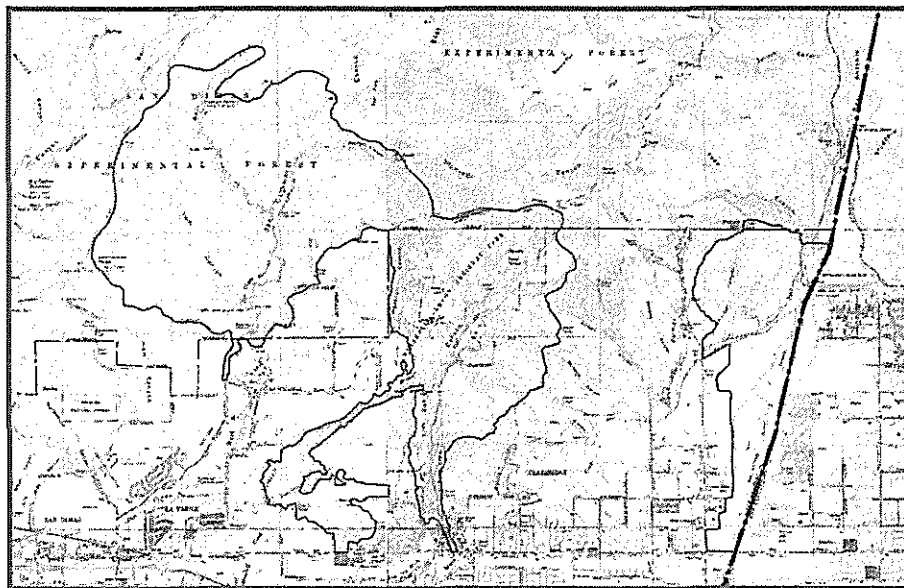


BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED
SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH
SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA



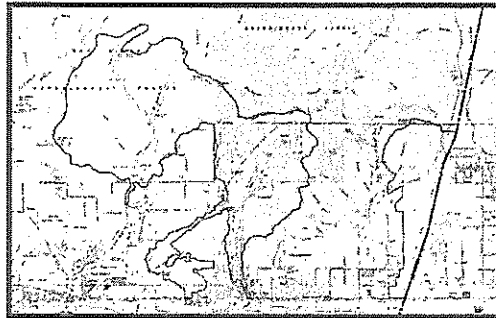
SAN DIMAS CANYON/
SAN ANTONIO WASH
(Including Existing SEA Nos. 25 and 26)

Los Angeles County, California

November 2000

PCR

**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED
SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH
SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA**



SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH
(Including Existing SEA Nos. 25 and 26)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
1. LOCATION	1
1.1 GENERAL	1
1.2 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	1
2. DESCRIPTION	4
3. EXISTING LAND USE	4
4. LAND OWNERSHIP	5
5. VEGETATION	5
6. WILDLIFE	7
7. WILDLIFE MOVEMENT	8
8. SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	8
8.1 SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES/HABITATS	9
8.2 SENSITIVE SPECIES	9
9. REGIONAL BIOLOGICAL VALUE	36
10. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	37
11. SOURCES	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1 Regional Map	2
2 Existing and Proposed Boundaries	3

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
Criteria Analysis	vii
Sensitive Species	10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Location: The San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash Significant Ecological Area (SEA), as proposed, is located along the cismontane foothills of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains and is centered on the mouths of four major canyons which flow from the mountains and interconnecting terrain including: San Antonio, Live Oak, Marshall, and San Dimas Canyons. It incorporates existing SEA numbers 25 and 26.

Description: The proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA is comprised of two component parts encompassing a total of 6,785 acres. The topography of the SEA, including steep-walled canyons, narrow ridgelines, and a wide range of elevation, topography, slope aspect, and geology represent a wide array of physical habitats within this SEA. Consequently, a number of plant communities exist, including grasslands, riparian, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. The 6,785 acres proposed for the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are within several jurisdictions including: 2,961 in the Angeles National Forest; 1,568 in unincorporated Los Angeles County; 1,566 within the City of Claremont; 9 within the City of Glendora; 320 within the City of La Verne; and 361 in the City of San Dimas.

Existing Land Use: Land uses in this SEA are predominantly low intensity recreation and open space within public lands. The overwhelming majority of this SEA is within the Angeles National Forest which is oriented toward recreational use. For the most part, unimproved roads, trails, campgrounds, and scattered cabins represent the most intense uses of the forest. Private land-holdings which comprise a very small portion of the SEA exist in open space as well.

Ownership: The majority of the land within the SEA is owned by the U.S. Government and is managed by the Forest Service, Angeles National Forest. A much smaller area is owned by the cities of Claremont and Glendora, each of which manages a wilderness park in the SEA. The County also operates and maintains limited areas for flood control. The remainder of the SEA (a relatively small portion) is under private ownership in parcels of varying sizes.

Vegetation: The variety of topography, soil types, slope aspects and water availability within this SEA creates a range of physical habitats which support numerous plant species. The major plant communities found within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA include: bigcone spruce-canyon oak forest, white alder riparian forest, alluvial fan scrub, oak woodland, oak riparian forest, walnut woodland, southern willow scrub, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and non-native grassland.

Wildlife: Wildlife populations within the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are diverse and abundant due to the region's physiographic diversity, its relative isolation, and its location within and adjacent to the Angeles National Forest. Bird and mammal use, diversity, and abundance within this SEA is high.

Wildlife Movement: Wildlife movement within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA occurs in two ways. The first is movement throughout the many sizeable drainages which course through the SEA to connect the forest interior with foothill areas. The second way is across the flanks of the foothills and lower mountains in an east-west direction. Particularly for riparian-favoring migratory birds, a corridor linking lower elevation riparian habitats in the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA is expected to be of high use and importance.

Sensitive Biological Resources: The San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA contains habitats, or plant communities, that are considered unique, of relatively limited distribution, or of particular value to wildlife. These are oak woodland, walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub. A number of sensitive plant and wildlife species exist or potentially occur within the SEA. These species are considered sensitive due to declining, limited, or threatened populations, resulting in most cases from habitat reductions.

Regional Biological Value: The proposed SEA meets several designation criteria and supports many regional biological values (see Criteria Table at the end of this summary). The SEA contains the core population of the extremely rare rock monardella. Several plant communities within this SEA are restricted in distribution in the Southern California region and Los Angeles County including: oak woodland, walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub. The SEA supports well developed and diverse riparian woodlands, as well as year-round sources of water. These represent important stopover and overwintering sites for a wide variety of migratory birds, as well as essential habitat for resident species. This SEA also facilitates more frequent movement for wide-ranging mammals which must move over large areas to fulfill their habitat requirements. Virtually all of the native biotic communities within this SEA are relatively undisturbed.

Recommended Management Practices: Proposed new development within the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA should be designed to be highly compatible with the continued ecological function of each of the component biological resources described above. Although a comprehensive evaluation of all possible future land uses within this SEA cannot be made here, a general approach is outlined below which follows the guidelines and is recommended for use on a project specific basis. In order to preserve the integrity of the SEA, the proposed

comprehensive management practices described in the *Los Angeles County SEA Update Study 2000 Background Report* are recommended. These practices address:

- Core habitat
- Habitat linkages and wildlife corridors
- Fire management
- Public access and recreation
- Infrastructure
- Wetlands, riparian habitats, and streambeds
- Non-riparian/upland woodlands

In addition to the comprehensive management practices the following proposed management practices are recommended specifically for the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA:

- Maintain the habitat of core populations of extremely rare species including rock monardella.
- Retain rare communities with adequate buffers so as to allow for the long term viability and integrity of plant communities as a whole. Rare communities include: oak woodland, walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub.

**CRITERIA ANALYSIS
OF THE PROPOSED SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH SEA**

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Justification</u>
A) The habitat of core populations of endangered or threatened plant or animal species.	Not met	Although the proposed SEA contains rare plant populations, it does not contain a core population of a listed species and therefore does not meet this criterion.
B) On a regional basis, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution.	Met	The proposed SEA contains habitat of the extremely rare rock monardella. In addition, several plant communities within this SEA are CDFG highest inventory priority communities due to their restricted distribution in the Southern California region, including: walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub.
C) Within Los Angeles County, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution.	Met	All of the plant communities and habitats mentioned above as being restricted in distribution on a regional basis are also restricted in distribution within Los Angeles County.
D) Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, or migrating grounds and is limited in availability either regionally or in Los Angeles County.	Met	The major canyons within this SEA support well developed and diverse riparian woodlands, as well as a source of water for most, if not all, of the year. These represent important stopover and overwintering areas for a wide variety of migratory birds, as well as essential habitat for resident species. These canyons also support seasonal and more frequent movement for wide-ranging mammals which must move over large areas to fulfill their habitat requirements.
E) Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent unusual variation in a population or community.	Not met	The proposed SEA does not contain biotic resources that are clearly an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent unusual variation in a population or community and therefore does not meet this criterion.
F) Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of the original natural biotic communities in Los Angeles County.	Met	Virtually all of the native biotic communities within this SEA are relatively undisturbed over most of their extent. As such, and because urbanization throughout much of Los Angeles County's foothill regions has removed large expanses of these communities, those in the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are particularly important to the County's natural heritage.

SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREA UPDATE STUDY

1. LOCATION

1.1 GENERAL

The San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash Significant Ecological Area (SEA), as proposed, is located along the cismontane foothills of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains as shown in Figure 1, *Regional Map*, on page 2. Generally, the SEA is centered on the mouths of four major canyons which flow from the mountains and interconnecting terrain. From east to west these canyons include: San Antonio Canyon above the City of Claremont as one component; and Live Oak, Marshall, and San Dimas Canyons above the cities of La Verne and San Dimas as a second component. The proposed SEA is found within the Mount Baldy and Ontario U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' California Quadrangles as shown in Figure 2, *Existing and Proposed Boundaries* on page 3. It incorporates existing SEA numbers 25 and 26.

1.2 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Over most of its boundaries, particularly to the north, east, and west of each component, the proposed SEA is bordered by open space within the Angeles National Forest. Generally to the south, however, the borders are mostly defined by the edge of urban development within the San Gabriel Valley. The more westerly component of this SEA generally includes portions of the lower watersheds of San Dimas, Marshall, and Live Oak Canyons (San Dimas Canyon component). Beginning at Johnston Peak in the west, the western boundary follows the ridgeline separating Big Dalton Canyon and San Dimas Canyon. Just before this ridgeline is intersected by Big Dalton Canyon Road the SEA boundary turns east. From the area of Big Dalton Canyon Road the northern boundary both follows and crosses over a series of ridgelines to include the upper portions of several tributary canyons. It continues in this fashion in a southeasterly direction eventually meeting and following the Sunset Ridge Fire Road. The eastern boundary leaves the fire road and travels south along a ridgeline separating Live Oak Canyon and Palmer Canyon. It continues in a southwesterly direction to meet the Live Oak Canyon drainage. From here to the west, the SEA includes two fingers which include the Live Oak Canyon drainage downstream to Base Line Road, and Marshall Creek to Base Line Road. A small area of hillsides adjacent to Marshall Creek is also included. From this point the southern boundary travels north up Marshall Canyon to meet San Dimas Canyon Road, then southwest along Sunset Ridge to San Dimas Canyon below the San Dimas Reservoir; then northwest along a ridge to Johnston Peak.

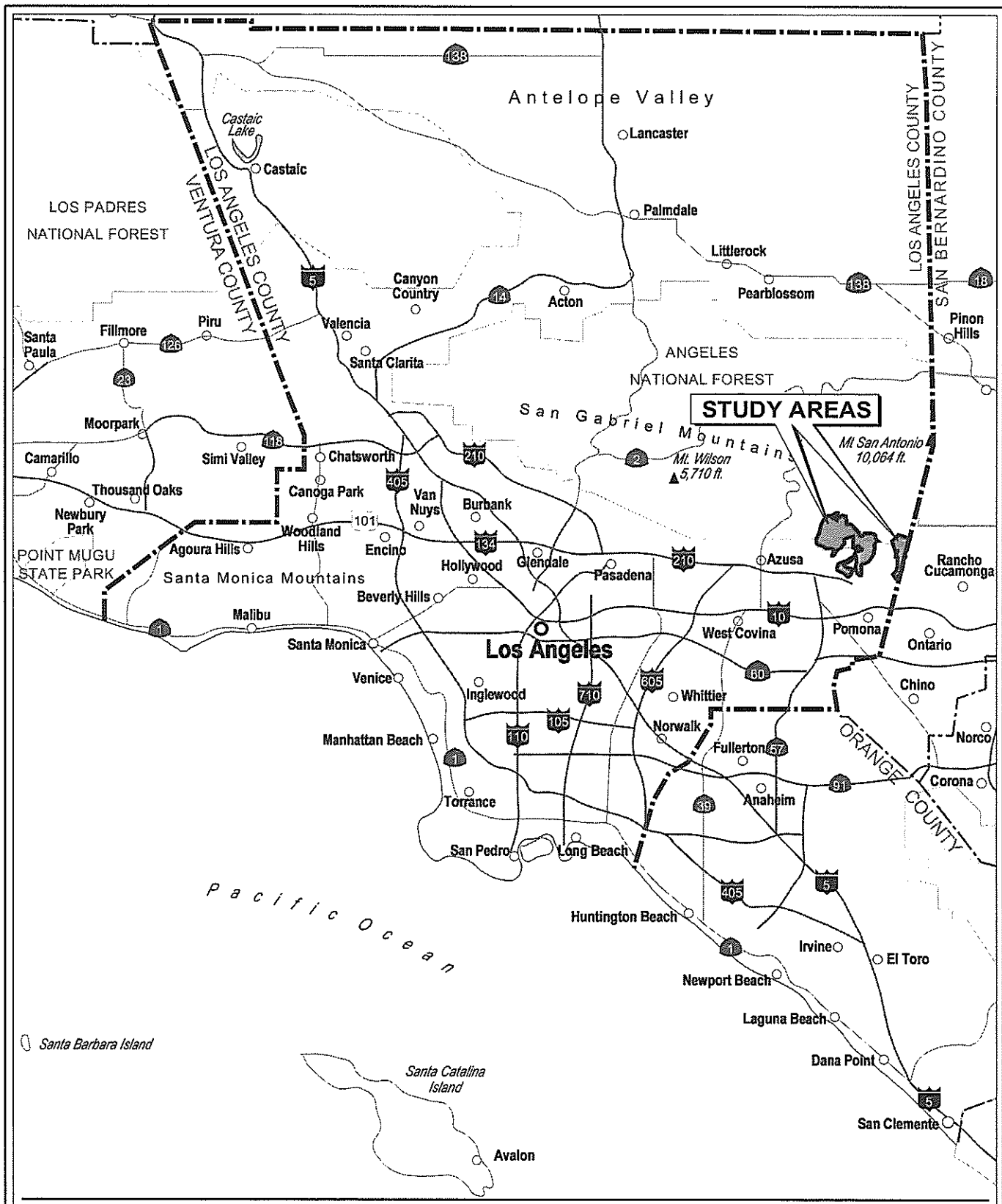
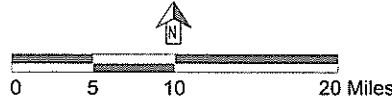


Figure 1
 San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash
 Significant Ecological Area
 Regional Map



Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2000

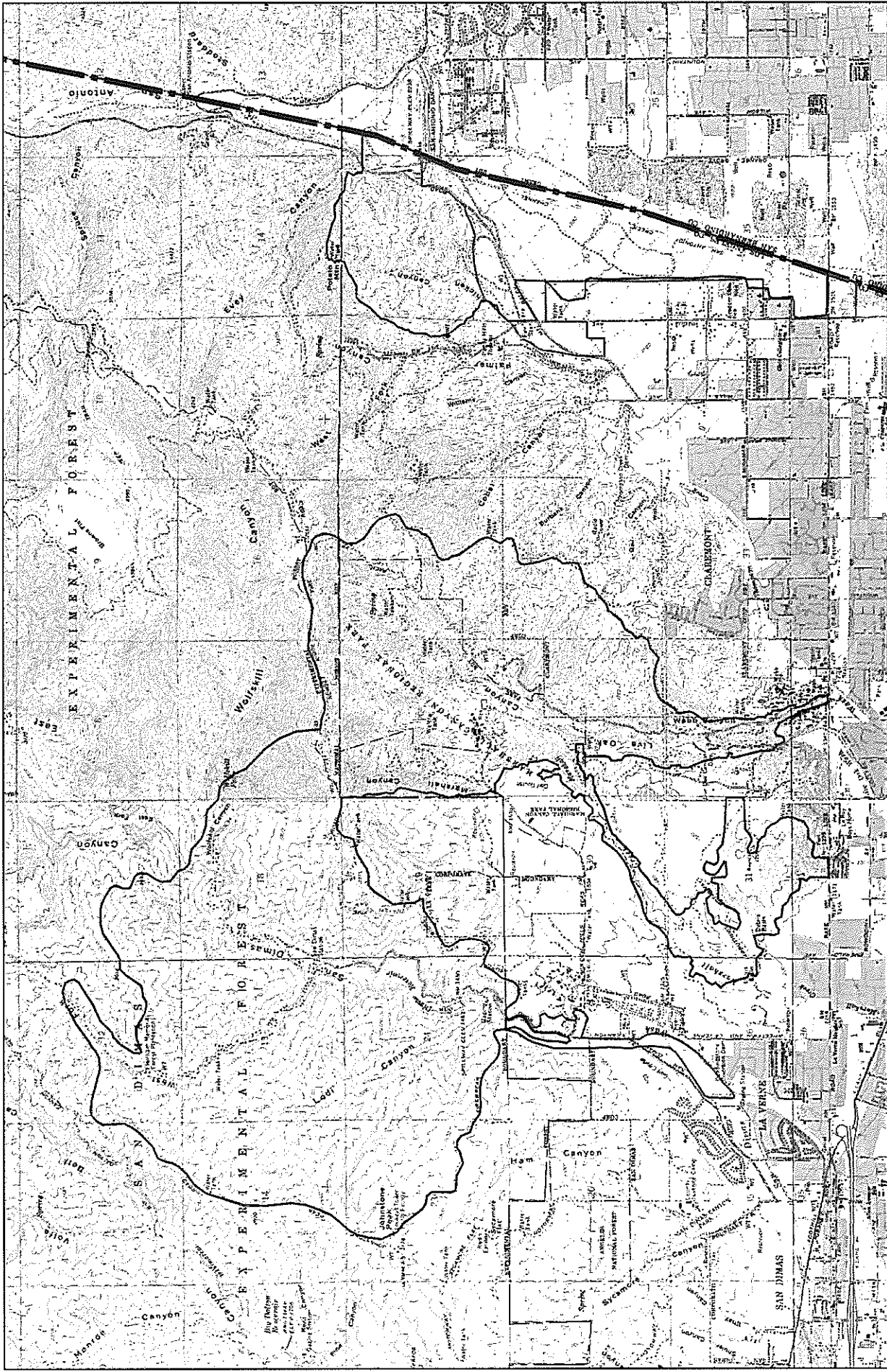


Figure 2

**San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash
Significant Ecological Area
Existing and Proposed Boundaries**

- ~ Proposed SEA Boundary
- ~ Existing SEA Boundary
- ~ Angeles National Forest

0 4300 Feet

FORMA Systems 09/16/00

The eastern component principally includes the alluvial outwash area of San Antonio Canyon (San Antonio Canyon component) and a small portion of the adjacent lower hillsides to the west of the drainage. The eastern boundary is the Los Angeles/San Bernardino County line, with the southern boundary at Base Line Road. The western boundary begins at Base Line Road in the south, travels north along the edge of residential development to meet Mount Baldy Road; it continues to the west along Mount Baldy Road to near the Palmer Canyon drainage where it turns north. The boundary then follows a ridgeline in an easterly direction, and crosses San Antonio Canyon to terminate at the San Bernardino/Los Angeles County line.

2. DESCRIPTION

The proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA is comprised of two component parts. The San Dimas Canyon component covers approximately 5,593 acres and includes portions of Live Oak, Marshall, and San Dimas Canyons. The smaller component, San Antonio Canyon, covers approximately 1,194 acres of the San Antonio Canyon alluvial outwash. In total this SEA encompasses 6,785 acres.

In general, the topography of the SEA is severe, consisting of steep-walled canyons and narrow ridgelines. Elevations range from a high of approximately 3,000 feet above mean sea level (MSL) along the ridges of San Dimas Canyon, to a low of approximately 451 feet above MSL in San Antonio Wash. Several major drainages and numerous tributaries exit the San Gabriel Mountains through this SEA.

The wide range of elevation, topography, slope aspect, and geology represent a wide array of physical habitats within this SEA. Consequently, a number of plant communities exist, including grasslands, riparian, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Within these major community types, there are many subcommunities which vary according to plant species dominance. Of particular note, this area contains the last remaining relatively well-developed lower montane riparian habitats in the eastern county and dammed drainages have created significant reservoirs or flood control basins in San Antonio and San Dimas. The 6,785 acres proposed for the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are within several jurisdictions including: 2,961 in the Angeles National Forest; 1,568 in unincorporated Los Angeles County; 1,566 within the City of Claremont; 9 within the City of Glendora; 320 within the City of La Verne; and 361 in the City of San Dimas.

3. EXISTING LAND USE

Land uses in this SEA are predominantly low intensity recreation and open space within public lands. The majority of this SEA is within the Angeles National Forest which is oriented

toward recreational use. For the most part, unimproved roads, trails, campgrounds, and scattered cabins represent the most intense uses of the forest. Public park uses include the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park in Claremont, the Glendora Wilderness Park in Glendora, and Marshall Canyon County Park. All of these parks have limited use facilities. Some of the drainages, in part, have been improved for flood control and groundwater recharge. Despite periodic maintenance of these, natural conditions have persisted. Private land-holdings which comprise a very small portion of the SEA exist in open space.

4. LAND OWNERSHIP

The majority of the SEA is owned by the U.S. Government and is managed by the Forest Service, Angeles National Forest. A much smaller area is owned by Los Angeles County and the cities of Claremont and Glendora, each of which manages a wilderness park in the SEA. The County also operates and maintains limited areas for flood control. The remainder of the SEA (a relatively small portion) is under private ownership in parcels of varying sizes.

5. VEGETATION

The variety of topography, soil types, slope aspects and water availability within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA creates a range of physical habitats which support numerous plant species. All plant species observed or recorded in previous documentation within the study area are indicated in the *Comprehensive Floral & Faunal Compendium of the Los Angeles County SEA Update Study 2000 Background Report*. Sensitive plant species occurring or potentially occurring within the proposed SEA are discussed in the Sensitive Biological Resources section of this document. Many of these species, although often different in their growth form, prefer similar habitat characteristics and are often found in recurring assemblages to form plant communities. Ten major plant communities are found within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA. Plant communities within the proposed SEA were classified using standard methodology and terminology. Most of the communities discussed in this study correspond directly with those listed in Holland's *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (1986 and 1992 update). Other communities are named based on dominant species within them and/or commonly used terminology. Brief descriptions and general locations of each major plant community present within the SEA are provided below, including bigcone spruce-canyon oak forest, white alder riparian forest, alluvial fan scrub, oak woodland, oak riparian forest, walnut woodland, southern willow scrub, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and non-native grassland.

Bigcone spruce-canyon oak forest is an open to dense forest dominated by bigcone spruce 50 to 80 feet tall over a dense canopy of canyon live oak. It is found scattered throughout the San

Dimas Canyon component of this SEA on canyon sides at elevations generally above 2,500 feet where it occupies rocky substrates. It commonly occurs in fairly small enclaves within chaparral.

Along the lower reaches of San Dimas Canyon, **white alder riparian forest** is found. This community is dominated by white alder which grow 30 to 40 feet high over a shrub understory. It typically grows along streams in bedrock-constrained, steep-sided canyons, resulting in a fairly narrow riparian corridor.

Alluvial fan scrub is a shrub community characterized by harsh substrates subject to episodic flooding and scouring. It is generally restricted to broad canyon outwashes, or alluvial washes. It is found in this SEA at the San Antonio Canyon mouth, where it forms an open shrub vegetation within areas of bare, scoured ground in between.

Oak woodland is a plant community dominated by species of the genus *Quercus*. Within this SEA this community includes coast live oak which typically grows to heights of 20 to 40 feet and the somewhat smaller interior live oak and canyon oak, and forms either closed or open tree canopies. Understory vegetation varies from grassland in level areas to shrubs where topography is steeper. It may also intergrade with shrub communities. This community is scattered throughout the SEA and most prevalent on north-facing slopes and in drainage bottoms.

A highly related community found in the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA is **oak riparian forest**. This community is also dominated by coast live oak (canyon oaks at higher elevations). The primary difference between oak woodland and oak riparian forest is the greater availability of water in riparian situations which is expressed in a denser tree canopy cover and higher density of trees. There are also a greater number of hydrophytic (moister favoring) plant species in the understory. Typical riparian trees such as western sycamore and willow occasionally occur as well. Oak riparian forest is best developed within broader, more level gradient drainages of this SEA.

Walnut woodland often intergrades with oak dominated woodlands or develops as a distinct community. This community is dominated by the California walnut which grows 10 to 30 feet high. More often than not, walnut woodland in this SEA is highly intermixed with oak woodland and chaparral and large monotypic stands are uncommon.

Southern willow scrubs are found along widely scattered reaches of several drainages throughout this SEA. This community is dominated by species of willow which form nearly monotypic stands due to their dense growth with an occasional cottonwood. These stands generally reach 10 to 20 feet in height with little understory vegetation.

Chaparral is a shrub community composed of robust species. Within this SEA a number of chaparral subcommunities are found according to their dominant plant species. These include chamise, buck brush, ceanothus, scrub oak, interior live oak and even mosaics of these depending on mixes of species and elevation. These and other shrub species form dense vegetation covers growing five to ten feet in height. The development of chaparral is pronounced over large hillside areas throughout both components of the proposed SEA.

A shrubland community exhibiting less robust structure found in this SEA is **coastal sage scrub**. This plant community is dominated by California sagebrush, California encelia, white sage, black sage, and California buckwheat. It also forms dense stands which grow three to four feet in height. Within this SEA it is generally found in scattered patches which are highly integrated with mixed chaparral. These are primarily located in the lower elevation hillsides of both SEA components.

Non-native grassland is dominated by non-native annual grasses and forbs. These opportunistically growing species include brome grasses, wild oats and mustards. Characteristic of other parts of Southern California, this community became established as a result of livestock grazing and agriculture, as native vegetation is removed, sometimes by mechanical means, and replaced by more adventitious species. Non-native grassland is found throughout the proposed SEA.

6. WILDLIFE

Wildlife populations within the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are diverse and abundant due to the region's physiographic diversity, its relative isolation, and its location within and adjacent to the Angeles National Forest. Analysis of invertebrates on any given site generally is limited by a lack of specific data; however, the size of the SEA and diversity of habitats present is considered sufficient to encompass healthy populations of a large number of invertebrate species. Fair numbers of amphibians are expected to be present primarily due to the aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats provided within the numerous drainages and several reservoirs. Reptile abundance and diversity are expected to be characteristic for the habitats present, although areas closer to urban development along the southern boundaries of this SEA are likely to be suppressed due to edge effect.

Bird use, diversity, and abundance within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are expected to be high for several reasons. In general, this SEA provides habitat for a wide range of shrubland, woodland, forest, and riparian species that occur at varying elevations. In particular, the riparian habitats found in drainages throughout this SEA provide essential habitat for riparian-obligate and riparian-favoring species. In addition, a number of migratory birds no doubt use this

area to move across the northern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. These include a wide spectrum of birds including songbird, waterfowl, and raptorial species.

Similarly, the mammalian fauna is expected to be very diverse and abundant. Perhaps, more influential on this taxa than the diversity of habitats is the inclusion of this SEA within and adjacent to the vast open space of the Angeles National Forest. Virtually all mammalian species found in the forest (with the exception of bighorn sheep) are expected to be found in this SEA. Frequent observations of black bear and mountain lion in foothill communities attest to the range of species expected.

7. WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Wildlife movement within the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA takes on two major forms. First, due to the extreme intervening topography it is logical to expect considerable movement of wildlife up and down the many sizeable drainages which course through this SEA and connect the forest interior with foothill areas. In large part, the larger the watershed of the drainages, the greater the volume of movement. Consequently, this type of movement occurs on a seasonal and more frequent basis, particularly for large mobile mammals whose full range of habitat needs are typically met over broad areas.

The second major type of movement occurs across the flanks of the foothills and lower mountains, in an east-west direction. Particularly for riparian-favoring migratory birds, a corridor linking lower elevational riparian habitats in the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA is expected to be of high use and importance. In addition to providing essential habitat for resident riparian birds, this SEA contains some of the best developed riparian habitat for birds which are seasonal visitors to cismontane Los Angeles County.

8. SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sensitive biological resources are habitats or individual species that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations as endangered, threatened, rare, or otherwise sensitive; this is principally due to the species' declining or limited population sizes, usually resulting from habitat loss. Watch lists of such resources are maintained by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and special groups such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The following sections indicate the habitats as well as plant and animal species present, or potentially present within the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA, that have been afforded special recognition.

8.1 SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES/HABITATS

The proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA supports several habitat types considered sensitive by resource agencies, namely the CDFG [California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), 2000], because of their scarcity and provision of habitat for a number of state and federally listed endangered, threatened, and rare vascular plants, as well as several sensitive bird and reptile species. These communities include **oak riparian woodland, walnut woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub and alluvial fan scrub** which occur throughout the study area. These communities, or closely related designations, are considered highest-inventory priority communities by the CDFG, indicating that they are experiencing a decline throughout their range. The array and composition of these communities has been discussed earlier in this report (see Section 5, Vegetation, above).

8.2 SENSITIVE SPECIES

Sensitive species include those listed, or candidates for listing by the USFWS, CDFG, and CNPS (particularly List 1A, 1B, and 2 as defined in the Sensitive Species Table). The Sensitive Species Table on page 10 lists those species which have been recorded within the proposed SEA as well as those reasonably expected to occur. The table includes locations of sensitive species observed, recorded in the CNDDDB, or reported in previous documentation as observed within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed SEA. Additional species, such as native oak or sycamore trees may be protected under local ordinances but are not included in this table.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES
OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
WITHIN THE PROPOSED SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH SEA**

VASCULAR PLANTS

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>CNPS Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
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FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

Ophioglossaceae Adder's-tongue Family

<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	scalloped moonwort	FSC	1B	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, freshwater marshes and swamps.	Potential where habitat occurs
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Selaginellaceae Spike-Moss Family

<i>Selaginella cinerascens</i>	ashy spike-moss		4	Dry slopes on mesas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	Potential where habitat occurs
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Thelypteridaceae Thelypteris Family

<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern		2	Meadows and seeps.	Monrovia Cyn. (1967); Roberts Cyn. (1931); Santa Anita Cyn.
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ANGIOSPERMS (Dicotyledons)

Apiaceae Carrot Family

<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	adobe yampah		4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Potential where habitat occurs
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Legend

<u>Agency Lists</u>		<u>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists</u>	
FE	Federally Listed as Endangered	SE	State Listed as Endangered
FT	Federally Listed as Threatened	ST	State Listed as Threatened
FSC	Federal Special Concern Species	SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SP	State Protected
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting	SFP	State Fully Protected
		SR	State Rare
		CSC	California Special Concern Species
		1A	Presumed extinct in California.
		1B	Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range.
		2	Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common in other states.
		3	Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined.
		4	Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES
OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
WITHIN THE PROPOSED SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH SEA
(CONTINUED)**

<u>VASCULAR PLANTS</u>		Agency	CNPS		
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Listing Status</u>	<u>Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
Asteraceae		Sunflower Family			
<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> <i>ssp. plummerae</i>	Plummer's baccharis		4	Chaparral, broad-leaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, sage scrub. Associated with rocky areas.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Erigeron breweri</i> var. <i>bisanctus</i>	pious daisy		1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, open dry slopes and washes.	San Antonio Cyn. (1933); near Glendora Wilderness Park, Big Dalton Dam (1989)
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	FSC	1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	Oak Knoll (1903)
<i>Hemizonia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarweed	FSC	1B	Coastal salt marsh (estuaries), valley and foot- hill grassland vernal mesic), vernal pools.	Altadena, near Los Angeles (1951)
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	rayless ragwort		2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, drying alkaline flats.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Senecio ganderi</i>	Gander's ragwort	FSC, SR	1B	Chaparral (burned areas, gabbroic outcrops).	Potential where habitat occurs

Legend

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OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
WITHIN THE PROPOSED SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH SEA
(CONTINUED)**

<u>VASCULAR PLANTS</u>		Agency Listing Status	CNPS Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Location
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>				
Berberidaeeae	Barberry Family				
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE	1B	Sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly substrate.	In vicinity of San Antonio wash (198X)
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family				
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower	FSC	4	Burned areas, streambeds, rocky, steep slopes and other disturbed sites, below 6,500 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i>	slender-pod jewelflower	FSC, SR		Generally found after burns on dry, open slopes in chaparral between 1,000 and 3,000 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper grass		1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Between Santa Anita Cyn. and Sierra Madre (1928); Tanbark Flats (1936)
<i>Rorippa gambelli</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST	1B	Freshwater/brackish marsh.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

VASCULAR PLANTS

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>CNPS Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
Crassulaceae		Stonecrop Family			
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	FSC	1B	Chaparral.	Fish Cyn., from Gaging Station upstream to Large Falls (1986)
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	FSC	1B	Cliffs, cyn. walls in association with chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Succulent perennial.	Mouth of Fish Cyn. at the San Gabriel River (1986); Fish Cyn., about 1 mi. upstream to 1 mi. downstream of Large Falls (1989); Roberts Cyn. (1989); San Gabriel Cyn. (1989); near San Gabriel Dam (1985)
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	FSC	1B	Sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland; heavy clay soils or rock outcrops; below 2,000 ft.	Many CNDDDB records throughout area
Ericaceae		Heath Family			
<i>Arctostaphylos peninsularis</i> ssp. <i>peninsularis</i>	peninsula manzanita		2	Chaparral between 650 and 3,000 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs

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VASCULAR PLANTS		Agency Listing Status	CNPS Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Location
Scientific Name	Common Name				
Fabaceae					
Legume Family					
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	1B	Sage scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, closed cone coniferous forest; limestone endemic, carbonate soils, recent burns and disturbed areas.	Monrovia, about 0.5 mi. N of Hillcrest Blvd at Myrtle Ave. (1986); S of Clamshell Cyn., N of Monrovia (1998); along lower Clamshell Motorway E of debris basin (1996)
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	FSC	1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands/sandy or rocky, and cismontane woodland.	Potential where habitat occurs
Hydrophyllaceae					
Waterleaf Family					
<i>Phacelia suaveolens</i> ssp. <i>keckii</i>	Santiago peak phacelia	FSC	1B	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forests.	Potential where habitat occurs

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Juglandaceae		Walnut Family			
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Southern California black walnut		4	Sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland; often in association with oaks/oak woodland; steep hillsides with northern exposures; deep alluvial soils.	Base of San Gabriel foothills, Los Pinetos Springs (1999)
Lamiaceae		Mint Family			
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage		4	Chaparral below 3,000 ft. perennial herb.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	felt-leaved monardella		1B	Chaparral between 980 and 3,280 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella		1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, dry slopes and ridges with openings.	Sunset Ridge Rd., NW of Spruce Cyn. and ~1.5 mi. S of Sunset Peak (1991)
<i>Monardella viridis</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	rock monardella		4	Dry rock places in chaparral, yellow pine forest, 1,700-6,000 ft. perennial herb.	Potential where habitat occurs

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Scientific Name	Common Name				
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> <i>ssp. austromontana</i>	southern skullcap		1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; elevation approximately 300 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
Malvaceae	Mallow Family				
<i>Malacothammus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush mallow	FSC	1B	Sage scrub, chaparral, riparian woodland.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom		2	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, desert scrub.	Claremont (1909)
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family				
<i>Orobanche valida</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	rock creek broomrape	FSC	1B	Chaparral, pinyon juniper woodland, on slopes of loose decomposed granite, parasitic on various chaparral shrubs.	W ridge of Lookout Mtn., NE of Mt. Baldy station (1979)

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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>				
Polemoniaceae	Phlox Family				
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	FSC	1B	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, dry rock slopes often in Jeffrey pine/cyn. oak forest.	Icehouse Cyn., San Antonio Hills (1917); Mt. Markham (1921); Mt. Lowe summit (191X)
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family				
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	FSC	3	Openings/clearings in coastal or desert sage scrub, chaparral or interface; dry slopes or flat ground; sandy soils.	Thompson Creek Dam (1932); Mt. Lowe (1902); Arroyo Seco (1920)
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE	1B	Alluvial sage scrub vegetation on sandy flood-deposited rivers and washes.	Rubio Wash, Altadena (1920); Santa Anita Wash, S base of San Gabriel Mts. (1920); W fork San Gabriel River (1921)
Primulaceae	Primrose Family				
<i>Adrosace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace		4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Potential where habitat occurs

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Rubiaceae	Madder Family				
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	FSC	1B	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, open chaparral and low open oak forest, on rocky slopes.	Near Chantry Flat and also near upper Winter Creek trailhead (1979); Sawpit Cyn. (1910); between Monrovia Cyn. and Fish Cyn. (1919); Chantry Flat (1985)
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family				
<i>Boykinia rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved boykinia		4	Chaparral, riparian woodland, streambanks.	Potential where habitat occurs
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family				
<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	Mount Gleason Indian paintbrush	FSC, SR	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, open flats or slopes with granitic soil, restricted to San Gabriel Mts.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i>	Mexican flannelbrush	FE, SR	1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, creeks or dry cyns., gabbro soils.	Potential where habitat occurs

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ANGIOSPERMS (Monocotyledons)					
Liliaceae	Lily Family				
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT, SE	1B	Sage scrub, valley/foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; vernal pools (clay soils).	Glendora, 1 mi. N of Goddard Jr. High School (1991); San Dimas, between Wildwood and Morgan Cyns (1990)
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	FSC	1B	Chaparral, especially in foothill cyns.; generally found in shade.	Evey Cyn., just W of jct w/ San Antonio Cyn. (1959); W fork of San Gabriel River
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa lily	FSC	1B	Meadows, vernal moist places in chaparral and yellow pine forest at elevation from 3,500 to 6,500 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs

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<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	FSC	1B	Variety of Southern California plant communities, including sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, yellow pine forest; dry, rocky or sandy sites, granitic or alluvial soil; to 4,800 ft.	Near Evey Cyn. (1935); Claremont, Live Oak Cyn. (1928); Johnston Peak (1949); many other records on CNDDB
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate flowered mariposa lily	FSC	1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands.	On summit of hills near Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (1927); Elephant Hill (1991)
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	FSC	4	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; below 5,500 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	FSC	1B	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, shady edges of streams.	USGS 7.5' Mt. Baldy quadrangle, location info suppressed by CNDDB (1993)

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Scientific Name	Common Name				
Poaceae	Grass Family				
<i>Calamagrostis densa</i>	dense reedgrass	FSC	1B	On dry hills in chaparral and coniferous forests on gabbroic soils and disturbed sites between 1,300 and 4,000 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly		1B	Coastal sage, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows near streams or seeps.	Red Hill, E of Upland (1916); Mt. Lowe (1899)

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<u>VERTEBRATES</u>		Agency Listing		
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
FISH				
Cyprinidae	Minnow Family			
<i>Gila orcutti</i>	arroyo chub	CSC	Slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates.	E fork of San Gabriel River and Cattle Cyn. Creek (1999); N & W forks San Gabriel River, also Big Mermaids Cyn. Creek and Bear Creek (1999)
<i>Rhinichthys osculatus</i> ssp.3	Santa Ana speckled dace	FSC, CSC	Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temperatures of 17 to 20°C, shallow cobble and gravel.	Potential where habitat occurs
Catostomidae	Sucker Family			
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FPT	Sand, rubble, boulder bottoms; cool, clear water; feed on algae.	East fork of San Gabriel River and Cattle Cyn. Creek (1999); N & W forks San Gabriel River, also Big Mermaids Cyn. Creek and Bear Creek (1999); Fish Cyn (1986)
AMPHIBIANS				
Salamandridae	Newt Family			
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	coast range newt	CSC	Moist woodlands.	Potential where habitat occurs

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Plethodontidae	Lungless Salamander Family			
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii croceator</i>	yellow-blotched salamander	CSC	Coniferous habitats, montane hardwood habitats, and mixed chaparral.	Potential where habitat occurs
Pelobatidae	Spadefoot Toad Family			
<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FSC, CSC, SP	Prefers relatively open areas in lowland grasslands, chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands, areas of sandy or gravelly soil in alluvial fans, washes, and floodplains.	Potential where habitat occurs
Bufo	True Toads			
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	arroyo southwestern toad	FE, CSC, SP	Washes/streams, sandy banks, grown to willows, cottonwoods or sycamores; riparian habitats of semi-arid areas, small cobbly streambeds.	Potential where habitat occurs
Ranidae	True Frog Family			
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, CSC, SP	Humid forests, woodlands, grasslands and streamsides, especially where cattails and other plants provide good cover.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	FSC, CSC, SP	Stream, river of woodland, chaparral and forest.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	FPE, CSC, SP	Sunny riverbanks, meadows, streams, isolated pools, lake borders.	Potential where habitat occurs

Legend

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SENSITIVE SPECIES
 OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED SAN DIMAS CANYON/SAN ANTONIO WASH SEA
 (CONTINUED)

<u>VERTEBRATES</u>				
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
REPTILES				
Emydidae		Box and Water Turtle Family		
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	FSC, CSC, SFP	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, irrigation ditches.	Azusa and Glendora quads (1992), location suppressed; San Gabriel River and Brown's Gulch (1995)
Gekkonidae		Gecko Family		
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	FSC	Rocky tracts, cyn. walls, and sand dunes in deserts and semi-arid areas.	Potential where habitat occurs
Xantusiidae		Night Lizard Family		
<i>Xantusia riversiana</i>	island night lizard	FT, SP	Coastal strand, sand dunes, chaparral and woodlands.	Potential where habitat occurs
Iguanidae		Iguanid Lizard Family		
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego coast horned lizard	FSC, CSC, SP	Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 ft., open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.	Top of Mt. Wilson (197X); 0.5 mi W of Santa Anita Cyn. (197X); Thompson Creek (197X); Eaton Cyn. Park (1969); Heaton Flat, E fork of San Gabriel River
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	California horned lizard	CSC, SP	Scrubland, grassland, coniferous forest, broad-leaf woodlands.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

<u>VERTEBRATES</u>				
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
Teiidae		Whiptail Lizard Family		
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i>	Belding's orange-throated whiptail	FSC, CSC, SP	Valley-foothill hardwood forests, valley-foothill/hardwood conifer, mixed conifer, and desert scrub habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	coastal western whiptail	FSC	Arid and semi-arid desert to open woodlands, where vegetation is sparse.	Potential where habitat occurs
Anniellidae		Legless Lizard Family		
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	CSC	Several habitats but especially in coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs
Boidae		Boa Family		
<i>Charina bottae umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	FSC, ST, SP	Grassland, broken chaparral, woodland and forest, under rock bark of dead trees.	Potential where habitat occurs
Colubridae		Colubrid Snake Family		
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino ring-neck snake	FSC	Open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats.	Big Dalton Cyn. and Glendora Mtn. Rd.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra</i>	San Bernardino mountain kingsnake	FSC, CSC	Moist woods, coniferous forests, woodland and chaparral.	Glendora, San Dimas, Little Dalton Cyn., and Big Dalton Cyn.

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(CONTINUED)**

VERTEBRATES				
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San Diego mountain kingsnake	FSC, CSC, SP	Moist woods, coniferous forests, woodland and chaparral.	Glendora, San Dimas, Little Dalton Cyn., and Big Dalton Cyn.
<i>Salvador hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	FSC, CSC	Coastal chaparral, desert scrub, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas. Barren creosote bush desert flats. Sagebrush semi-deserts; sea level to 7,000 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	FSC, CSC, SP	Riparian and freshwater marshes with perennial water.	San Gabriel River below Morris Dam (1995)

BIRDS**Ardeidae****Heron, Egret, and Bittern Family**

<i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	western least bittern	CSC	Emergent wetlands of cattails and tules.	Potential where habitat occurs
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Phalacrocoracidae**Cormorant Family**

<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	CSC	Coasts, bays, lakes, and rivers.	Potential where habitat occurs
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Accipitridae**Hawks, Kites, Harriers and Eagle Family**

<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper's hawk	CSC	Open woodlands especially riparian woodland.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	CSC	Woodlands; forages over chaparral and other scrublands; prefers riparian habitats and N-facing slopes, with plucking perch sites.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

VERTEBRATES

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	CSC, SFP	Mts., deserts, and open country; prefer to forage over grasslands, deserts, savannahs and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats.	Big Dalton drainage area
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST	Plains, ranges, open hills, sparse trees.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	CSC	Coastal salt marshes, freshwater marshes, grasslands, and agricultural fields; occasionally forages over open desert and brushlands.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	SFP	Grasslands with scattered trees, near marshes, along highways.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	FT, FPD, CSC, SE	Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, offshore islands, and some rangelands and coastal wetlands in Southern California.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	CSC	Rivers, lakes, and coasts, mixed conifer.	Potential where habitat occurs
Falconidae	Falcon Family			
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	CSC	Coastlines, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural fields, and grasslands.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	CSC	Grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, agricultural fields, and desert scrub; often uses sheltered cliff ledges for cover.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

VERTEBRATES				
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	SE, SFP	Coastal estuaries, open country, cliffs to coasts. (Formerly FE)	Potential where habitat occurs
Phasianidae Quail, Pheasant, and Grouse Family				
<i>Oreortyx picta</i>	mountain quail	CSC	Found throughout state in major montane habitats. Found seasonally in open, brushy stands of conifer and deciduous forest and woodland, and chaparral.	Potential where habitat occurs
Cuculidae Cuckoos and Roadrunner Family				
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE	Riverine woodlands, thickets, and farms.	Near Cattle Cyn. (1931)
Strigidae True Owl Family				
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	CSC	Riparian and live oak woodlands.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	burrowing owl	FSC, CSC	Dry grasslands, desert habitats, and open pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands below 5,300 ft. Prefers berms, ditches, and grasslands adjacent to rivers, agricultural, and scrub areas.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	California spotted owl	CSC	Oak and oak-conifer habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

<u>VERTEBRATES</u>		Agency Listing		
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
Apodidae				
Swift Family				
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	CSC	Redwood and douglas fir habitats.	Big Dalton Cyn. area (1993)
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	black swift	CSC	Steep, rocky, often moist cliffs and crevice or caves on sea cliffs, deep cysns.	Sturtevant Falls, Santa Anita Cyn. (1986); Wolfskill Falls, near Mt. Baldy (1986).
Tyrannidae				
Tyrant Flycatcher Family				
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher	SE	Wet meadow and montane riparian habitats, river valleys and large mt. meadows.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	<u>Low elevational sites:</u> Riparian woodlands that contain water and low growing willow thickets. <u>High elevational sites:</u> Large, flat, wet meadows that contain patches of willow trees.	Potential where habitat occurs
Alaudidae				
Lark Family				
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	CSC	Open habitats, grasslands along the coast, deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf shrub habitat, uncommonly in coniferous and chaparral habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs

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OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
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(CONTINUED)**

VERTEBRATES				
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Agency Listing Status</u>	<u>Preferred Habitat</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hirundinidae Swallow Family				
<i>Progne subis</i>	purple martin	CSC	Towns, farms, open or semi-open country.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	Riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Potential where habitat occurs
Troglodytidae Wren Family				
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i>	coastal cactus wren	CSC	Coastal sage scrub, vegetation with thickets of prickly pear or cholla cactus.	Potential where habitat occurs
Muscicapidae Kinglets, Gnatcatchers, Thrushes, and Babbler Family				
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	California gnatcatcher	FT, CSC	Coastal sage scrub vegetation below 2,500 ft. in Riverside County and generally below 1,000 ft. along coastal slopes; generally avoids steep slopes and dense vegetation for nesting.	Arcadia (1928); Indian Hill, Claremont (1918); near Bio Field Station/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (1994)
Laniidae Shrike Family				
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	FSC, CSC	Open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	Potential where habitat occurs

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(CONTINUED)**

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Vireonidae				
Vireo Family				
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Perennial and intermittent streams with low, dense riparian scrub and riparian woodland habitats below 2,000 ft.; nests primarily in willows and forages in the riparian and occasionally in adjoining upland habitats. Associated with willow, cottonwood, and mule fat.	Mouth of Fish Cyn. (1974); mouth of Tassel Cyn. (1975)
Emberizidae				
Wood Warblers, Tanagers, Buntings, and Blackbird Family				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	FSC, CSC	Freshwater marshes and riparian scrub.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California (ashy) rufous-crowned sparrow	FSC, CSC	Generally, steep, rocky areas within coastal sage scrub and chaparral, often with scattered bunches of grass; prefers relatively recently burned areas.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Bell's sparrow	FSC, CSC	Dense, dry chamise chaparral and coastal slopes of coastal sage scrub.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	yellow warbler	CSC	Riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats.	Big Dalton Cyn. (1993)
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	CSC	Riparian woodlands with a thick understory.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	summer tanager	CSC	Desert riparian areas dominated by cottonwoods and willows.	Potential where habitat occurs

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<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Virginia's warbler	CSC	Arid, shrubby, mixed conifer, pinyon-juniper, montane chaparral	Recent record (no date) of a pair successfully breeding near Blue Ridge
MAMMALS				
Phyllostomidae	Leaf-Nosed Bat Family			
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat	FSC, CSC	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis. Roosts in tunnels, caves and possible buildings and bridges.	Potential where habitat occurs
Vespertilionidae	Evening Bat Family			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	CSC	Nests in dry, rocky habitats/caves, crevices in rocks, arid habitats including deserts, chaparral, and scrublands.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Corynorhinus (Plecotus) townsendii pallescens</i>	pale big-eared bat	CSC	Caves, tunnels, or other structures for roosting, vegetation and mesic edges for feeding, extremely sensitive to roosting site disturbance, maternity roosts are in warm places.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Corynorhinus (Plecotus) townsendii townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	FSC, CSC	Caves, mine tunnels, and buildings.	Potential where habitat occurs

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VERTEBRATES				
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<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	small-footed bat	FSC, CSC	Primarily found in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water from sea level to 8,900 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared bat	FSC, CSC	Occurs along entire coast.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	FSC	Grassland/oak savannah, cottonwood-willow woodland, riparian scrub, oak woodland, open riverbed and bank.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Myotis volans</i>	long-legged myotis	FSC	Most common in woodland and forest habitats above 4,000 ft.; also forages in chaparral, coastal scrub, shrub habitats from sea level to 11,400 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	FSC, CSC	Open forests and woodlands with water are optimal but uses a variety of habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs
Molossidae	Free-Tailed Bat Family			
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	FSC, CSC	Primarily arid lowlands, especially deserts. Open, semi-arid to arid habitats including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban.	Potential where habitat occurs
Leporidae	Hares and Rabbit Family			
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	FSC, CSC	Open brushlands and scrub habitats between sea level and 4,000 ft.	Potential where habitat occurs

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<u>VERTEBRATES</u>		Agency Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Location
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>			
Heteromyidae		Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rat Family		
<i>Chaetodipus fallax</i>	San Diego pocket mouse	FSC, CSC	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel, sagebrush, scrub, annual grassland, chaparral and desert scrubs.	Historic records from alluvial scrub areas near lower San Antonio Creek
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat	FE, CSC	Alluvial fan scrub.	Potential where habitat occurs
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	FSC, CSC	Coastal sage scrub, and grasslands, desert cactus, creosote bush and sagebrush habitats.	Potential where habitat occurs
Muridae		Mice, Rats, and Vole Family		
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	FSC, CSC	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland.	Several records from different localities in San Gabriel Cyn. and Azusa
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	FSC, CSC	Grasslands, desert areas, especially scrub with friable soils.	Potential where habitat occurs
Procyonidae		Raccoon Family		
<i>Bassariscus astutus octarus</i>	ringtail cat	SFP	Mixture of forest and shrublands in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitats.	Historic records from numerous cyns. including San Dimas and San Gabriel

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9. REGIONAL BIOLOGICAL VALUE

The proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA meets several SEA designation criteria that consider regional biological values. Each criterion and how it is met or why not is described below.

Criterion A: The Habitat of Core Populations of Endangered or Threatened Plant or Animal Species.

Although the proposed SEA contains rare plant populations, it does not contain a core population of a listed species and therefore does not meet this criterion.

Criterion B: On a Regional Basis, Biotic Communities, Vegetative Associations, and Habitat of Plant or Animal Species that are either Unique or are Restricted in Distribution.

The proposed SEA contains habitat of the extremely rare rock monardella. In addition, several plant communities within this SEA are CDFG highest inventory priority communities due to their restricted distribution in the Southern California region, including: walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub.

Criterion C: Within Los Angeles County, Biotic Communities, Vegetative Associations, and Habitat of Plant or Animal Species that are either Unique or are Restricted in Distribution.

All of the plant communities and habitats mentioned above as being restricted in distribution on a regional basis are also restricted in distribution within Los Angeles County.

Criterion D: Habitat that at some point in the Life Cycle of a Species or Group of Species, Serves as Concentrated Breeding, Feeding, Resting, or Migrating Grounds and is Limited in Availability either Regionally or in Los Angeles County.

The major canyons within this SEA support well developed and diverse riparian woodlands, as well as a source of water for most, if not all, of the year. These represent important stopover and overwintering areas for a wide variety of migratory birds, as well as essential habitat for resident species. These canyons also support

seasonal and more frequent movement for wide-ranging mammals which must move over large areas to fulfill their habitat requirements.

Criterion E: Biotic Resources that are of Scientific Interest because they are either an Extreme in Physical/Geographical Limitations, or Represent Unusual Variation in a Population or Community.

The proposed SEA does not contain biotic resources that are clearly an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent unusual variation in a population or community and therefore does not meet this criterion.

Criterion F: Areas that would Provide for the Preservation of Relatively Undisturbed Examples of the Original Natural Biotic Communities in Los Angeles County.

Virtually all of the native biotic communities within this SEA are relatively undisturbed over most of their extent. As such, and because urbanization throughout much of Los Angeles County's foothill regions has removed large expanses of these communities, those in the San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA are particularly important to the County's natural heritage.

10. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proposed new development within the proposed Puente Hills SEA should be designed to be highly compatible with the continued ecological function of the component biological resources described above; retention of existing natural biotic resources should be ensured. Although a comprehensive evaluation of all possible future land uses within this SEA cannot be made here, a general approach is outlined below and is recommended for use on a project specific basis. In order to preserve the integrity of the SEA, the proposed comprehensive management practices described in the *Los Angeles County SEA Update Study 2000 Background Report* are recommended. These practices address:

- Core habitat
- Habitat linkages and wildlife corridors
- Fire management
- Public access and recreation

- Infrastructure
- Wetlands, riparian habitats, and streambeds
- Non-riparian/upland woodlands

In addition to the comprehensive management practices the following proposed management practices are recommended specifically for the proposed San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA:

- Maintain the habitat of core populations of extremely rare species including rock monardella.
- Retain rare communities with adequate buffers so as to allow for the long term viability and integrity of plant communities as a whole. Rare communities include: oak woodland, walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub.

Additionally, proposed development should be reviewed when required by federal, state, or local laws before implementing plans which may impact biotic resources and/or sensitive species. Potential impacts to listed species or wetland areas require permitting in accordance with applicable laws.

11. SOURCES

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