Habitat Survey at the 2410 Foothill Boulevard site in San Bernardino, California

APNs: 0142-041-20, 0142-041-18, 0142-041-17, 0142-041-11, 0142-041-10, 0142-041-09, 0142-041-44

11-Acre Property, Total Area Surveyed: 11-Acres

Project Site Location: 2410 Foothill Blvd, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' quadrangle map in Township 6 south, Range 4 west

Prepared for:

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Survey Conducted On:

April 5, 2020

Report Date:

April 16, 2020

INFORMATION SUMMARY

A.	**Report Date:**	Prepared:
B.	**Report Title:**	Burrowing Owl Habitat Survey at the 2410 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, San Bernardino County
C.	**Project Location:**	Project Site Location: 2410 Foothill Blvd. San Bernardino, San Bernardino County USGS San Bernardino North 7.5' quadrangle map in Township 1 south, Range 8 west.
D.	**PP & APN #:**	APNs: 0142-041-20, 0142-041-18, 0142-041-17, 0142-041-11, 0142-041-10, 0142-041-09, 0142-041-44
E.	**Applicant:**	Ted Sirkin 26232 Oxnard Street Woodland Hills, CA 91367 Phone: (818) 887-1866
F.	**Principal Invest. & Surveyor:**	Dale A. Powell POWELL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 146 West Broadbent Drive Riverside, California 92507 Office: (951) 686-1497 Mobile: (951) 440-4235 E-Mail: dajrpowell@msn.com
G.	**Summary:**	A general biological survey was conducted on an approximately 11-acre site in San Bernardino, on April 5, 2020. There were no rare or sensitive plants or animals observed upon the site. No bird nests were observed. There were no Burrowing Owl nesting resources available upon the site. Burrowing Owl surveys in the appropriate season are not recommended (See discussion). The site may possess the Santa Ana River woolly star (Eriastrum densifolium) and Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). These will be surveyed for beginning in May after their flowering season begins.
H.	**Preparer:**	Dale A. Powell 146 West Broadbent Drive Riverside, California 92507 Office: (951) 686-1497 Mobile: (951) 440-4235 E-Mail: dajrpowell@msn.com

GENERAL SURVEY REPORT REQUIREMENTS:

A. Site Photographs: See Photographs 1-6. Taken: April 5, 2020

B. APNs: 0142-041-20, 0142-041-18, 0142-041-17, 0142-041-11, 0142-041-10, 0142-041-09, 0142-041-44

C. Case Number: -

D. Surveyor Name: Dale A. Powell.

E. Survey Date: April 5, 2020.

F. Topography/Hydrology: The site is relatively level. It is approximately 927 feet above sea level. No riparian/river areas, drainages or vernal pools exist on the site.

G. Soil analysis: Approximately 31.4 percent of the site consists of Delhi fine sand (Db), 17.3 percent of the site consists of Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Hba), and 51.3 percent Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB), (According to the Web Soil Survey (USDA, NRCS)). The Delhi series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. They formed in wind modified material weathered from granitic rock sources. Delhi soils are on floodplains, alluvial fans and terraces. Slopes are 0 to 15 percent. Used for growing grapes, peaches, truck crops, alfalfa and for home sites. Principal native plants are buckwheat and a few shrubs and trees. Typical vegetation is annual grasses and forbs. The Hanford series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite. Hanford soils are on stream bottoms, floodplains and alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. Hanford soils are used for growing a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and general farm crops. They are also used for urban development and dairies. Vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants. The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. This soil is used for grazing, citrus, grapes, other fruits, and urban residential or commercial development. Uncultivated areas have a cover of shrubs, annual grasses and forbs. In urban areas ornamentals and turf-grass are common.

H. Species Observed list: Turkey vulture, Eurasian collard dove, House finch, Black phoebe, Red-tailed hawk, Cassin's kingbird. (See Plant Table)

I. Current Vegetation Description: The entire site is covered with a combination of ruderal vegetation and native vegetation, typical of the area (See Plant Table). (See: Photographs and Biological Resources Map).

J. Oak Trees: None

K. Site Plan: -.

L. Jurisdictional assessment: Not applicable.

M. Assessment for any riparian/river areas and vernal pools: There are no vernal pools, drainages or riparian/river areas present on the site.

N. Discussion of habitat: The principal vegetative type is ruderal mixed with native vegetation typically found on loamy and sandy soils of the area. There was small area in the northwestern area of the site devoted to ornamentals. No one type of vegetation predominated upon the site. No shrubs or trees existed upon the site except for a few rogue lantana bushes and tree of heaven trees in the south-central area of the site. Upon the south-central area of the site is a residence with a small commercial development. There was a relatively small fenced off area in the north-western corner of the site that was covered with concrete pad and vegetation similar to that found upon the rest of the site. The site is surrounded by residential development to the north and south (across Foothill Blvd.). To the west (northern portion) across a wall there is a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. To the west (southern portion) across the wall there is the foundation of a former development. East of the site, across North Macy Street, is a field with vegetation similar to that found upon the site. Approximately 600 feet, across the field, is a residence and beyond the residence approximately 1,100 feet from the site is the south end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin. (See Maps, Photographs & Discussion).

MAP 1. General Location of the Site.



MAP 2. Location of the Site.



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MAP OF SOILS



San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California (CA677)

San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California (CA677)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Db	Delhi fine sand	3.4	31.4%
HbA	Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.9	17.3%
TuB	Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	5.6	51.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**10.9**	**100.0%**

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

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LEGEND

Mixed Ruderal and Native Vegetation

Firm Name: Powell Environmental Consultants
Report Author: Dale A. Powell
Date that the survey was Performed: April 5, 2020
APNs: 0142-041-20, 0142-041-18, 0142-041-17, 0142-041-11, 0142-041-10, 0142-041-09, 0142-041-44

Picture 1. Overview of the site facing west, from the southeastern corner.



Picture 2. Overview of the site facing northwest, from the southeastern corner.



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Picture 3. Overview of the site facing north, from the southeastern corner.



Picture 4. Overview of the site facing south, from the northeastern corner.



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Picture 5. Overview of the site facing west, from the northeastern corner.



Picture 6. Overview of the site facing east, from the northwestern corner.



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Picture 7. Overview of the site facing southeast, from the northwestern corner.



Picture 8. Overview of the site facing south, from the northwestern corner.



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Picture 9. Overview of the site facing north, from the southwestern corner.



Picture 10. Overview of the site facing northeast, from the southwestern corner.



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Picture 11. Overview of the site facing east, from the southwestern corner.



Picture 12. Use of the site to plant ornamentals,in the northwestern area.



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PLANT SPECIES LIST

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Amaranthaceae	*Chenopodium murale*	Nettle-leaf goosefoot
Asparagaceae	*Dichlostemma capitatum*	Blue dicks
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata*	Hairy catsear
	Latuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
Brassicaceae	*Sissymbrium inro*	London rocket
	Sissymbrium orientale	Oriental Sissymbrium
Chenopodiaceae	*Salsola tragus*	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	Castor bean
Fabaceae	*Lupinus bicolor*	Miniature lupine
	Lupinus sparsiflorus	Coulter's lupine
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys*	Long beaked filaree
	Erodium cicutarium	Redstem stork's bill
Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	Chinaberry
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Bermuda buttercup
Pinaceae	*Pinus* sp.	Pine tree
Poaceae	*Avena fatua*	Wild oat
	Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome
	Hordeum vulgare	Barley
	Schismus sp.	Mediterranean grass
	Various grasses *(primarily dried Bromus spp.)*	grass
Polemoniaceae	*Gilia capitata*	Blue field gilia
Simaroubaceae	*Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of heaven
Solanaceae	*Datura wrightii*	Sacred datura
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	West Indian Lantana

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The site is located within the city of San Bernardino. It is approximately 11-acres in size and is relatively level. The site is approximately 1,200 feet above sea level.

A site evaluation was made on April 5, 2020 from 3:00 to 4:45 PM by Dale Powell. The temperature at the start of the survey was 61°F. The sky was overcast and the wind speed varied from 3-6 mph.

The site is surrounded by residential development to the north and south (across Foothill Blvd.). To the west (northern portion) across a wall there is a field with vegetation similar to the vegetation found upon the site. To the west (southern portion) across the wall there is the foundation from former development. East of the site, across North Macy Street, is a field with vegetation similar to that found upon the site. Approximately 600 feet, across the field to the east of the site is a residence and beyond that approximately 1,100 from the site is the southern end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin.

Approximately 31.4 percent of the site consists of Delhi fine sand (Db). Principal native plants found upon Delhi fine sand are buckwheat and a few shrubs and trees. Typical vegetation is annual grasses and forbs. 17.3 percent of the site consists of Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Hba). Upon Hanford sandy loam native vegetation consists mainly of annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants. 51.3 percent is Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB). Upon Tujunga loamy sand native vegetation usually is a cover of shrubs, annual grasses and forbs.

No riparian/river areas, drainages or vernal pools were observed on the site.

The principal vegetative type is ruderal mixed with native vegetation typically found on loamy and sandy soils of the area. There was small area in the northwestern area of the site devoted to ornamentals. No one type of vegetation predominated upon the site. No shrubs or trees existed upon the site except for a few rogue lantana bushes and tree of heaven trees in the south-central area of the site. According to old topographic maps at least a portion of the site was used for agriculture at one time. The nearest natural area was approximately 1,100 feet to the west of the site. This natural area was the south end of Lytle Creek wash and a flood control basin. (See Photographs, Biological Resources Map and the Plant Species List)

There were no rare or sensitive plants or animals observed upon the property during the habitat survey. There were no Burrowing Owl nesting sites available upon the site. This was due because the resources that the owls require to build such nests was lacking (debris piles, fallen trees or piles of branches, drainage pipes, or California ground squirrel holes, etc.). However, Burrowing owls could utilize the site to forage upon if they were nesting in adjacent areas. The holes that were observed on the site apparently were mainly gopher holes. There was no evidence of kangaroo rat burrows. It is unlikely that the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) and LA pocket mice (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) are present upon the site. San Bernardino kangaroo rats inhabit places with sandy loam substrates, characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains, where they are able to dig small, simple burrows. Plant life in such areas is typically dominated by chaparral and coastal sage scrub (soft chaparral). Of these subsections of this particular habitat, the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat is most populous in intermediate alluvial scrub. The habitat of Los Angeles pocket mice includes lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. There was no scrub present upon the site.

The site may possess the Santa Ana River woolly star (Eriastrum densifolium) and Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). Both of which are listed as being endangered by state and federal authorities. These will be surveyed for beginning in May or June after their flowering season begins.

As shown in the above Map of Soils approximately one-third of the site possesses Delhi fine sand. The entire site (approximately 11-acres) will be surveyed for the endangered Delhi Sand flower-loving fly in the appropriate season.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dale A. Powell

4/16/2020

Dale A. Powell
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