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i></u>	suffrutescent wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Juglans californica</i></u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
<u><i>Juncus acutus</i></u> <u><i>ssp. leopoldii</i></u>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988-01-01	 © 2019 Belinda Lo
<u><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i></u> <u><i>ssp. coulteri</i></u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
<u><i>Lepechinia fragrans</i></u>	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2014 Debra L. Cook
<u><i>Malacothrix similis</i></u>	Mexican malacothrix	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2G3	SH	2A		2007-04-05	No Photo Available
<u><i>Monardella hypoleuca</i></u> <u><i>ssp. hypoleuca</i></u>	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	2013-01-03	No Photo Available
<u><i>Monardella sinuata</i></u> <u><i>ssp. gerryi</i></u>	Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2015-08-31	No Photo Available
<u><i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i></u>	Ojai navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	2008-05-15	No Photo Available
<u><i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i></u>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2006-11-03	No Photo Available
<u><i>Rhinotropis cornuta</i></u> <u><i>var. fishiae</i></u>	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Suaeda californica</i></u>	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jul-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available



<u><i>Suaeda esteroa</i></u>	estuary seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb (Jan- May)Jul- Oct	None None	None None	G3	S2	1B.2	1984- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Suaeda taxifolia</i></u>	woolly seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Dec	None None	G4	S4	4.2	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i></u>	woven- spored lichen	Caliciaceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		None None	G3	S2	3	2014- 03-01	 ©2021 Scot Loring

Showing 1 to 41 of 41 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 10 August 2023].



## **C-3 Special-Status Species**



## SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES EVALUATED FOR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period/Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	Federal: None (candidate) State: SCE Local: None	Open grassland and scrub habitats that support potential nectar sources such as plants within the Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, and Boraginaceae families.	<b>Low Potential</b> The site contains primarily non-native grasses and forbs that may be potential nectar sources; however, the site frequently disturbed and lacks connectivity to high quality habitat.
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	Federal: None (candidate) State: None Local: None	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.	<b>Low Potential</b> Suitable roosting habitat for this species does not occur within the site and host plant species were not detected.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	Federal: None State: SSC Local: None	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	<b>Low Potential</b> Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the site due to the existing level of disturbance from operating activities.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	Federal: None State: SSC Local: BLM Sensitive, LC	Prefers sandy riparian and sage scrub habitats but also occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 feet, open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes and loose soil for cover and abundant supply of harvester ants.	<b>Low Potential</b> Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the site due to the existing level of disturbance.
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	Federal: BCC State: SSC Local: BLM Sensitive	Inhabits coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, bare ground, and disturbed habitats characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester dependent upon burrowing mammals, particularly the California ground squirrel.	<b>Low Potential</b> Suitable habitat for this species was not detected. The vegetation was dense and tall and the small mammal burrows detected were not the appropriate size or morphology for this species.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	Federal: None State: WL Local: LC	Inhabits open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	<b>Low Potential</b> Suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the project site, however, there is low potential for foraging.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	Flowering Period/Preferred Habitat/Known Elevation and Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Presence/Potential to Occur Within Biological Study Area
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	Federal: None State: WL Local: LC	Found from grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above the treeline. During the winter, this species typically flocks in desert lowlands.	<b>Moderate Potential</b> Potentially suitable nesting habitat occurs within the project site.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Federal: Delisted State: Delisted Local: LC	General habitat near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	<b>Low Potential</b> Potentially suitable nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the project site within a tower structure located northeast of the project site; however, the closest foraging habitat is located over 2 miles northwest.

<sup>1</sup> Sensitivity Status:

**Key to Species Listing Status Codes**

- BCC *Federal Bird of Conservation Concern*
- LC *ICUN Least Concern*
- SE *State Listed as Endangered*
- SCE *State Candidate as Endangered*
- SSC *State Species of Special Concern*
- ST *State Listed as Threatened*
- FE *Federally Endangered*
- FP *Fully Protected*
- FT *Federally Threatened*
- WL *Watch List*

<sup>2</sup> SOURCE: CDFW 2023a.