

APPENDIX C-2
ANNUAL GRASSLAND TRANSECTS – DECKER ROAD AREA
Decker/Mulholland Road Property
Los Angeles County, California
(APN 4472-009-011)

INTRODUCTION

Disturbed annual grassland is present in the southern portion of the subject property, directly west of Decker Road. The September 2014 and April 2015 biological studies reported the dominance of non-native annual grasses, ruderal plant species and existing dirt access roads and trails in this area. County of Los Angeles (County) senior biologist Dr. Shirley Imsand, Ph.D., requested that transects be conducted to verify the plant species composition within this grassland.

METHODS

Jackie Worden of Impact Sciences, Inc. re-visited the Decker Road area of this property on March 24, 2016 to observe the current conditions around the potential house site near Decker Road. Three 30-meter linear transect lines were randomly placed in the grassland, and all plants encountered within a 1m x 1m quadrat were recorded at 10-meter intervals (zero, 15-m, 30-m). Total relative cover inside each quadrat was visually estimated. The approximate location of the transects are illustrated on the attached figure.

RESULTS

The disturbed grassland area near Decker Road is vegetated with the non-native species listed below; no plant species indicative of hydric conditions were found. Native plants were limited to scattered occurrences of giant wild rye as noted above, with low quantities of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). The most abundance species found were the bromes.

<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Wild oats
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Erodium</i> spp.	Filaree species
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rat tail fescue
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraw
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean mustard
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Foxtail barley
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover
<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Arabian grass
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak

Transect Findings

For all transects, the first quadrat was located closest to the letter designation on the attached map, at zero. The second quadrat was at 15 meters, and the third quadrat was at 30 meters, at the end of the transect line. Refer to the attached figure for transect locations.

TRANSECT	D	E	F
Quadrat 1 (at 0)	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 70%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 70%	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 65%
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 5%	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 25%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 15%
	<i>Avena sp.</i> 10%	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 5%	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 10%
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 5%	100% non-native species	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> 5%
	100% non-native species		<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> 5%
			100% non-native species
Quadrat 2 (at 15-m)	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 60%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 50%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 45%
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> 20%	<i>Leymus condensatus</i> 25%	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 20%
	<i>Schismus arabicus</i> 5%	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> 20%	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 15%
	<i>Erodium spp.</i> 5%	<i>Erodium spp.</i> 5%	<i>Festuca myuros</i> 10%
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> 5%	25% native species	<i>Schismus arabicus</i> 5%
	Bare ground (roadway) 5%		<i>Erodium spp.</i> 5%
	100% non-native species		100% non-native species
Quadrat 3 (at 30-m)	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 70%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 55%	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> 40%
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 20%	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> 20%	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> 25%
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> 10%	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> 15%	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> 20%
	100% non-native species	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 5%	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> 15%
		<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> 5%	100% non-native species
		5% native species	

Discussion

No physical expression of standing water (no cracked mud or depressions; no hydric plants; no water). Along the existing dirt access road, it appears runoff periodically drains from the adjacent hillside during rainfall events. Such runoff waters apparently dissipate gradually into the annual grassland, since no channels or other evidence of flow was discovered other than in the tire ruts. It should be noted that this site receives regular unauthorized use by off-road vehicles.

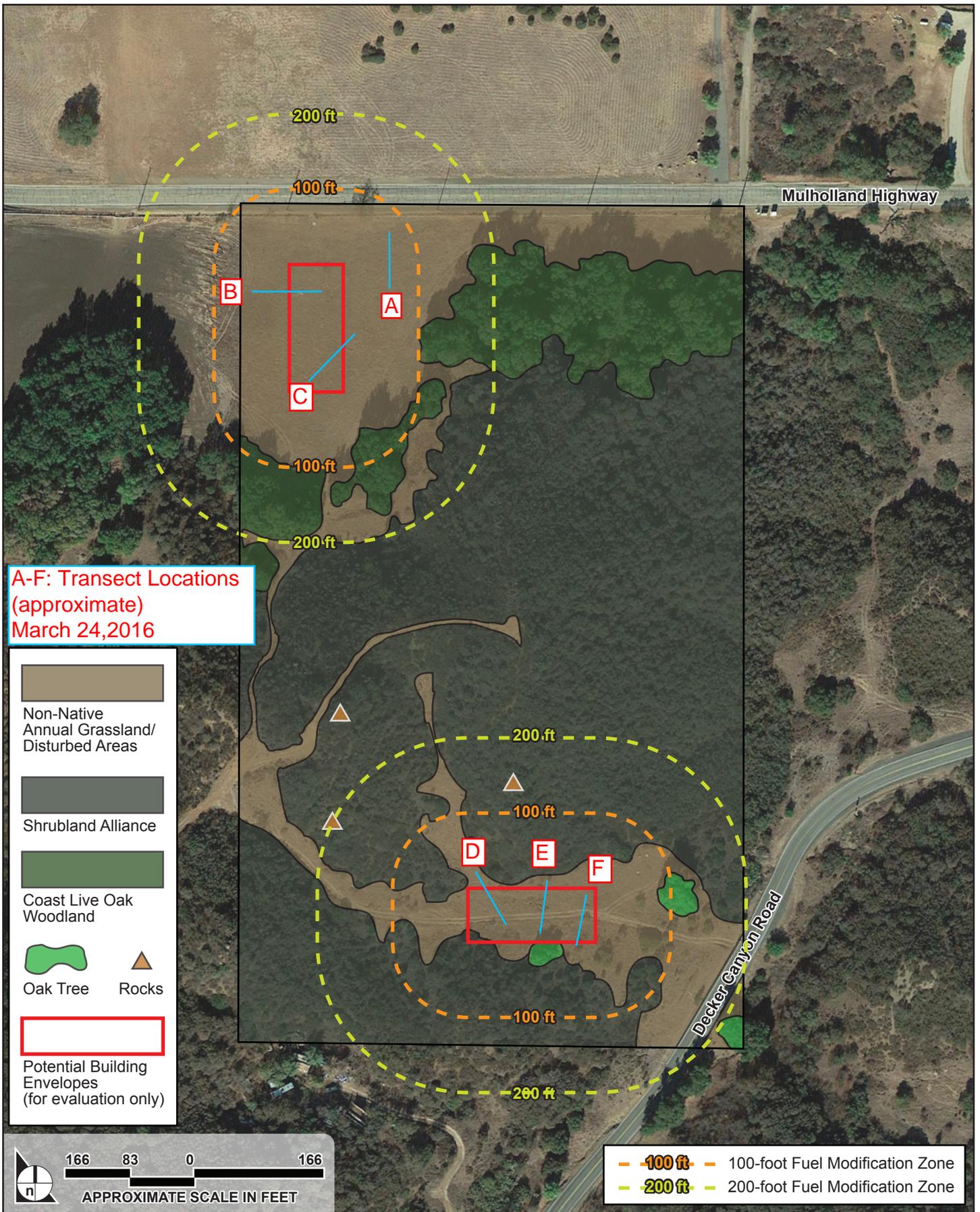
A few small (< 3' x 3') patches of giant wild rye (*Elymus* [*Leymus*] *condensatus*) occur in scattered locations within the otherwise non-native grassland adjacent to the dirt access road, comprising approximately 25% of the grassland constituents on only one of the transects, and overall less than 10% of the grassland constituents.

Giant wild rye is neither a wetland nor a riparian plant. The Jepson Manual defines the distribution as "Dry slopes, open woodland" throughout its range.¹ B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson describe it as a "Perennial herb commonly observed throughout the range from above the upper beach community to coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and southern oak woodland, in either full sun or partial shade".² The 2014 *Wetland Plants of the Arid West* indicates giant wild rye as a facultative upland plant, meaning this species grows in upland habitats in 67 to 99 percent of occurrences.³ As such, giant wild rye is not a wetland indicator plant species.

¹ Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, editors. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*. Second edition.

² B. A. Prigge & A. C. Gibson. 2013. *A Naturalist's Flora of the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills, California*.

³ Lichvar, R.W., M. Butterwick, N.C. Melvin, and W.N. Kirchner. 2014. *National Wetland Plant List: 2014 Update of Wetland Ratings*. Phytoneuron 2014-41: 1-42; wetland_plants.usace.army.mil



SOURCE: Google, Inc., October 2014, Imagery December 2013

FIGURE 4

Vegetation Map and Fuel Modification Zones

**Focused Oak Tree
Study
Decker/Mulholland Property
(APN 447-200-9011)
Los Angeles County**

November 3, 2015

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

Results of a focused oak tree survey on parts of APN 447–200–9011 are described here. This survey was conducted at the request of Los Angeles County planning staff. Specifically, the scope of work consisted of plot–based measurements of oak trees within the oak woodland on the north side of the property along Mulholland Highway, and measurements of individual oak trees outside of the oak woodland within 200 feet of a proposed building site on the south side of the property near Decker Road. County staff also requested a species list as part of plot–based sampling on the north side of the property.

2 **METHODS**

Plot selection and sizes of the plots followed specifications of County staff. Prior to field work, geographic location of the northeast corner of each of three plots within the oak woodland were selected by generating random coordinates within the extent of the woodland as viewed by aerial photography in GIS. The proposed building sites and fuel modification zones were also mapped in GIS. The plot coordinates and map were transferred to a Trimble 7x mobile GPS. The survey was conducted on October 28, 2015 by E. Read. The GPS unit was used to locate the plots, map the trees, and track position relative to the fuel modification zones and property boundary.

Each plot was 25 meters by 25 meters and delineated in the field with a measuring tape. Oak trees not rooted within a plot were not measured. Trunk diameter at breast height (dbh) was measured for all jurisdictional trees, i.e. oaks with a dbh \geq 5 inches and other native trees with a dbh \geq 6 inches.

3 **RESULTS**

Figure 1 provides an overview of the plot locations and survey area. Figures 2 and 3 provide close–ups of tree locations within plots on the Mulholland side of the property. Oak tree data are also shown on the figures. Figures 4 and 5 show photographs of the plots and an example of insect infestation observed. Figure 6 shows oak trees mapped on the Decker side of the property. Table 1 lists species observed in the plots. We should note that due to the season in which the survey was conducted, this list cannot be considered a complete flora of the quadrats.

Only oak trees were observed in the plots. No other jurisdictional trees were observed. It is important to note that we observed significant mortality and dieback of oaks in the woodland on the north side of the property along Mulholland Hwy. Infestation by boring insects may be contributing to this mortality. A photograph of their boreholes is provided in Figure 5. We consider insect damage to be a natural phenomenon but within the past five years, new invasive pests thought to be exotic have been reported with potential for widespread damage to native oak woodlands. Due to concerns about the goldspotted oak borer and polyphagous shothole borer, and necessity to contain the infestation if present, as a precautionary measure we recommend that the trees be evaluated by a qualified entomologist or arborist as soon as possible so that identity of the insects can be confirmed. If the insects are found to be native we do not recommend any further action. However, if the invasive insects are found they should be reported and appropriate steps taken to contain the infestation. These steps could include removal of infected trees and burning the firewood within a contained area as close to the site as possible, without transport beyond the local area.

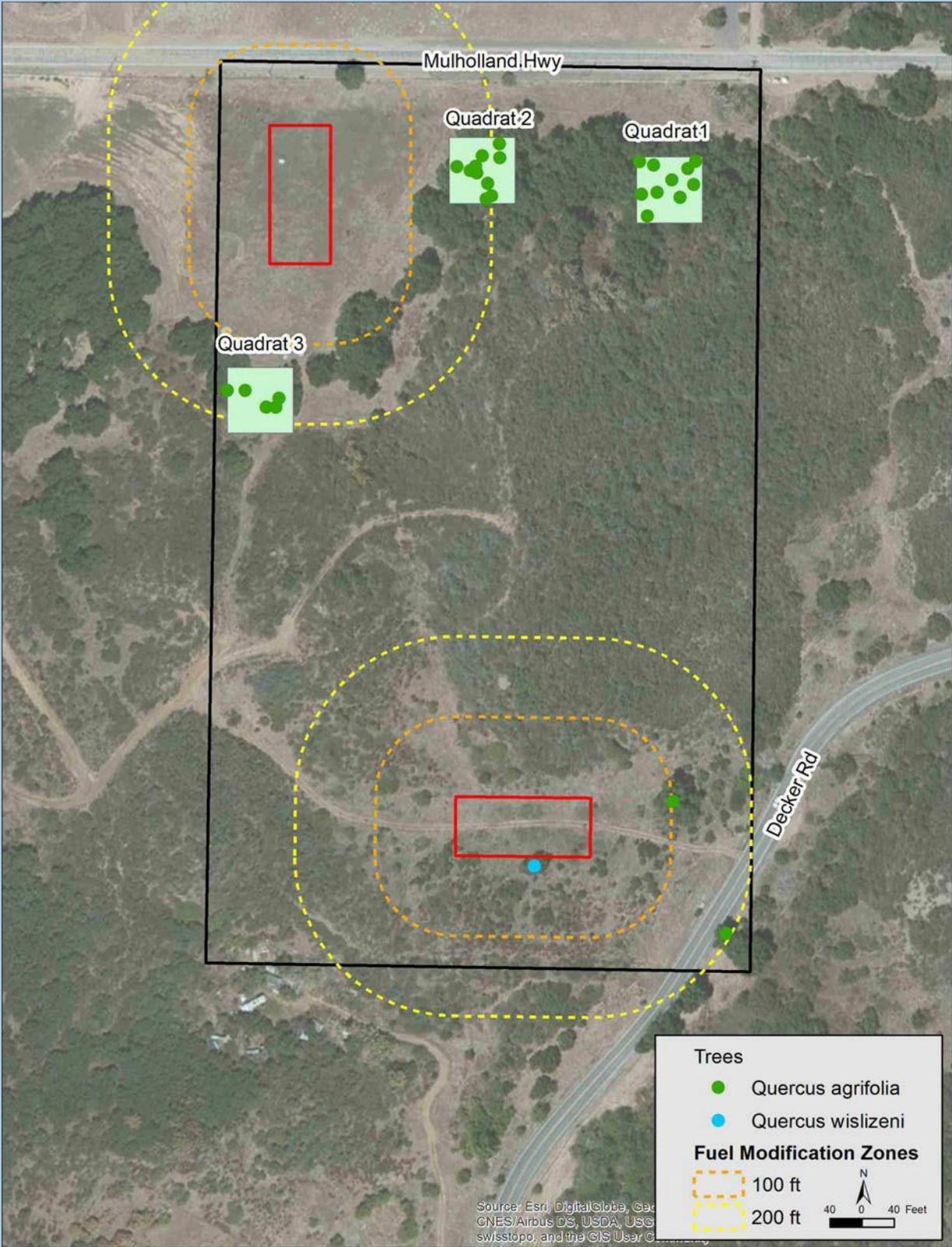


Figure 1. Overview of Tree and Plot Locations

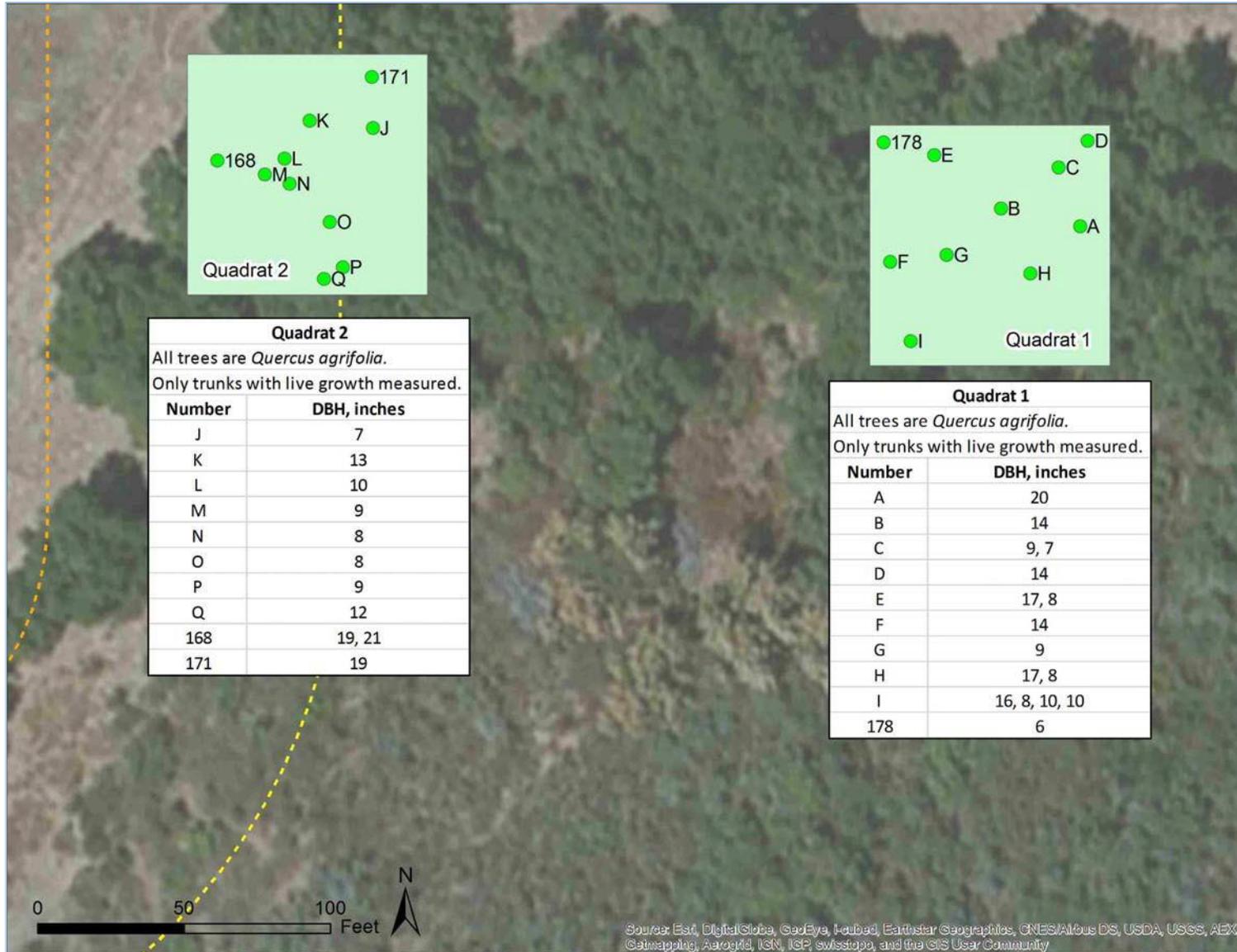


Figure 2. Tree Data: Quadrats 1 and 2

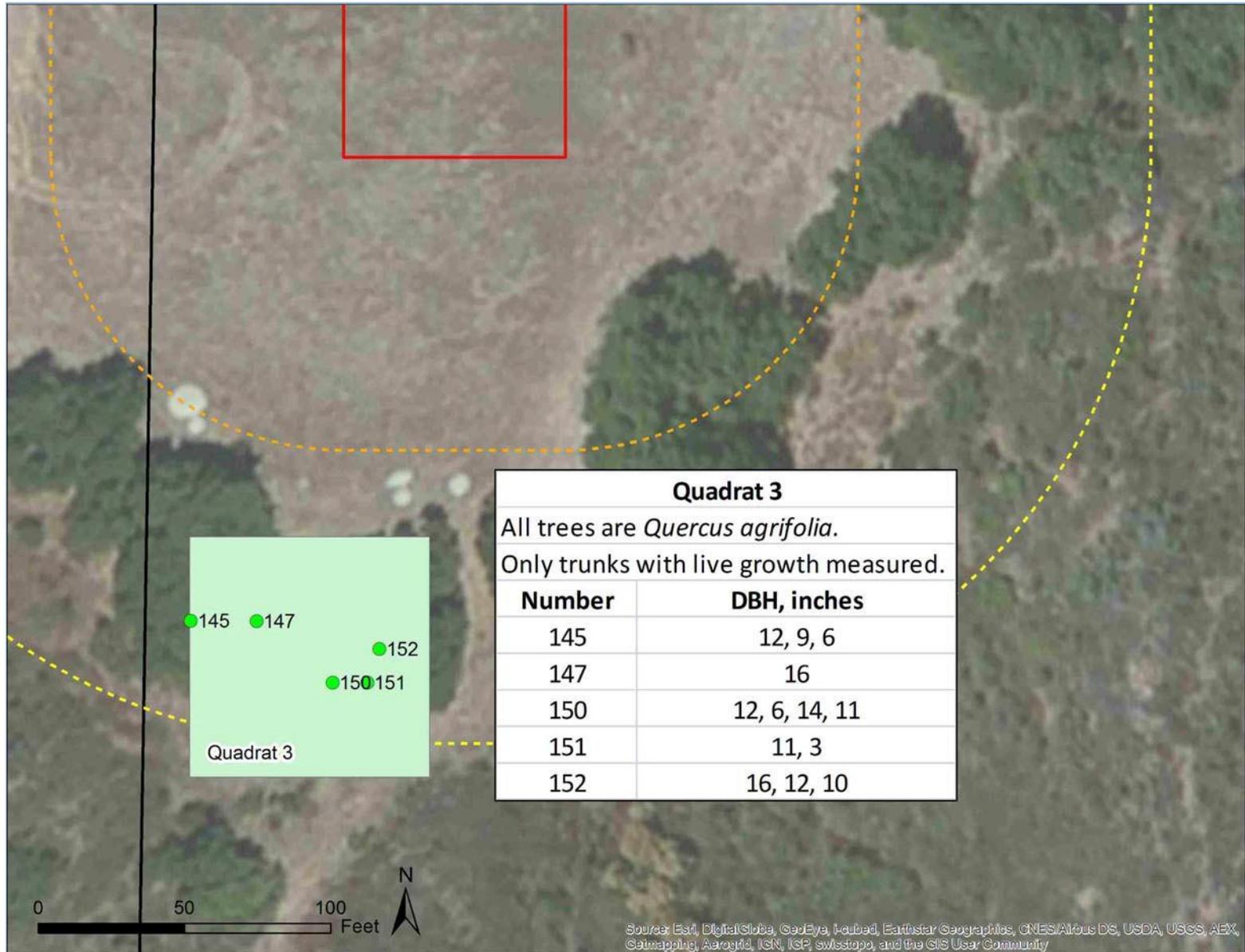


Figure 3. Tree Data: Quadrat 3



Above: Quadrat 1. Below: Quadrat 2. Both views are from the northeast corner of the plot looking southwest.



Figure 4. Photographs: Quadrats 1 and 2



Above: Quadrat 3, view from northeast corner toward southwest.

Left: holes made by a boring insect which may be contributing to tree mortality. Identification by a qualified entomologist or arborist is recommended due to concerns over infestation by invasive boring insects and potential for widespread mortality of oak forests in southern California.

Figure 5. Photographs of Quadrat 3 and Insect Infestation of Oak Trees

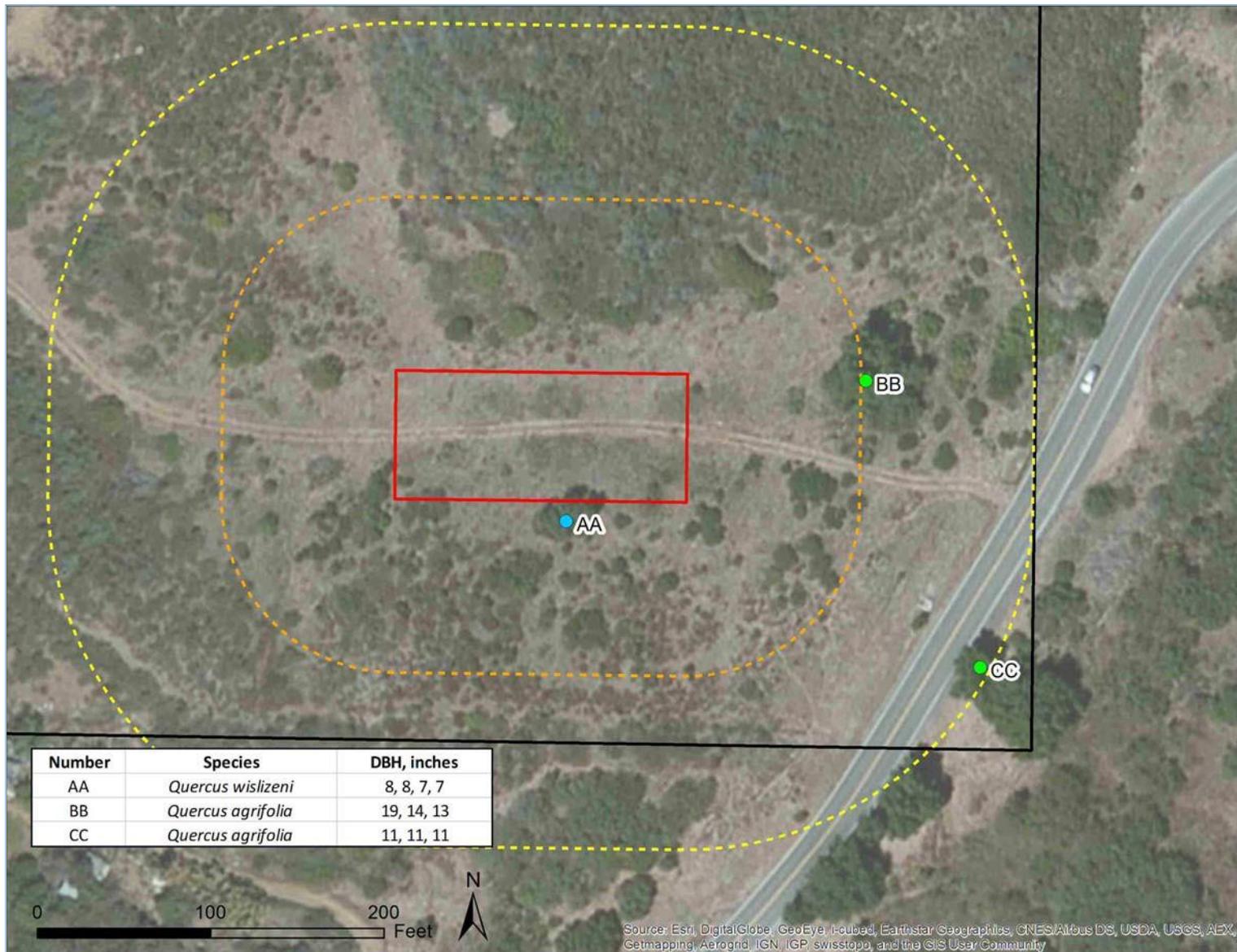


Figure 6. Tree Data: Decker Rd Section

Table 1. Plant Species Observed in Quadrats
October 28, 2015

“X” indicates species was observed.

Asterisk (*) indicates species not native to California

Latin Name	Common Name	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3
Gymnosperms	Conifers			
Pinaceae	Pine Family			
<i>Pinus</i> sp.*	pine sp. (one-inch dbh)			X
Eudicots	Flowering Plants			
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family			
<i>Rhus ovata</i> S. Watson	sugarbush	X		
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> (Torrey & A. Gray) E. Greene	poison oak	X	X	X
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family			
<i>Artemisia californica</i> Less.	California sagebrush			X
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.*(?)	unidentified annual thistle	X	X	X
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Greene var. <i>grindelioides</i> (DC) W.D. Clark	saw-toothed goldenbush		X	
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family			
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> Hook. & Arn.	chaparral honeysuckle	X	X	X
Fagaceae	Oak Family			
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Nee	live oak	X	X	X
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> Liebm.	scrub oak	X	X	
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Her.*	red-stem filaree			X
Lamiaceae	Mint Family			
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i> Greene	purple sage			X
Phymaceae	Lopseed Family			
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> Curtis	bush monkeyflower	X	X	X
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family			
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> Nutt.	greenbark ceanothus	X		
Rosaceae	Rose Family			
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindley) Roemer	toyon	X	X	X
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> (Nutt.) Walp. ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaved cherry		X	
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family			
<i>Galium</i> sp.	bedstraw		X	
Monocots	Grasses and Allies			
Agavaceae	Century Plant Family			
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (Torr.) Trel.	chaparral yucca			X
Poaceae	Grass Family			
<i>Avena</i> sp.*	wild oat	X	X	X
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> J. Presl	giant wild rye	X	X	

APPENDIX E

Observed Vertebrate Fauna

Appendix E

Observed or Detected Vertebrate Wildlife Species Mulholland/Decker Canyon Road Property
April 8, 2015

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Status ²	Notes
BIRDS			
Odontophoridae	New World Quail		
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail		
Cathartidae	New World Vultures		
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture	LA County Sensitive Bird	Fly-over; no breeding activity
Accipitridae	Hawks		
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk		Fly-over
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk		Fly-over
Columbiformes	Pigeons & Doves		
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove		
Truchilidae	Hummingbirds		
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird		
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird		
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird		
Picidae	Woodpeckers		
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern flicker		Fly-over
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers		
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe		
Corvidae	Jays & Crows		
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Western scrub-jay		
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow		
Aegithalidae	Bushtits		
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit		
Troglodytidae	Wrens		
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren		
Sylviidae	Sylviid Warblers		
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit		
Turdidae	Thrushes		
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western bluebird		
Mimidae	Thrashers		
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher		
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird		
Parulidae	Wood Warblers		
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped warbler		
Emberizidae	New World Sparrows		
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted towhee		
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee		
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow		
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow		
Fringillidae	Finches		
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch		
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch		
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES			
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis longipes</i>	Great Basin fence lizard		
<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>	Western side-blotched lizard		
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast horned lizard	SSC	

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Status ²	Notes
MAMMALS			
Cervidae	Deer		
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule deer		Scat
Canidae	Dogs, Wolves, Foxes		
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote		Scat
Sciuridae	Squirrels		
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel		Heard
Geomyidae	Pocket Gophers		
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher		
Muridae	Mice, Rats & Voles		
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Big-eared-footed woodrat		Midden
Leporidae	Rabbits & Hares		
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail		

¹ Scientific and common names are from California Herps for amphibians & reptiles (<http://www.californiaherps.com/index.html>), American Ornithologist's Union (AOU Checklist of North American Birds, 7th edition, 7 August 2014) for birds and Smithsonian Museum of Natural History for mammals.

² California Department of Fish and Wildlife Status, based on the most recent "Special Animals List", available here: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/SPAnimals.pdf>

Los Angeles Audubon. 2009 "Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species." the Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species Working Group. Volume 75, Number 3 January/February 2009.

SSC Species of Special Concern: CDFW applies this designation to certain vertebrate species due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats that make them vulnerable to extinction. SSC animals must be considered during the CEQA process.

APPENDIX F

Special-Status Plant Species Reported From the Project Vicinity

APPENDIX F

Summary of Special Status Plant Species Reported for the Vicinity of the Decker/Mulholland Property, Malibu, California¹

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range, Life Form, and Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence ²
	Federal	State	CNPS RPR			
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE	–	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub valley and foothill grassland, closed-cone coniferous forest/ recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers.	4–640m PH January–August	<u>Not Expected</u> : Substrate endemic; no suitable carbonate or calcareous habitat on-site; not present.
Coulter's saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	–	–	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland/ alkaline or clay	3–460m PH March–October	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable coastal dune habitat is not present.
Malibu baccharis <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	–	–	1B.1	Chaparral, grassy openings.	150–350m. S(d) August	<u>Low potential</u> : Limited suitable habitat is present in chaparral openings, however, the species was not found.
Round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i>	-	-	1B.1	Open sites such as grassland; openings is cismontane woodland	15–1200m AH March–May	<u>Low Potential</u> : Although suitable habitat is present, this plant typically occurs on clay-rich soils which are not present.
Slender mariposa lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	–	–	1B.2	Openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	320–1000m PH(b) March–June	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : Suitable habitat is present and this lily could occur.
Southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> spp. <i>australis</i>	-	-	1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools.	0–480m AH May–November	<u>Not Expected</u> : There are no mesic grassland habitats or wetland substrates on-site.
Orcutt's pincushion <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	–		1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes; sandy	0–100m AH January–August	<u>Not Expected</u> : There is no coastal bluff or dune habitat present.
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	–	–	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ sandy or rocky, openings.	275–1220m AH April–June	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable granitic soils are not present on site; low potential for occurrence.
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	–	CR	1B.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub; associated with sandstone outcroppings and rocky areas.	280–760m. S (d) July–November	<u>Not Expected</u> : This species is a substrate endemic; suitable soils are not present on-site.
Dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	–	–	1B.2	Maritime chaparral, coastal dunes.	0–200m. PH April–June	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable coastal habitat is not present.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range, Life Form, and Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence ²
	Federal	State	CNPS RPR			
Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	-	-	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, ultramafic, valley and foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes, often serpentine or clay-dominated.	7–550m PH April–June	<u>Not Expected</u> : No suitable serpentine or clay soils/substrates on-site.
Agoura Hills dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>	FT	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; rocky volcanic	200–500m PH May–June	<u>Not Expected</u> : Endemic to volcanic substrates; no suitable habitat on-site.
Marcescent dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>	FT	CR	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; open rocky volcanic slopes	150–520m PH May–June	<u>Low Potential</u> : Endemic to volcanic rocks, which are limited on the site to a few rock clusters within dense chaparral, and thus not optimal habitat.
Santa Monica dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	FT	-	1B.1	Shaded, rocky volcanic outcrops and slopes.	150–500m PH April–July	<u>Low Potential</u> : Endemic to volcanic rocks, which are limited on the site to a few rock clusters within dense chaparral, and thus not optimal habitat.
Conejo dudleya <i>Dudleya parva</i>	FT	--	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland on rocky, gravelly, or clay volcanic substrates.	60–450m PH May–June	<u>Low Potential</u> : Endemic to volcanic rocks, which are limited on the site to a few rock clusters within dense chaparral, and thus not optimal habitat.
Verity's dudleya <i>Dudleya verityi</i>	FT	--	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub on rocky, gravelly volcanic substrates.	60–120m PH May–June	<u>Low Potential</u> : Endemic to volcanic rocks, which are limited on the site to a few rock clusters within dense chaparral, and thus not optimal habitat.
Conejo buckwheat <i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	--	CR	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ Conejo volcanic outcrops, rocky.	50–580m PH April–July	<u>Not Expected</u> : Endemic to volcanic substrates; no suitable habitat on-site. Distribution limited to areas in immediate vicinity of Conejo Mountain.
White-veined monardella <i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	--	--	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; often in rich mesic soil of shady canyon bottoms	50–1525m PH April–December	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable habitat is not present.
Ojai navarretia <i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i>	--	--	1B.1	Openings in chaparral and coastal scrub and in valley and foothill grassland on clay soils.	275–620m AH May–July	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : Suitable habitat is present and this plant could occur if pockets of clay soil occur; the mapped soils are not clay.
Chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontana</i>	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandstone or gabbro soils	<1500m PH June–August	<u>Low potential</u> : Although suitable habitat appears to be habitat on-site, this distinctive plant was not found.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range, Life Form, and Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence ²
	Federal	State	CNPS RPR			
Lyon's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	–	–	1B.1	Openings within dry chaparral of coastal mtns, such as grasslands.	200–1300m PH April–July	<u>Low Potential</u> : Small areas of suitable habitat are present and this plant could occur.
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	–	–	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline	15–800m AH January–April	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable habitat appears to be habitat on-site. Reported occurrences for this species are in the Conejo Valley.
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	–	–	2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)	500–610 PH(r) January–September	<u>Not Expected</u> : There are no meadows or seeps on the site.

¹ September 2014 CNDDDB Query for: Triunfo Pass; Point Mugu; Point Dume; Camarillo; Thousand Oaks; and, Newbury Park USGS Quadrangles

² Not Expected: There is no suitable habitat present on the property (i.e., habitats on the property are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the property.

Low Potential: Either significantly limited quantity and/or quality of suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of habitat on the property is unsuitable or of very low quality). And, there are no or few recent known records of occurrence in the near vicinity of the property. The species has a low probability of being found on the property.

Moderate Potential: Some suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the quantity of habitat on the property is marginal). Additionally, there are known records of occurrences in the region of the property, but not necessarily in the immediate vicinity. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the property.

High Potential: Suitable quantity and quality of habitat is present on the property (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or habitat(s) on the property is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are recent records of occurrences in the vicinity of the property. This species has a high probability of being found on the property.

Present: Species was observed on the property during surveys associated with this report or by other persons.

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally Endangered
 FT: Federally Threatened Species
 FPE: Federally Proposed
 Endangered
 FPT: Federally Proposed
 Threatened
 FC: Federal Candidate Species
 FSC: Federal Species of Concern

State

CE: State Endangered
 CT: State Threatened
 CR: State Rare

CNPS

Rank 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
 Rank 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and elsewhere
 Rank 2: Plants rare and endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
 Rank 3: Taxa about which more information is needed
 Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution

LIFE FORM KEY:

AH: Annual Herb (b): bulb
 AG: Annual Grass (d): deciduous
 PG: Perennial Grass (e): evergreen
 PH: Perennial Herb (s): stoloniferous
 PC: Perennial Cactus (r): rhizomatous
 S: Shrub (p): parasitic
 Ss: Subshrub
 T: Tree

APPENDIX G

Special-Status Wildlife Species Reported From the Project Vicinity

APPENDIX G

Summary of Special Status Wildlife Species Reported for the Vicinity of the Decker/Mulholland Property, Malibu, California¹

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence on the Project Site ²
	Federal	State		
INVERTEBRATES				
Trask shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta traskii traskii</i>	–	sa	Anecdotal information indicates these snails may occur in upland chaparral habitats.	Little is known about this species and because it is not afforded any protection status, impacts to this species, should they occur, would be considered less than significant.
Mimic tryonia <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	–	sa	Riparian vegetation with extensive willows below 2,000 ft.	<u>Not Expected</u> : No suitable habitat on-site.
Sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	–	sa	Coastal dunes: Inhabits sand in the upper beach zones that are adjacent to non-brackish water.	<u>Not Expected</u> : No suitable habitat on-site.
Santa Monica grasshopper <i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i>	–	sa	Little information is available on this species. It has been found in disturbed areas and along dirt roads in the Santa Monica Mountains.	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : Little is known about this species and because it is not afforded any protection status, impacts to this species, should they occur, would be considered less than significant.
Monarch butterfly (wintering sites) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	–	sa	Winter roost sites located in wind-protected tree groves (gum trees, Monterey pine, and cypress trees), with nectar and water sources nearby.	<u>Not Expected</u> : There is no roosting habitat on-site. Individual monarchs would be expected to transit through the site.
Wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper <i>Panoquina errans</i>	–	sa	Winter roost sites located in wind-protected tree groves (gum trees, Monterey pine, and cypress trees), with nectar and water sources nearby.	<u>Not Expected</u> : No suitable habitat on-site.
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES				
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	–	SSC	Relatively open grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands with fine, loose soil.	<u>Observed</u> : Most of the site supports compacted and rocky soils not suitable for this species. However, there are a few areas that support more friable soils where this species could occur and harvester ants (primary prey) were present. One adult was seen during the March 2015 survey.
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris multiscutatus</i>	–	sa	Semiarid grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands with openings to allow this lizard to run.	<u>Observed</u> : Two whiptails were seen during the October 2014 field survey.
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	–	SSC	Stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, pine, oak, and riparian woodlands, and chaparral; associated with sparse vegetation with sandy or loose, loamy soils.	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : Most of the site supports compacted and rocky soils not suitable for this species. However, there are a few areas that support more friable soils where this species could occur, including the dense leaf litter under oaks.
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	–	SSC	Perennial and intermittent streams with dense riparian vegetation.	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable aquatic habitat is not present on the site.

Common Name Scientific Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence on the Project Site ²
	Federal	State		
BIRDS				
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	–	WL (nesting)	Nests in dense oak canopies and riparian woodlands; nesting trees typically medium height > 20ft.	<u>High Potential</u> : Suitable oak woodland nesting habitat is present.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	–	CFP	Usually nests on cliffs or rocky; sometimes will nest in tall trees, on the ground or in human-made structures. Build huge nests and use the same site for many years.	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : Oak trees could be used for nests, but are not the preferred habitat for nesting. Eagle nests are very distinctive due to their size, and none were seen.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	–	WL (wintering)	Open habitats such as grasslands and agricultural areas where ground squirrels and rabbits are common.	<u>Low Potential</u> : This large raptor requires extensive areas of grasslands or desert scrub with abundance food sources.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	–	SSC (when nesting)	Nests in wetlands, grasslands and low, thick scrub habitats	<u>Observed</u> : A single northern harrier was observed soaring overhead during the site surveys. It appeared to be foraging. Typical nesting habitat is not present.
White-tailed kite (when nesting) <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	–	CFP	Open vegetation and uses dense woodlands for cover.	<u>Low Potential</u> : White-tailed kites typically nest in riparian trees; no such habitat is present on the site.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	–	SSC (burrow sites)	Grasslands and areas with low cover or open scrub, level to gently sloping sites.	<u>Low Potential</u> : Few suitable burrow sites are present and none has been recorded from this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains.
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	–	WL	Grasslands and areas of dry ground with short, sparse vegetation, including plowed fields.	<u>Moderate Potential</u> : There is suitable foraging habitat on the property.
California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica</i>	FT	SSC	Coastal sage scrub in areas of flat or gently sloping terrain.	<u>Not Expected</u> : There is no coastal sage scrub on the property. This species has never been recorded in this area of the Santa Monica Mountains and USFWS does not require surveys in this area.
So. California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	–	WL	Chaparral; coastal sage scrub.	<u>High Potential</u> : Suitable chaparral habitat is present on the property.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	–	SSC	Arid habitats, including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests; prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging.	<u>Low Potential</u> : Although there is suitable foraging habitat on the property, there is no roosting habitat.
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculata</i>	–	SSC	Deserts, scrublands, chaparral, and coniferous woodlands. Roosts in rock crevices, occasionally caves or buildings.	<u>Low Potential</u> : This bat is extremely rare in the project vicinity and the site is outside the typical documented range.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	–	SSC	Closely associated with cottonwoods in riparian areas at elevations below 6,500 feet.	<u>Not Expected</u> : No suitable riparian habitat on-site.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	–	sa	Thought to prefer trees at the edge of clearings, but have been found in trees in heavy forests, open wooded glades, and shade trees along urban streets and in city parks.	<u>High Potential</u> : Suitable foraging and roosting habitat is present and the site is within this species range.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence on the Project Site ²
	Federal	State		
Western small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	–	sa	Arid wooded and brushy uplands near water from sea level to at least 9,000 ft. Prefers open stands in forests, woodlands & brush. Uses streams, ponds etc. for feeding & drinking. Roosts in caves, mines, occasionally under bridges or bark.	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable habitat is not present due to the lack of aquatic resources on-site.
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	–	sa	Found in a variety of habitats; optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over within to feed. Roosts in buildings, caves, old swallow nests, mines, under bridges.	<u>Low Potential</u> : Very limited suitable habitat present for roosting and no water on or near the site over which to feed.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis ssp. californicus</i>	–	SSC	Primarily arid lowlands and coastal basins with rugged, rocky terrain, along with suitable crevices for day-roosts. Requires high cliff faces, trees, buildings for sufficient vertical drop.	<u>Not Expected</u> : Suitable habitat is not present due to the lack of rocky terrain or cliffs.
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	–	SSC	Chaparral and coastal sage scrub; rock outcrops; rocky cliffs and slopes.	<u>High Potential</u> : Suitable habitat is present and this species is known from the project area. A woodrat midden was observed in the oak woodland habitat.
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	–	SSC	Drier open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	<u>Low Potential</u> : Some limited suitable habitat is present, but no suitable burrows or other sign were detected during site survey.

¹ September 2014 CNDDDB Query for: Triunfo Pass; Point Mugu; Point Dume; Camarillo; Thousand Oaks; and, Newbury Park USGS Quadangles

² Not Expected: There is no suitable habitat present on the property (i.e., habitats on the property are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the property.
Low Potential: Either significantly limited quantity and/or quality of suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., not enough area of the habitat is present to support the species, few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of habitat on the property is unsuitable or of very low quality). And, there are no or few recent records of occurrence in the near vicinity of the property. The species has a low probability of being found on the property.
Moderate Potential: Some suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the quantity the habitat on the property is marginal). Additionally, there are records of occurrences in the region of the property, but not necessarily in the immediate vicinity. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the property.
High Potential: Suitable quantity and quality of habitat is present on the property (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or habitat(s) on the property is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are recent records of occurrences in the vicinity of the property. This species has a high probability of being found on the property.
Present: Species was observed on the property during surveys associated with this report or by other persons.

KEY: (when nesting) =For most taxa the CNDDDB is interested in sightings for the presence of resident populations. For some species (primarily birds), the CNDDDB only tracks certain parts of the species range or life history (e.g., when nesting locations). The area or life stage is indicated in parenthesis after the common name.

Status:

Federal -- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FE: Federally Endangered
FT: Federally Threatened

State -- California Department of Fish and Game

CE: California Endangered
CT: California Threatened
CFP: California Fully Protected
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
sa: California Special Animal (species with no official federal or state status, but are included on CDFG's Special Animals list)