

**General Biological Resources Assessment
for the
Bay & Day Commerce Center Project**

July 7, 2023

Prepared for:

T&B Planning

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Prepared by:

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Bay & Day Commerce Center Project General Biological Resources Assessment

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the existing biological resources on the proposed Bay & Day Commerce Center project site and evaluates the potential impacts to those resources that may occur as a result of project implementation. This report is intended to provide the City of Moreno Valley (City) with information necessary to assess significant impacts to biological resources under the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP).

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Bay & Day Commerce Center project is located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California within the USGS Riverside East Quadrangle, Township 2S, Range 4W, Section 10 (Figures 1 and 2). The site is within the MSHCP plan area but is not within a criteria cell area. The site is bordered to the north by Bay Avenue and to the east by Day Street.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project provides for the development of a light industrial warehouse facility on approximately 9.9 acres at the southwest corner of the Bay Avenue and Day Street intersection (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 263-230-001, -003, -004, and -025). The proposed light industrial warehouse facility provides 194,775 square feet of building floor area (inclusive of office spaces), a truck court with loading docks, and passenger vehicle parking areas and, also, includes site improvements such as automobile and trailer parking areas, landscaping, walls/fences, lighting, signage, and utility infrastructure improvements/connections.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the biological fieldwork, background research was conducted to obtain information on the existing biological conditions within the project vicinity. Background research included a review of current local, State, and federal regulations, historical and current aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey maps, the National Hydrography Dataset, the National Wetlands Inventory, and the MSHCP.

A review of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) federal listed species database was performed to identify sensitive biological resources known from the proposed project vicinity. The CNDDDB, which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), provides an inventory of vegetation communities, plant species, and wildlife species that are considered sensitive by State and federal resource agencies, academic institutions, and other conservation groups. Historical occurrences of sensitive species from the proposed project vicinity were used to determine species that may have potential to occur within or adjacent to the proposed project area.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

3.2.1 Burrowing Owl

A focused burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) survey was conducted on the site in 2021 with negative results. A follow up focused burrowing owl survey was conducted in 2023 to confirm/update the previous findings and ensure that suitable habitat within the current project footprint has been surveyed. Both surveys were conducted according to the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside MSHCP Area (County of Riverside 2006) and consisted of 4 separate visits. The survey visit information for the 2023 survey is included in Table 1.

Visit Number	Date	Biologist	Time (start/stop)	Weather Conditions¹ (start/stop)
1	April 5	Brian Leatherman	0630-0900	Clear, 39°F, wind 0-2 mph / clear, 49°F, wind 1-2 mph
2	May 12	Brian Leatherman	0600-0800	100%, 54°F, wind 1-3 mph / 100%, 57°F, wind 1-3 mph
3	June 14	Brian Leatherman	0530-0900	100%, 57°F, wind 1-3 mph / 100%, 60°F, wind 1-3 mph
4	June 23	Brian Leatherman	0530-0830	100%, 54°F, wind 0-2 mph / 60%, 61°F, wind 2-4 mph

¹ Estimated cloud cover, temperature, and wind speed

The surveys were conducted by walking transects no more than 10 meters apart, through potentially suitable habitat (i.e., agriculture/disturbed habitat and non-native grassland) on site with the aid of binoculars. The area was surveyed for burrowing owls and potential burrows, perches, or other owl use areas (e.g., dirt piles, culverts). The determination of owl presence is made by direct owl observation or by owl sign such as, but not limited to, excavated soil, whitewash (excrement), castings (pellets), and/or feathers. A survey letter report for the 2023 survey was prepared and is included as Appendix A.

3.2.2 Vegetation Mapping

Vegetation communities were first mapped on site in 2021 as part of the previous survey effort. The mapping was confirmed/updated in 2023 as part of the burrowing owl survey for the site. Vegetation communities were mapped according to Holland (1986) or Oberbauer (2008) classifications. Plant and animal species detected on site were recorded during fieldwork conducted on site. The site also was assessed for potential riparian/riverine and jurisdictional (wetland) features.

3.2.3 Sensitive Plants

The site is not within or adjacent to the MSHCP Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA) or the Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) and focused sensitive plant surveys are not required. Additionally, the CNDDDB and USFWS database search did not identify any sensitive plant species that have been known to occur on site or within the project vicinity.



Figure 1

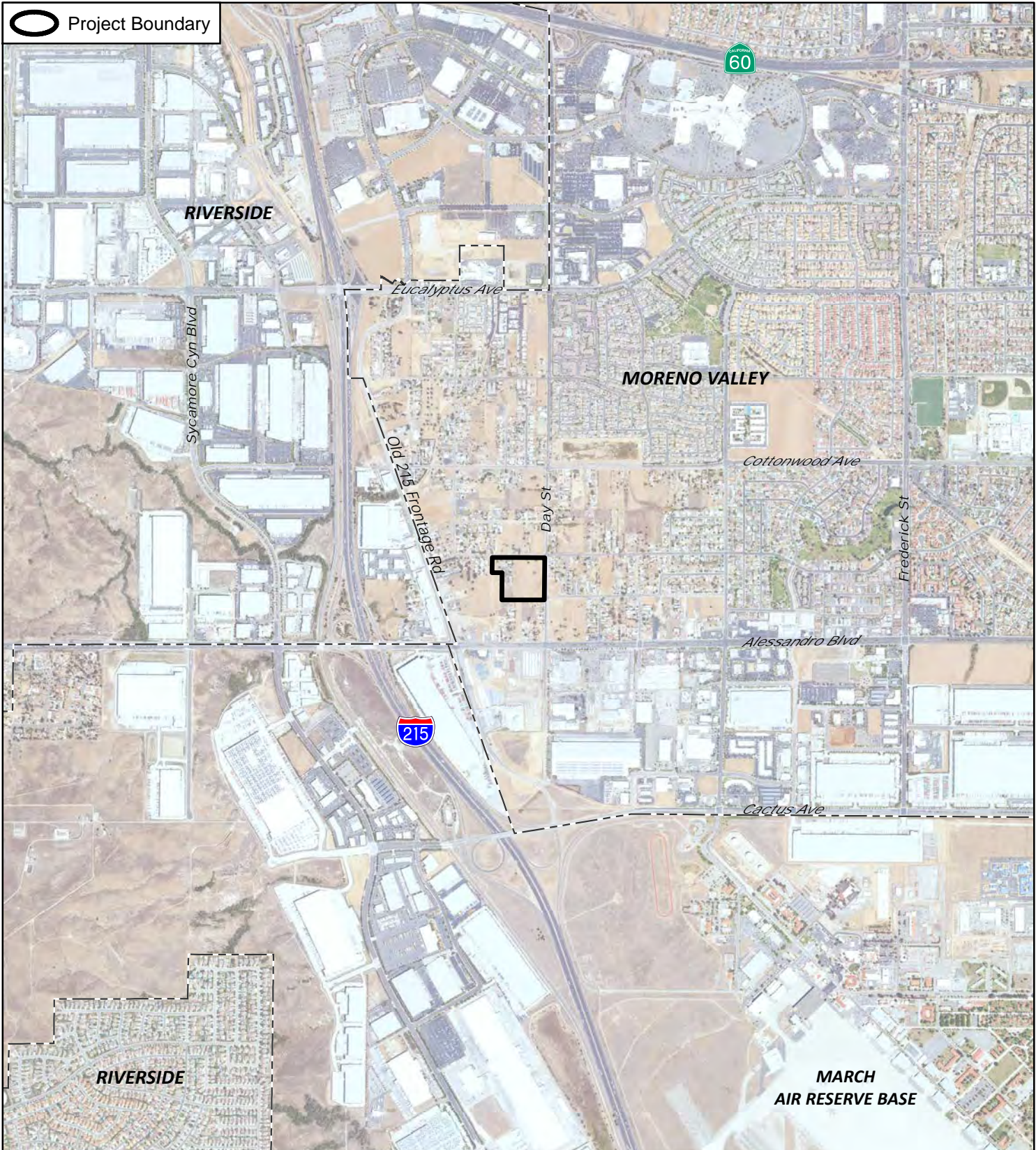
Regional Location

BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER



0 2 4
Miles





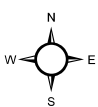
○ Project Boundary

RIVERSIDE

MORENO VALLEY

RIVERSIDE

MARCH
AIR RESERVE BASE



0 1,000 2,000
Feet



Figure 2

Project Location

BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER

3.2.4 Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Resources

During the site visits (Table 1), the project site was also inspected for Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Resources, as well as any features that have potential to be considered Waters of the U.S. (WUS) or Waters of the State (WS) under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and/or CDFW, respectively. WUS and WS encompass wetlands but also may include ephemeral and intermittent streams that may or may not be vegetated. The entire site was surveyed on foot for these resources.

Aerial photographs (current and historic), topographic maps, and soils maps were also reviewed for any sign of potential for flowing or ponded water, topographic depressions, and drainage features. The National Wetlands Inventory database also was queried for the site to determine if wetland/streambed features had been mapped on site in the past. The on-site evaluation consisted of a directed search for field characteristics indicative of riparian/riverine or vernal pool habitats. Field indicators may include wetland/riparian plant species, drainage courses, drainage patterns, ponded water, changes in soil character, changes in vegetation character, or water-borne debris deposits.

3.3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Few survey limitations exist for the project site. Since the site visits were conducted during daylight hours, the presence of nocturnal animals such as coyote (*Canis latrans*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and rodents could be determined only by indirect sign (e.g., tracks, scat, or burrows). A complete list of these species would require night surveys and trapping, but that is not warranted because the sensitivity of the animals that might be detected is low.

3.4 NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature used in this report follows Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (2008) for vegetation community classifications. Plant names follow and sensitive plant status follows the California Native Plant Society (2021). Animal nomenclature is taken from Crother (2001) for amphibians and reptiles, American Ornithological Society (2020) for birds, and Baker, et al. (2003) for mammals. Sensitive animal status follows CDFW (2021).

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LAND USE

The site is relatively flat with on-site elevations ranging from approximately 1,542 to 1,566 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Soil on site (Figure 3) is mapped as Monserate sandy loam (0-5% slopes and 8-15% slopes eroded). There are no natural drainage features on site. The majority of the site is regularly tilled/mowed.

4.2 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

The majority of the site is a fallow agricultural field (agriculture/disturbed habitat) that is regularly tilled/mowed. The remainder of the site supports developed land and non-native grassland. The site does not support sensitive vegetation (Figure 4), and no sensitive vegetation communities were returned in the CNDDDB query for the site.

4.2.1 Upland Habitats

Agriculture/Disturbed Habitat

Agriculture/disturbed habitat on site covers approximately 7.50 acres and consists of land that presently is regularly tilled/mowed. Typical plant species observed in this vegetation community on site include non-native species such as cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).

Developed

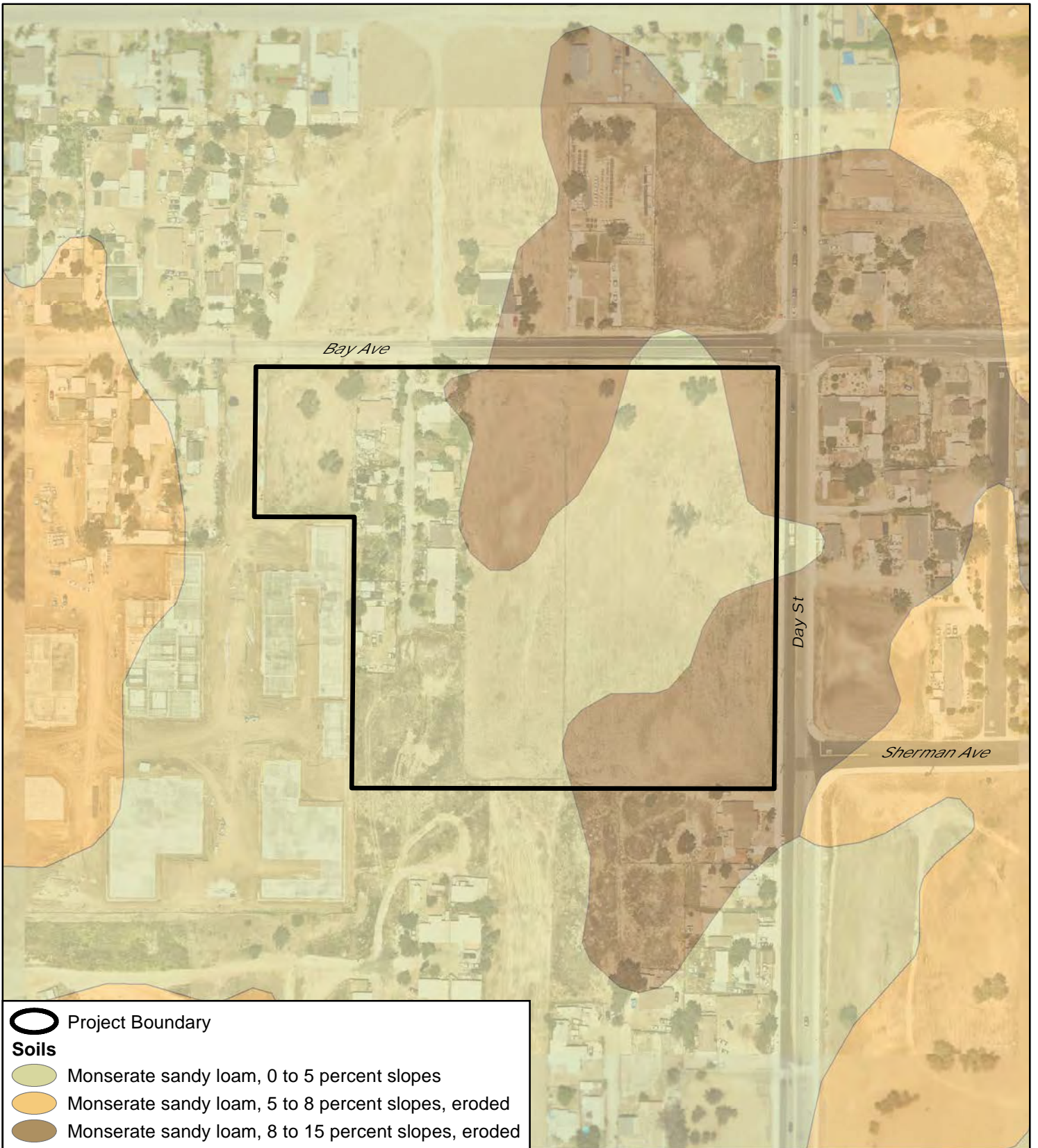
Developed land on site consists of approximately 1.56 acre of residential dwellings and their associated landscaping. Some plant species noted in this area on site include Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), eucalyptus tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

Non-native Grassland

Non-native grassland on site covers approximately 0.84 acre and consists of a sparse to dense cover of non-native grass species such as wild oats (*Avena* sp.) and common ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), as well as native and non-native herbaceous species such as rancher's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*) and shortpod mustard.

4.2.2 Wetland/Riparian Vegetation Communities

The National Hydrography Dataset and National Wetland Inventory do not show any wetland/riparian resources on or adjacent to the project site. The property is relatively flat and does not support any aquatic features (streams, drainages, creeks, ponds, swales, vernal pools, wetlands, etc.) necessary for the development of these habitats. The 2022-2023 rainy season saw above average rainfall and any aquatic/wetland associated features would have been visible during the site visits. As such, there are no wetland/riparian communities located on or adjacent to the site.







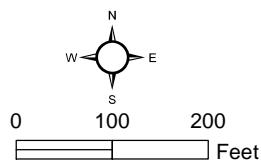
-  Project Boundary
- Soils**
-  Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
-  Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Figure 3

Soils

BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER





Project Boundary
 Photo Location

Vegetation
 Non-native Grassland
 Agriculture/Disturbed Habitat
 Developed

0 60 120
 Feet

Figure 4

Biological Resources/Impacts

BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER

4.3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

The site is not located within a NEPSSA or CASSA, and no sensitive plant species were observed on the site. The CNDDDB and USFWS database queries did not return any records of sensitive plant species on or adjacent to the site. A list of plant species observed on site is presented in Appendix B.

4.4 ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

No sensitive animal species were observed or detected. The CNDDDB and USFWS database queries did not return any records of sensitive animal species on or adjacent to the site. A list of animal species observed or detected is included as Appendix C.

4.5 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

As noted above in Section 4.2.2, the site not support any wetland/aquatic features; therefore, there are no features that could be jurisdictional to the state and federal regulatory agencies. See Section 5.4 of this report, *Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Requirements*, for more information.

5.0 MSHCP COMPLIANCE

5.1 MSHCP SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan but is not within or adjacent to any Criteria Cells. Required species survey areas for the project site were identified using the MSHCP Survey Areas (Figure 5).

5.1.1 Burrowing Owl Analysis

The site is within the MSHCP burrowing owl survey area. No burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owls was observed during the focused breeding season survey conducted on the site in 2021 or 2023. The area surrounding the site also is mostly developed/disturbed, and the potential for burrowing owls to occur is considered to be minimal. While burrowing owls are not expected to occur on site, a pre-construction survey would be required to help ensure that no burrowing owls are present at the time of site development.

5.1.2 Sensitive Plant Species

The site is not located within the NEPSSA or CASSA; as such, no focused sensitive plant surveys were required. Additionally, the site is highly disturbed and the potential for sensitive plant species to occur is low.

5.2 URBAN/WILDLANDS INTERFACE GUIDELINES

According to the Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas (Riverside County 2003). The project site is not adjacent to any MSHCP conservation areas or wildlife corridors/movement areas. Consequently, the Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines do not apply to the project.

5.3 MSHCP AND RESERVE ASSEMBLY CRITERIA

The project site is not located within any Criteria Cells, nor is it identified for potential use for the MSHCP Reserve Assembly. Therefore, the project will not conflict with MSHCP conservation objectives for the area.

5.4 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE AND VERNAL POOL REQUIREMENTS

Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP describes the process to protect species associated with Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Resources. As defined in the MSHCP, riparian/riverine areas are lands that contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens that occur close to or depend on a nearby freshwater source or areas that contain a freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. As defined in the MSHCP, vernal pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Resources may support one or more of the species listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

No Riparian/Riverine Resources occur on site. The MSHCP requires focused surveys for sensitive riparian bird species when suitable riparian habitat would be affected. Given that there are no riparian/riverine features on or adjacent to the site, sensitive riparian bird surveys are not required. The project site also does not support Vernal Pool Resources.

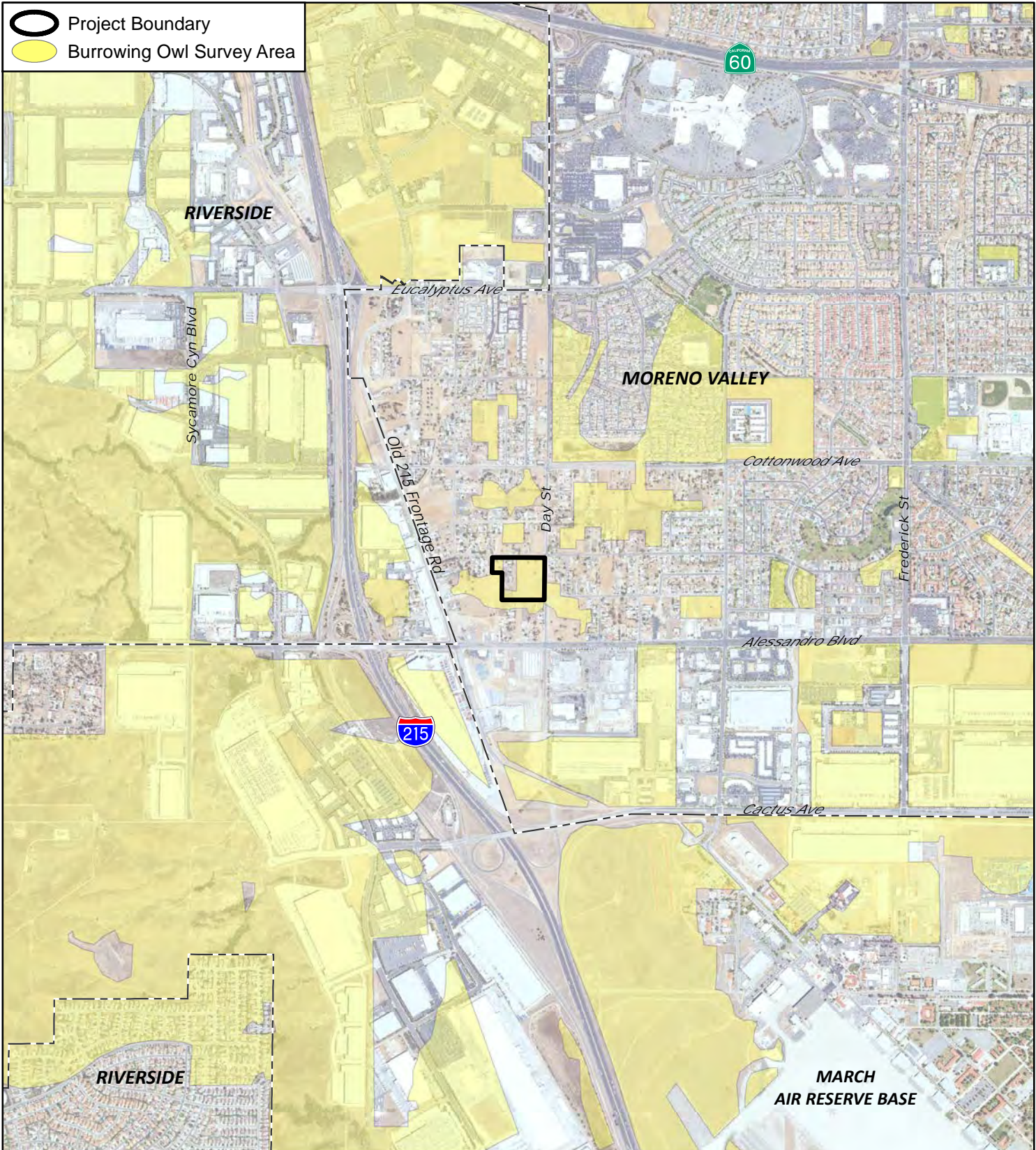
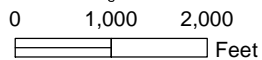
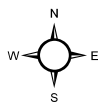


Figure 5

MSHCP Survey Areas

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6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

Compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for impacts on species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with the USFWS and the CDFW, as set forth in the implementing agreement for the MSHCP.

The following standard mitigation conditions would reduce project-related impacts to MSHCP covered species and other biological resources to less than significant:

1. The project shall comply with City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code Title 3, Chapter 3.48, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Fee Program, which requires a per-acre local development impact and mitigation fee. The project applicant shall pay Western Riverside County MSHCP development impact and mitigation fees to the City prior to the issuance of a building permit.
2. Within 30 days prior to grading, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of the undeveloped portions of the property and make a determination regarding the presence or absence of the burrowing owl. The determination shall be documented in a report and shall be submitted, reviewed, and accepted by the City of Moreno Valley Planning Division prior to the issuance of a grading permit and subject to the following provisions:
 - a. In the event that the pre-construction survey identifies no burrowing owls on the property, a grading permit may be issued without restriction.
 - b. In the event that the pre-construction survey identifies the presence of at least one individual but less than three (3) mating pairs of burrowing owl, then prior to the issuance of a grading permit and prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities on the property, the qualified biologist shall passively or actively relocate any burrowing owls. Passive relocation, including the required use of one-way doors to exclude owls from the site and the collapsing of burrows, will occur if the biologist determines that the proximity and availability of alternate habitat is suitable for successful passive relocation. Passive relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol and shall only occur between September 15 and February 1. If proximate alternate habitat is not present as determined by the biologist, active relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol. The biologist shall confirm in writing that the species has fledged the site or been relocated prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

7.0 REFERENCES

- American Ornithological Society. 2020. Check-list of North American Birds. <http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa>
- Baker, R.J., L.C. Bradley, R.D. Bradley, J.W. Dragoo, M.D. Engstrom, R.S. Hoffmann, C.A. Jones, F. Reid, D.W. Rice, and C. Jones. 2003. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico. Occasional Papers of the Museum, Texas Tech University 223.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021. Special Animals List. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109406&inline>
- California Native Plant Society. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 0.0). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org>
- Crother, B.I. 2001. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, With Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles 29. 84 pp.
- County of Riverside. 2006. Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area. March 29.
- Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary descriptions of the terrestrial natural communities of California. State of California, The Resources Agency, 156 pp.
- Oberbauer, Thomas. 2008. Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County Based on Holland's Descriptions. Revised from 1996 and 2005. July.
- Riverside County. 2003. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Appendix A

BURROWING OWL SURVEY REPORT

June 27, 2023

Mr. David Ornelas
T&B Planning, Inc.
4909 Murphy Canyon Rd., Suite 405
San Diego, CA 92123

Re: Burrowing Owl Survey Report for the Bay & Day Commerce Center Project

Dear Mr. Ornelas:

This letter presents the results of the 2023 nesting season survey for the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) conducted by Alden Environmental, Inc. for the Bay & Day Commerce Center Project (project) in the city of Moreno Valley, CA (City).

LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The approximately 9.9-acre project site is located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California within the USGS Riverside East Quadrangle, Township 2S, Range 4W, Section 10 (Figures 1 and 2). The site is within the MSHCP plan area but is not within a criteria cell area.

The site is bordered to the north by Bay Avenue and to the east by Day Street. Residential properties border the site to the south and west.

METHODS

The burrowing owl survey consisted of a focused burrow survey and focused burrowing owl survey (Table 1) according to the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside MSHCP Area*.¹ The surveys were conducted on four different days between April 5 and June 23 by biologist Brian Leatherman.

Burrowing owl habitat was examined by walking line transects spaced approximately 10m apart across the site (Figure 3). At the start of each transect and at approximately every 100m, the entire visible project area was scanned for burrowing owls using binoculars. The entire site was surveyed for burrowing owls and potential burrows or perches that could be used by the owl. The adjacent area to the east which supports suitable habitat also was visually surveyed. Burrowing owls are known to occupy California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) burrows; therefore, particular attention was paid to any areas along fence lines, or other locations where squirrel activity has been observed in the past, was observed presently, or was likely to occur. Dirt/debris piles and adjacent manufactured slopes also were carefully examined as these sites can often provide cavities that can support the species. The determination of owl presence was made by direct owl observation or by owl signs such as, but not necessarily limited to, excavated soil, whitewash (excrement), castings (pellets), and/or feathers.

¹ County of Riverside. 2006. Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area. March 29.

Table 1				
2023 BURROWING OWL SURVEY INFORMATION				
Visit Number	Date	Biologist	Time (start/stop)	Weather Conditions¹ (start/stop)
1	April 5	Brian Leatherman	0630-0900	Clear, 39°F, wind 0-2 mph / clear, 49°F, wind 1-2 mph
2	May 12	Brian Leatherman	0600-0800	100%, 54°F, wind 1-3 mph / 100%, 57°F, wind 1-3 mph
3	June 14	Brian Leatherman	0530-0900	100%, 57°F, wind 1-3 mph / 100%, 60°F, wind 1-3 mph
4	June 23	Brian Leatherman	0530-0830	100%, 54°F, wind 0-2 mph / 60%, 61°F, wind 2-4 mph

¹ Estimated cloud cover, temperature, and wind speed

SURVEY RESULTS

No BUOW or sign of BUOW were observed during the four focused surveys on the project site. The entire site is heavily disturbed and no burrows were observed with the potential to support the BUOW. Based on the negative results of the 2023 field surveys the site is not anticipated to be occupied (active burrows) by the BUOW.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

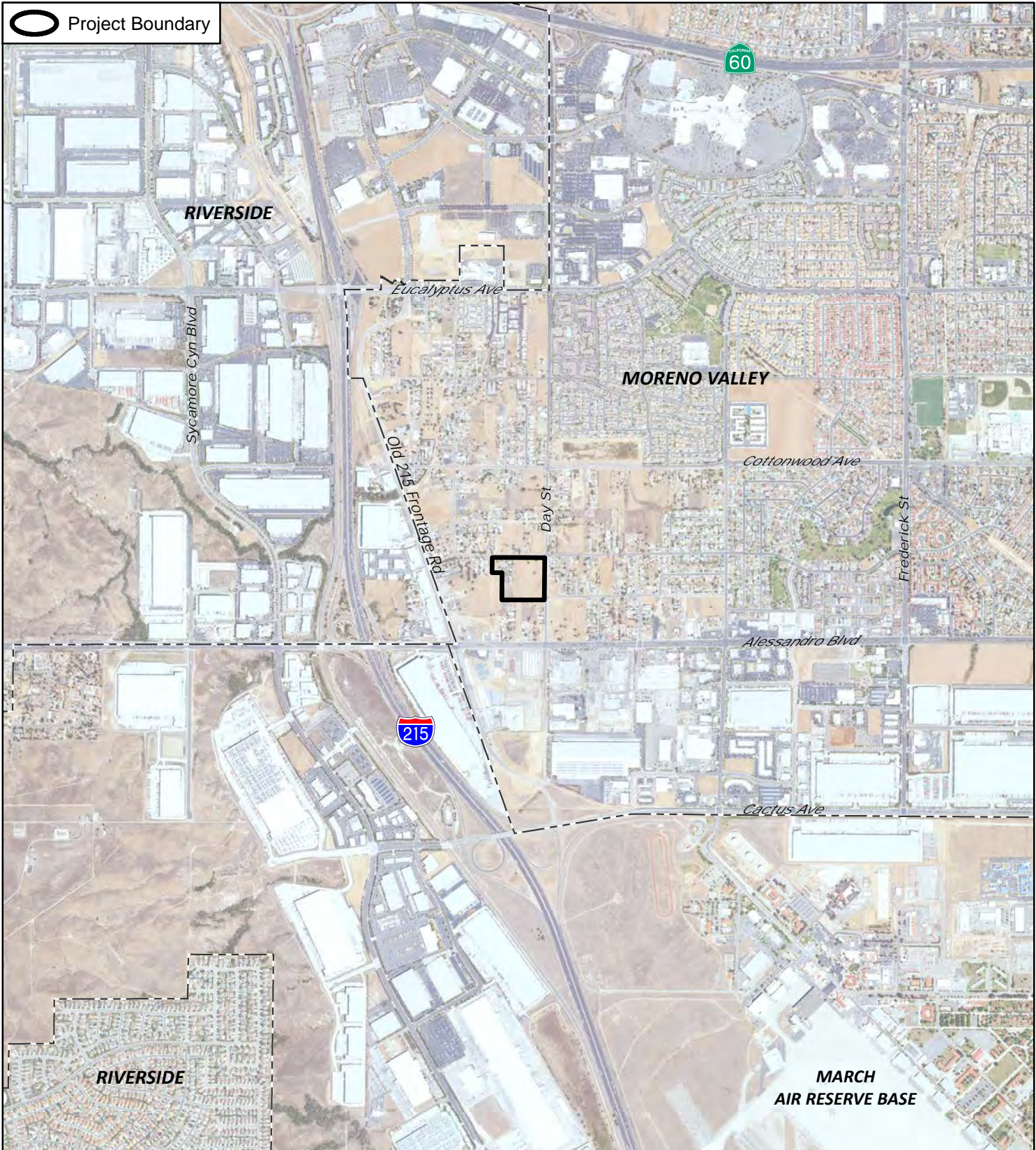
Sincerely,



Greg Mason
Principal

Enclosures:

- Figure 1 Regional Location Map
- Figure 2 Project Location Map
- Figure 3 Burrowing Owl Survey Results
- Attachment A Representative Photographs



○ Project Boundary

RIVERSIDE

60

Eucalyptus Ave

Sycamore Cyn Blvd

Old 215 Frontage Rd

Day St

MORENO VALLEY

Cottonwood Ave

Frederick St

Alessandro Blvd

Cactus Ave

215

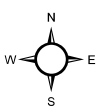
RIVERSIDE

**MARCH
AIR RESERVE BASE**

Figure 2

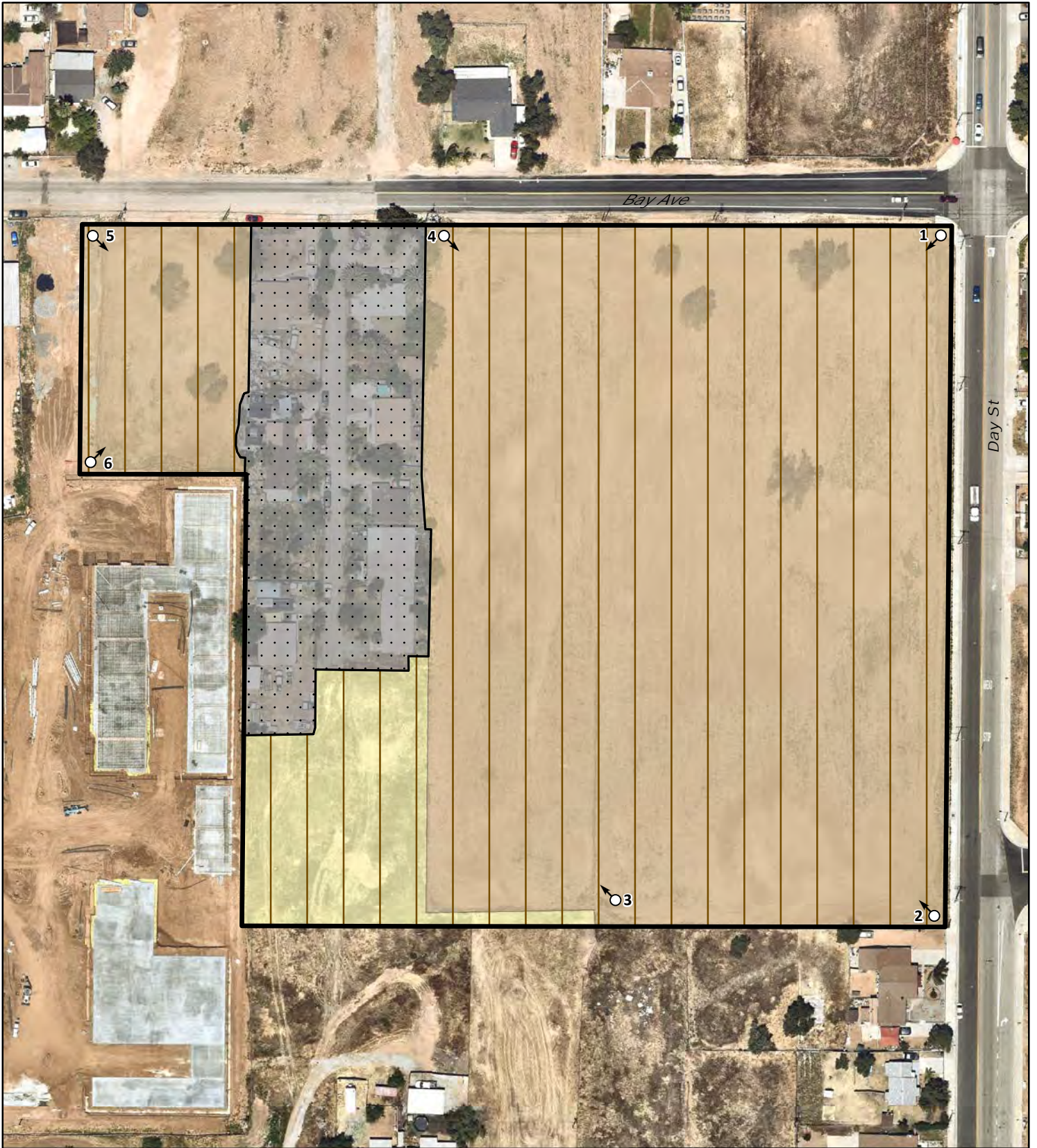
Project Location








BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER




0 1,000 2,000 Feet

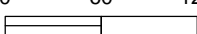




 Project Boundary	Vegetation
 Photo Location	 Non-native Grassland
 Excluded Area	 Agriculture/Disturbed Habitat
 Transect	 Developed



0 60 120



Feet




Figure 3

Survey Results

BAY & DAY COMMERCE CENTER

Representative Photographs



Photo Point 1. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 1. June 23, 2023



Photo Point 2. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 2. June 23, 2023



Photo Point 3. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 3. June 23, 2023



Photo Point 4. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 4. June 23, 2023



Photo Point 5. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 5. June 23, 2023



Photo Point 6. April 5, 2023



Photo Point 6. June 23, 2023

Appendix B

PLANT SPECIES OBERVED

Appendix B
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
ANGIOSPERMS – MONOCOTS		
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i> ¹	wild oat
	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> ¹	purple false brome
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> ¹	ripgut grass
	<i>Bromus rubens</i> ¹	red brome
	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> var. <i>ciliaris</i> ¹	southern crab grass
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> var. <i>leporinum</i> ¹	hare barley
	<i>Schismus barbatus</i> ¹	Mediterranean schismus
ANGIOSPERMS – DICOTS		
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> ¹	tumbling pigweed
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i> ¹	Peruvian pepper tree
Asteraceae	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	fascicled tarplant
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	common horseweed
	<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	pine goldenbush
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> ¹	prickly lettuce
	<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> ¹	stinknet
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> ¹	weedy cudweed
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ¹	common sow thistle
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	rancher's fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> ¹	sahara mustard
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> ¹	shortpod mustard
	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>	shining peppergrass
	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> ¹	London rocket
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ¹	Australian saltbush
	<i>Chenopodium album</i> ¹	lamb's quarters
	<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	pitseed goosefoot
	<i>Salsola tragus</i> ¹	Russian thistle
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	coyote melon
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setiger</i>	doveweed
	<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>	rattlesnake spurge
	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> ¹	spotted spurge

Appendix B
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED (Continued)

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
ANGIOSPERMS – DICOTS		
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> ¹	California burclover
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ¹	black locust
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> ¹	red-stemmed filaree
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i> ¹	cheeseweed
Montiaceae	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ¹	Tasmanian blue gum
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare ssp. Depressum</i> ¹	common knotweed
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> ¹	tree of heaven
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	white nightshade
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> ¹	puncture vine

¹Non-native species

Appendix C

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

Appendix C
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

Birds

<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	red-winged blackbird
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Columba decaocto</i>	Eurasian collard-dove
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	western tanager
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> ¹	European starling
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow

Mammals

<i>Canis familiaris</i>	domestic dog
<i>Felis catus</i>	feral house cat
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher (burrows)

¹Non-native species

²Sensitive species