

**Appendix C:
Biological Supporting Information**

Flora Compendium

Pinaceae Pine Family		
<i>Picea</i>	<i>pungens</i>	Colorado spruce
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Unknown pine species
Taxodiaceae Bald Cypress Family		
<i>Sequoia</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	redwood
Anacardiaceae Sumac or Cashew Family		
<i>Schinus</i>	<i>molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
Apiaceae Carrot Family		
<i>Conium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Foeniculum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	fennel
Araliaceae Ginseng Family		
<i>Hedera</i>	<i>helix</i>	English ivy
Asteraceae Sunflower Family		
<i>Baccharis</i>	<i>pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Carduus</i>	<i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Helminthotheca</i>	<i>echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>asper</i>	sow thistle
Betulaceae Birch Family		
<i>Betula</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	water birch
Boraginaceae Borage Family		
<i>Amsinckia</i>	<i>menziesii var. intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae Mustard Family		
<i>Brassica</i>	<i>rapa</i>	field mustard
<i>Nasturtium</i>	<i>aquaticum</i>	water-cress
<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>sativus</i>	radish
Convolvulaceae Morning-Glory Family		
<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	field bindweed

Fabaceae Legume Family		
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxyton</i>	blackwood
<i>Lotus</i>	<i>scoparius</i>	common deerweed
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>polymorpha</i>	bur clover
<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	yellow sweet clover
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>sativa</i>	garden vetch
Hamamelidaceae Witch-Hazel Family		
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	liquid amber
Geraniaceae Geranium Family		
<i>Erodium</i>	<i>cicutarium</i>	red-stemmed stork's bill
Hydrophyllaceae Waterleaf Family		
<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>distans</i>	fern-leaf phacelia
Juglandaceae Walnut Family		
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>hindsii</i>	California black walnut
Lamiaceae Mint Family		
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	rosemary
<i>Salvia</i>	<i>leucantha</i>	Mexican sage
Malvaceae Mallow Family		
<i>Malva</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	cheeseweed
Moraceae Mulberry Family		
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>carica</i>	edible fig
Myrsinaceae Myrsine Family		
<i>Anagallis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel
Myrtaceae Myrtle Family		
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i>	river red gum
Oleaceae Olive Family		
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Oregon ash
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>japonicum</i>	Japanese privet
<i>Olea</i>	<i>europaea</i>	olive
Oxalidaceae Oxalis Family		
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup

Platanaceae Sycamore Family		
<i>Platanus</i>	<i>acerifolia</i>	London plane tree
Polygonaceae Buckwheat Family		
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>	curly dock
Rosaceae Rose Family		
<i>Rhaphiolepis</i>	<i>indica</i>	India Hawthorne
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	unknown chockcherry
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Rose species
Salicaceae Willow Family		
<i>Populus</i>	<i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family		
<i>Hebe</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	New Zealand hebe
<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>laetum</i>	myoporum
Urticaceae Nettle Family		
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>urens</i>	dwarf nettle
Arecaceae Palm Family		
<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
Liliaceae Lilly Family		
<i>Agapanthus</i>	<i>africanus</i>	lily of the Nile
Poaceae Grass Family		
<i>Avena</i>	<i>barbata</i>	slender oat
<i>Avena</i>	<i>fatua</i>	wild oat
<i>Bromus</i>	<i>diandrus</i>	ripgut brome
<i>Bromus</i>	<i>hordeaceus</i>	soft brome
<i>Cortaderia</i>	<i>jubata</i>	purple pampas grass
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>sp.</i>	unknown fescue species
<i>Hordeum</i>	<i>murinum ssp. leporinum</i>	leporinum barley
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne ssp. multiflorum</i>	Italian rye grass
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	bulbous canary grass
<i>Poa</i>	<i>annua</i>	annual bluegrass

**Typhaceae
Cattail Family**

Typha

angustifolia

narrow leaf cattail

Fauna Compendium

Anatidae Waterfowl		
<i>Anas</i>	<i>platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
Accipitridae Hawks		
<i>Buteo</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
Columbidae Pigeons/Doves		
<i>Columba</i>	<i>livia</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Zenaida</i>	<i>macroura</i>	mourning dove
Tyrannidae Flycatchers		
<i>Sayornis</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	black phoebe
Corvidae Jays/Crows		
<i>Corvus</i>	<i>brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
Mimidae Mockingbirds/Thrashers		
<i>Mimus</i>	<i>polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
Emberizidae Warblers, sparrow, etc.		
<i>Zonotrichia</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
Fringillidae Finches		
<i>Carpodacus</i>	<i>mexicanus</i>	house finch
Leporidae Hares and Rabbits		
<i>Lepus</i>	<i>californicus</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit
Sciuridae Squirrels		
<i>Otospermophilus</i>	<i>beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
Geomyidae Pocket Gophers		
<i>Thomomys</i>	<i>bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
Felidae Cats		
<i>Felis</i>	<i>catus</i>	domestic cat



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S3	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	AAAAA01180	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2Q	S2.2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i> lesser saltscale	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Campanula exigua</i> chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2.2	1B.2
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G4T3	S2	SSC
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i> Point Reyes bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2.2	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3.3	4.3
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	PDAP10Z043	None	None	G5T2	S2.1	1B.1
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	SSC
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4?	
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Northern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	ABNME05016	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S1S2	FP
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewel-flower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2.2	1B.2
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> slender-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03090	None	None	G5	S3	2.2
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	

Record Count: 40

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office

**Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested**

Document Number: 130507091506

Database Last Updated: September 18, 2011

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Invertebrates

- Branchinecta conservatio*
Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)
- Branchinecta lynchi*
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)
- Euphydryas editha bayensis*
bay checkerspot butterfly (T)
- Lepidurus packardi*
Critical habitat, vernal pool tadpole shrimp (X)
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

Fish

- Hypomesus transpacificus*
delta smelt (T)
- Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Central California Coastal steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Critical habitat, Central California coastal steelhead (X) (NMFS)
- Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

- Ambystoma californiense*
California tiger salamander, central population (T)
- Rana draytonii*
California red-legged frog (T)
Critical habitat, California red-legged frog (X)

Reptiles

- Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*
Alameda whipsnake [=striped racer] (T)
Critical habitat, Alameda whipsnake (X)

Birds

- Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*
western snowy plover (T)
- Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*
California brown pelican (E)
- Rallus longirostris obsoletus*
California clapper rail (E)

Sternula antillarum (=Sterna, =albifrons) browni

California least tern (E)

Mammals

Reithrodontomys raviventris
salt marsh harvest mouse (E)

Vulpes macrotis mutica
San Joaquin kit fox (E)

Plants

Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta
robust spineflower (E)

Lasthenia conjugens
Contra Costa goldfields (E)
Critical habitat, Contra Costa goldfields (X)

Suaeda californica
California sea blite (E)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

MILPITAS (427B)

NILES (446C)

County Lists

No county species lists requested.

Key:

- (E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.
- (T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
- (P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.
- (NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the [National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service](#). Consult with them directly about these species.
- Critical Habitat* - Area essential to the conservation of a species.
- (PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.
- (C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.
- (V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.
- (X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the

list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our [Protocol](#) and [Recovery Permits](#) pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal [consultation](#) with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed

dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed

wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [Map Room](#) page.

Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts.

[More info](#)

Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be August 05, 2013.

CNPS *California Native Plant Society* Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

Plant List

45 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in 9 Quads around 37121D8

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Acanthomintha lanceolata	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
Androsace elongata ssp. acuta	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2?	G5? T3T4
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S2?	G2
Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2Q
Atriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2?	G4
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2
Campanula exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre	Point Reyes bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	1B.2	S2.2	G4?T2
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon	Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa	Santa Clara red ribbons	Onagraceae	annual herb	4.3	S3.3	G5?T3
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Eriogonum nudum var. decurrens	Ben Lomond buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2.1	G5T2
Eryngium aristulatum var.			annual / perennial			

<u>hooveri</u>	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	herb	1B.1	S2.1	G5T2
<u>Fritillaria liliacea</u>	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Helianthella castanea</u>	Diablo helianthella	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Hoita strobilina</u>	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G2
<u>Iris longipetala</u>	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
<u>Lasthenia conjugens</u>	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Leptosiphon acicularis</u>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
<u>Leptosiphon ambiguus</u>	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3.2	G3
<u>Lessingia hololeuca</u>	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	3	S3	G3
<u>Malacothamnus aboriginum</u>	Indian Valley bush- mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Malacothamnus arcuatus</u>	arcuate bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S2.2	G2Q
<u>Malacothamnus hallii</u>	Hall's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S2	G2Q
<u>Micropus amphibolus</u>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	Asteraceae	annual herb	3.2	S3.2?	G3
<u>Monardella antonina ssp. antonina</u>	San Antonio Hills monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	3	S3?	G4T3Q
<u>Monolopia gracilens</u>	woodland woolythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3
<u>Navarretia prostrata</u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2
<u>Plagiobothrys glaber</u>	hairless popcorn- flower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1A	SH	GH
<u>Senecio aphanactis</u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	2.2	S2	G3?
<u>Sidalcea malachroides</u>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	4.2	S3S4.2	G3G4
<u>Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus</u>	Metcalf Canyon jewel- flower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1
<u>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</u>	most beautiful jewel- flower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2.2	G2T2
<u>Stuckenia filiformis</u>	slender-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	2.2	S1S2	G5
<u>Suaeda californica</u>	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Trifolium hydrophilum</u>	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Tropidocarpum capparideum</u>	caper-fruited tropidocarpum	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2013. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-01a). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Tuesday, May 07, 2013.

Search the Inventory[Simple Search](#)[Advanced Search](#)[Glossary](#)**Information**[About the Inventory](#)[About the Rare Plant Program](#)[CNPS Home Page](#)[About CNPS](#)[Join CNPS](#)**Contributors**[Jenkins Family](#)[Bilisoly Bequest Grant](#)[California Natural Diversity Database](#)[The Calflora Database](#)[Studio Simple](#)[TRC](#)

© Copyright 2010 California Native Plant Society. All rights reserved.

Summary of Special-Status Plant Species Review

Scientific Name Common Name	Listing Status* USFWS/ CDFG/CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence**	Period of Identification
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> tener Alkali milk-vetch	—/—/1B.2	Playas and grasslands with adobe clay soils and alkaline vernal pools.	None. There are no suitable natural habitats within the study area.	March–June
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> Brittlescale	—/—/1B.2	Alkali grasslands, alkali meadows, alkali scrublands, chenopod scrublands, playas, valley and foothill grasslands; on alkaline or clay soils. 0 to 330 meters in elevation.	Low. Annual grassland habitat within study area is highly disturbed; suitable alkaline soil unlikely within the study area.	May–October
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	—/—/1B.2	Alkali grasslands, alkali scrublands, alkali meadows, saltbush scrublands	Low. Annual grassland habitat within study area is highly disturbed; suitable alkaline soil unlikely within the study area.	April–September
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i> Lesser spearscale	—/—/1B.1	Alkali grasslands, alkali scrublands, alkali meadows, saltbush scrublands	Low. Annual grassland habitat within study area is highly disturbed; suitable alkaline soil unlikely within the study area.	April–September
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon’s tarplant	—/—/1B.2	Lower slopes, flats, and swales in annual grasslands; locally on alkaline or saline soils. 0 to 350 meters in elevation.	Low. Annual grassland habitat within study area is highly disturbed; suitable alkaline soil unlikely within the study area.	May–July
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes bird's-beak	—/—/1B.2	Coastal salt marsh	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	May–October
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	—/—/4.3	Foothill woodlands	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	April–June
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	—/—/1B.1	Vernal pools, seasonal wetlands	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	July
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/—/1B.1	Vernal pools	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	March–June

Scientific Name Common Name	Listing Status* USFWS/ CDFG/CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence**	Period of Identification
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	April-September
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	May-September
<i>Navarretia prostrate</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—/—/1B.1	Vernal pools, coastal sage scrub, wetland-riparian	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	April-July
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> Hairless popcorn-flower	—/—/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), and vernal pools	Low. Minimal suitable wet habitat (disturbed margin areas of flood control channels) exists within study area: annual grassland habitat within the study area is highly disturbed.	April-May
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> Most beautiful jewel flower	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, foothill woodlands, serpentine soils	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	April-September
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE/—/1B.1	Coastal salt marsh	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	July-October
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	—/—/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), and vernal pools	Low. Minimal suitable wet habitat (disturbed margin areas of flood control channels) exists within study area: annual grassland habitat within the study area is highly disturbed.	April-June

***Status Codes:**

Federal

FE = Federally Endangered
FT = Federally Threatened
FD = Federally Delisted

State

CE = State Endangered
CT = State Threatened
SSC = State Species of Special Concern

CNPS

1A = Presumed extinct in California
1B.X = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2.X = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Threat rank: 0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Fairly threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California

Scientific Name Common Name	Listing Status* USFWS/ CDFG/CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence**	Period of Identification
**Potential for Presence				
<p>High = Species was observed, or suitable habitat is present and the species has been recorded recently within or adjacent to the project area.</p> <p>Moderate = Species is locally common and suitable habitat is present.</p> <p>Low = Habitat is marginal, or suitable habitat is present but species is rare or locally uncommon.</p> <p>Very Low = Habitat is poor or absent, or species is very rare and has not been recorded within 5 miles of the project area.</p> <p>None = Habitat is absent and/or site is not within range of this species.</p> <p>Source: California Natural Diversity Database, 2010.</p>				

Summary of Special-Status Wildlife Species Review

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common name	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFG/WBVG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence	Period of Identification
Invertebrates				
<i>Lepidurus packardi</i> Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/—/—	Vernal pools, ponds, reservoirs	None —no suitable habitat in the study area.	Year-round
Fishes				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT/—/—	Suitable drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT/CC/—	Annual grassland habitat and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Uncommon along streamcourses in valley-foothill riparian habitats. Adults spend most of the year in subterranean refugia, especially burrows of California ground squirrels. Migrate to vernal pools and other temporary rainwater ponds to breed and lay eggs.	None. The study area contains suitable migration habitat. The site has been significantly disturbed in the past and is isolated from other habitat areas by development and roads. There are no suitable breeding sites within the study area.	March to May (aquatic larval sampling) October through winter (drift fence surveys)
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	—/CSC/—	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	None. The site has been significantly disturbed in the past and is isolated from other habitat areas by development and roads. There are no suitable breeding sites within the study area.	April–July (breeding season survey)
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/CSC/—	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent or late-season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation.	Moderate. There is suitable aquatic habitat within the XXX flood control channel south of the Tesla Motor Plant.	January through February (breeding season survey)
Reptiles				
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	—/CSC/—	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and suitable upland habitat for egg laying. May move overland for egg laying.	Moderate. There is suitable aquatic habitat within the XXX flood control channel south of the Tesla Motor Plant.	Year-round

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFG/WBVG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence	Period of Identification
<i>Masticophis lateralis</i> <i>Euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT/CT/—	Valleys, foothills, and low mountains associated with northern coastal scrub or chaparral habitat; requires rock outcrops for cover and foraging	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
Birds				
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	—/CFP/—	Typically occurs in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of its range; also nests in large trees in open areas.	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	—/CSC/—	Tidal marshes on the fringes of south San Francisco Bay	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	—/CSC/—	Largely endemic to California, most numerous in the Central Valley and nearby vicinity. Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, tall herbs. Feeds in grassland and cropland habitats.	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	April–July
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Western burrowing owl	—/CSC/—	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals.	Moderate. There may be suitable habitat within the grasslands areas, especial in areas that have been mowed or disked..	December 1 to January 31 and April 15 to July 15
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	—/CSC/—	Winter resident throughout most of the state; year-round in the Central Valley and Coast Range. Forages in marshes, grasslands, and ruderal habitats; nests in extensive marshes and wet fields or grasslands.	Moderate. There may be suitable habitat foraging and nesting habitat within the study area.	April to September (breeding)
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	—/CFP/—	Year-round resident. Nests or roosts in dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees. Forages in herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and dense populations of voles.	Moderate. There may be suitable habitat foraging and nesting habitat within the study area.	January to August (breeding)

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFG/WBVG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence	Period of Identification
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	—/CT/ CFP	Year-round resident. Found in dense marshes with bulrush or cattails.	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	FE/CE/ CFP	Year-round resident. Found in coastal salt marshes dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass.	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	—/CSC/High	Occurs in a variety of habitats throughout the state to 6,000 feet in elevation. It is most abundant in xeric ecosystems. Pallid bats roost alone, and in both large and small groups. Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees, and human structures such as bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and buildings. This species also has been found roosting on or near the ground under stone piles, rags, and baseboards. Pallid bat is a gregarious species and often roost in colonies of 20 to several hundred individuals. Non-migratory. Hibernates during winter, with very little activity.	Low. Suitable roosting habitat present within snags in the eastern portion of the study area adjacent to Arroyo Mocho. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 2 miles of the site (2012).	April to October
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	—/CSC/High	Occurs throughout the State to 11,000 feet in elevation. Distribution correlated with availability of caves and cave-like roosting habitat. Roosts in colonies in caves, mines, tunnels, or buildings in mesic habitats. The species forages along habitat edges, gleaning insects from bushes and trees. Seasonal movement patterns not well understood. There may be local migration along altitudinal gradients. Hibernates during winter, with very little activity.	Low. The project area contains limited roosting habitat. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 2 miles of the project area.	Consult agency
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/CE/ CFP	Found in Dense saltmarshes of San Francisco Bay	Low. There is no suitable habitat within the study area.	Year-round

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFG/WBVG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Presence	Period of Identification
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	—/CSC/—	Herbaceous, shrub, and open stages of most habitats with dry, friable soils.	Low. The study area is surrounded by residential development, busy roads and the undeveloped portions area too small to support this species or a suitable prey-base.	Year-round
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	FE/CT/—	Occur in annual grasslands or grassy open stages of vegetation dominated by scattered brush, shrubs, and scrub with loose-textured, sandy, and loamy soils.	None. The study area is not within species' geographic range. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project.	Year-round
Status Codes				
Federal FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened FD = Federally Delisted		State CE = State Endangered CT = State Threatened CSC = State Species of Special Concern CC = State Candidate	Western Bat Working Group - WBWG High = Species imperiled or at high risk of imperilment. Medium = Lack of information prevents assessment of status and should be considered a threat.	
**Potential for Presence				
High = Species was observed, or suitable habitat is present and the species has been recorded recently within or adjacent to the project area. Moderate = Species is locally common and suitable habitat is present. Low = Habitat is marginal, or suitable habitat is present but species is rare or locally uncommon. Very Low = Habitat is poor or absent, or species is very rare and has not been recorded within 5 miles of the project area. None = Habitat is absent and/or site is not within the range of this species. Source: California Natural Diversity Database, 2010.				