
Appendix D

Biological Resources Records Search



Selected Elements by Element Code

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Chilao Flat (3411831)> OR Waterman Mtn. (3411738)> OR Crystal Lake (3411737)> OR Baldwin Park (3411718)> OR El Monte (3411811)> OR San Dimas (3411717)> OR Glendora (3411727)> OR Azusa (3411728)> OR Mt. Wilson (3411821))

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AAAAD02110	<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i> San Gabriel slender salamander	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
AAAAD04013	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</i> large-blotched salamander	None	None	G5T2?	S3	WL
AAAAF02032	<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
AAABB01230	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	SSC
AAABF02020	<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
AAABH01056	<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	
AAABH01330	<i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	WL
ABNKC12040	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNKC19070	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
ABNKD06030	<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
ABNME03041	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
ABNRB02022	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
ABNUA01010	<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
ABPAE33043	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
ABPAU08010	<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
ABPB08081	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
ABPBW01114	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
ABPBX03010	<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ABPBX24010	<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	None	None	G5	S4	SSC



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ABPBX91091	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
AFCJB13120	<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	None	None	G1	S2	SSC
AFCJB3705K	<i>Rhinichthys gabrielino</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Proposed Threatened	None	G1	S1	SSC
AFCJC02190	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Threatened	None	G1	S1	SSC
AMACC01020	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	None	None	G5	S4	
AMACC01090	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	None	None	G4	S3	
AMACC01110	<i>Myotis volans</i> long-legged myotis	None	None	G4G5	S3	
AMACC05032	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	None	None	G3G4	S4	
AMACC05070	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
AMACC05080	<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i> western red bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMACC08010	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
AMACC10010	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMACD02011	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
AMACD04010	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMACD04020	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMAEB03051	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
AMAFB02172	<i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i> lodgepole chipmunk	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	
AMAJF04010	<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMALE04013	<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> desert bighorn sheep	None	None	G4T3	S3	FP
ARAAD02032	<i>Actinemys pallida</i> southwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
ARACC01060	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	None	None	G3	S3	SSC



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ARACC01070	Anniella spp. California legless lizard	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
ARACF12100	Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
ARACJ02143	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
ARADB01017	Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
ARADB3613F	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1 south coast gartersnake	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
ARADB36160	Thamnophis hammondi two-striped gartersnake	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
ARADE02090	Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
CARE2330CA	Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CTT32720CA	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None	None	G1	S1.1	
CTT61310CA	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None	None	G4	S4	
CTT61330CA	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None	None	G3	S3.2	
CTT61350CA	Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	None	None	G3	S3.3	
CTT62400CA	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None	None	G4	S4	
CTT71181CA	Open Engelmann Oak Woodland Open Engelmann Oak Woodland	None	None	G2	S2.2	
CTT71210CA	California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	None	None	G2	S2.1	
CTT81600CA	Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	None	None	G1	S1.1	
IICOL58010	Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	None	None	G3	S1S2	
IICOL5K010	Palaeoxenus dohrni Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	None	None	G3?	S1S2	
IIHYM24260	Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	None	None	G3G4	S2	
IIHYM24480	Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
IILEPK405L	Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	



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IMBIV19010	<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	None	None	G3	S2	
IMGASB1010	<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i> San Gabriel chestnut	None	None	G2	S3	
NBMUS80010	<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	None	None	G5	S2	4.2
PDAP11G030	<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
PDAST440C0	<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
PDAST4R0P4	<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
PDAST8H060	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
PDASTE80C0	<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDASTE80U0	<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
PDBRA1M114	<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
PDCAC0D053	<i>Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
PDCAM0F0B2	<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus var. robbinsii</i> Robbins' nemacladus	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
PDCRA040A8	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. crebrifolia</i> San Gabriel River dudleya	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDCRA040B0	<i>Dudleya densiflora</i> San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDCRA040H0	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDCUS01111	<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
PDERI042P0	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
PDFAB0F1G0	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDFAB2B330	<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i> Peirson's lupine	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
PDGRO020F3	<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
PDHYD0C510	<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1



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PDLAM18114	<i>Monardella australis ssp. gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel Mountains monardella	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
PDLAM1U0A1	<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
PDORO040G2	<i>Aphyllon validum ssp. validum</i> Rock Creek broomrape	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
PDPGN040J2	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
PDPGN083B1	<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var. alpigenum</i> southern alpine buckwheat	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
PDPGN0V010	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDPLM090D0	<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDPOR03121	<i>Claytonia peirsonii ssp. peirsonii</i> Peirson's spring beauty	None	None	G2G3T2	S2	1B.2
PDROS0W045	<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
PDROS1B0S3	<i>Drymocallis cuneifolia var. ewanii</i> Ewan's woodbeauty	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.3
PDRUB0N0V0	<i>Galium grande</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PDSAX0P030	<i>Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata</i> San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.3
PDSCR0D140	<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i> Mt. Gleason paintbrush	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
PDVIO04431	<i>Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea</i> grey-leaved violet	None	None	G4G5T3?	S3	1B.2
PMALI040Q0	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PMCYP039M0	<i>Carex occidentalis</i> western sedge	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3
PMCYP04010	<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
PMCYP0B0N0	<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> hot springs fimbristylis	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
PMLIL0C050	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
PMLIL0D096	<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
PMLIL0D122	<i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2



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PMLIL0D150	<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
PMLIL0D190	<i>Calochortus striatus</i> alkali mariposa-lily	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
PMLIL0D1J1	<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
PMLIL1A0J0	<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PMPOA3D020	<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
PMPOA480A0	<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
PPOPH010L0	<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> scalloped moonwort	None	None	G4	S3	2B.2
PPTHE05192	<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorense</i> Sonoran maiden fern	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2

Record Count: 111

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory



Search Results

90 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3411831:3411738:3411737:3411718:3411811:3411717:3411728:3411727:3411821]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFEFORM	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> <i>var. parishii</i>	Parish's oxytheca	annual herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	annual herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	slender silver moss	moss	None	None	4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> ssp. <i>validum</i>	Rock Creek broomrape	perennial herb (parasitic)	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral (rocky)

<i>Arctostaphylos parryana</i> ssp. <i>tumescens</i>	interior manzanita	perennial evergreen shrub	None	None	4.3	Chaparral (montane), Cismontane woodland
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	perennial herb	FE	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>coronensis</i>	Modoc Plateau milk-vetch	perennial herb	None	None	4.2	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	scalloped moonwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	perennial bulbiferous herb	FT	CE	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i>	club-haired mariposa lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa-lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps

<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	alkali mariposa-lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Carex occidentalis</i>	western sedge	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps
<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i>	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	None	CR	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i>	Mojave paintbrush	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	None	None	4.3	Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	annual herb	None	None	1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	annual herb	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California saw-grass	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (alkaline, freshwater), Meadows and seeps
<i>Claytonia peirsonii</i> ssp. <i>peirsonii</i>	Peirson's spring beauty	perennial herb	None	None	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest

<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i>	monkey-flower savory	perennial herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	annual vine (parasitic)	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i>	Johnston's monkeyflower	annual herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (disturbed areas, gravelly, roadsides, rocky, scree)
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	annual herb	FE	CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans)
<i>Drymocallis cuneifolia</i> var. <i>ewanii</i>	Ewan's woodbeauty	perennial herb	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (near seeps, springs), Meadows and seeps
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	perennial herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral (granitic)
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	perennial herb	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	perennial herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Erigeron breweri</i> var. <i>jacinteus</i>	San Jacinto Mountains daisy	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i>	southern alpine buckwheat	perennial herb	None	None	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest

<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>minus</i>	alpine sulfur- flowered buckwheat	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	Palomar monkeyflower	annual herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	hot springs fimbristylis	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs)
<i>Frasera neglecta</i>	pine green- gentian	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i>	pine fritillary	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gabrielense</i>	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	slender bedstraw	perennial herb	None	None	4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub
<i>Galium cliftonsmithii</i>	Santa Barbara bedstraw	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Cismontane woodland
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	perennial deciduous shrub	None	None	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest

<i>Galium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's bedstraw	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Galium johnstonii</i>	Johnston's bedstraw	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	annual herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Heuchera abramsii</i>	Abrams' alumroot	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Upper montane coniferous forest (rocky)
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	urn-flowered alumroot	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	annual herb	None	None	3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (depressions, saline flats), Vernal pools
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	perennial herb	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's sunflower	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest

<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	perennial deciduous tree	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland
<i>Juncus duranii</i>	Duran's rush	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	pride-of-California	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	perennial shrub	None	None	4.2	Chaparral
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	annual herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	perennial bulbiferous herb	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	annual herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i>	interior bush lupine	perennial shrub	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest

<i>Lupinus elatus</i>	silky lupine	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i>	Peirson's lupine	perennial herb	None	None	1B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Monardella australis</i> <i>ssp. cinerea</i>	gray monardella	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Monardella australis</i> <i>ssp. gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Mountains monardella	shrub	None	None	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral (montane), Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps
<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>	Robbins' nemacladus	annual herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	short-joint beavertail	perennial stem	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	woolly mountain- parsley	perennial herb	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Packera ionophylla</i>	Tehachapi ragwort	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest

<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>cirrata</i>	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	perennial herb	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorense</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps, streams)
<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>	Mojave phacelia	annual herb	None	None	4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	annual herb	None	None	1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	perennial herb	None	None	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	perennial evergreen shrub	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	perennial deciduous tree	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	perennial deciduous shrub	None	None	1A	Riparian woodland
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Rupertia rigida</i>	Parish's rupertia	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Valley and foothill grassland

<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	None	None	1B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Selaginella asprella</i>	bluish spike-moss	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	annual herb	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Senecio astephanus</i>	San Gabriel ragwort	perennial herb	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i>	chickweed oxytheca	annual herb	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (sandy)
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic)
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	perennial rhizomatous herb	None	None	1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i>	grey-leaved violet	perennial herb	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest

Showing 1 to 90 of 90 entries

[Go to top](#)**Suggested Citation:**

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 19 September 2025].

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IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Los Angeles County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📅 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
 2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Poliioptila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys pallida</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674	Endangered
Nevin's Barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of

presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

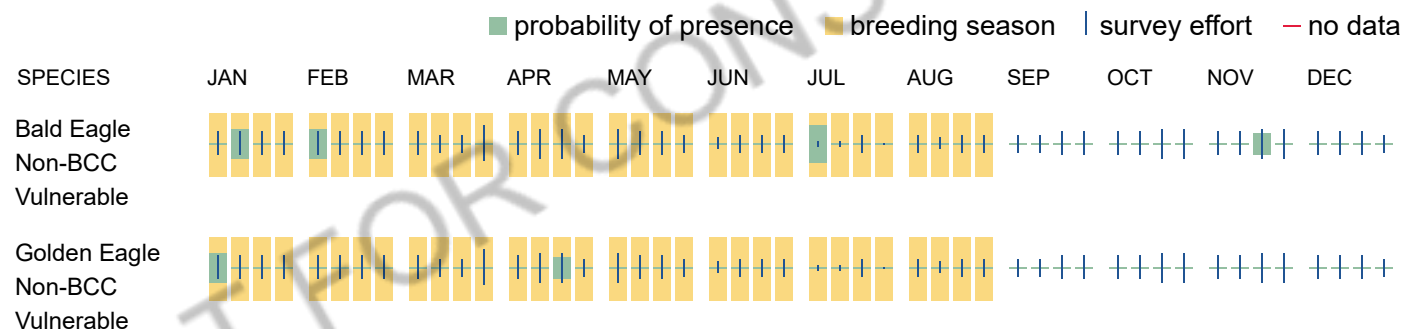
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the

potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8>

Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878>

Black-chinned Sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447>

Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii*

Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull *Larus californicus*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3638	Breeds elsewhere
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Dryobates nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia graminea*

Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513>

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>

Western Gull *Larus occidentalis*

Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Western Screech-owl *Megascops kennicottii cardonensis*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental](#)

[Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

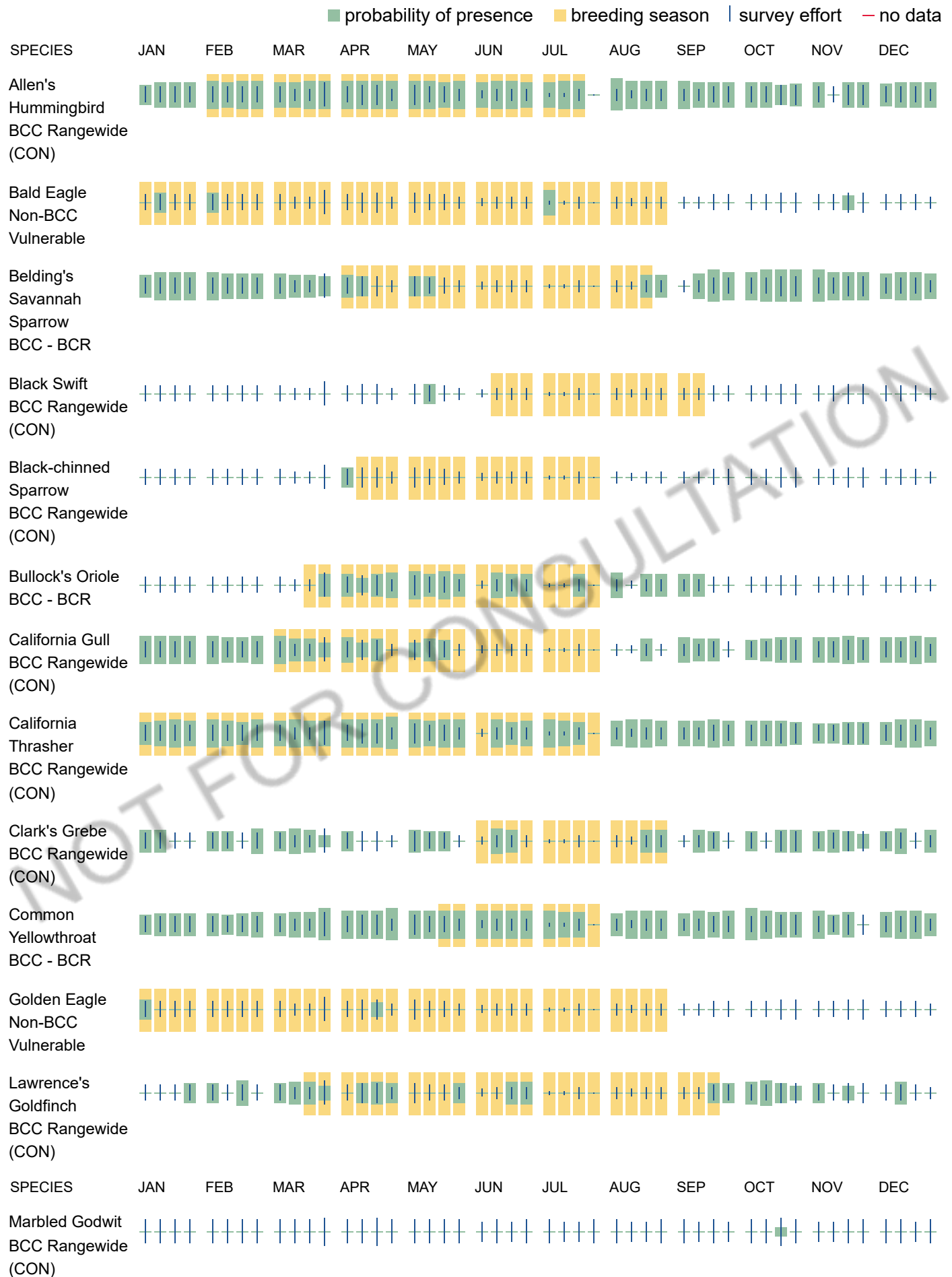
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the [Probability of Presence Summary](#). [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate

Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION