

# Attachment C

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Biological Resources

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OCCURRENCE DETERMINATIONS

Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1 (including review of occurrence data, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, results of reconnaissance-level surveys, and habitat present within the project area as assessed during reconnaissance surveys) a list of all special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project was assembled and is provided below. For more details on methods used to compile species lists, see "Discussion" in Section 4.5, "Biological Resources".

### Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR or Local Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Blasdale's bent grass <i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Sandy or gravelly soil close to rocks; often in nutrient-poor soil with sparse vegetation. 10–1,200 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.	May occur. Coastal prairie (grassland) habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Small-leaf bent grass <i>Agrostis microphylla</i> (synonym: <i>A. aristiglumis</i> )	—	—	LCP	Valley grassland, wetland-riparian, common in many plant communities, usually in wetlands. Thin, rocky soils, cliffs, vernal pools, occasionally on serpentine. Ultramafic affinity: 1.1 (weak indicator / indifferent). Less than 660 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	May occur. Wetland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 10–2,600 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	May occur. Woodland and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Robbins' broomrape <i>Aphyllon robbinsii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes (possibly). Rocky or sandy soil on bluffs, cliffs, landslides, or shell mounds; possibly on sand dunes. Only confirmed host is Seaside woolly sunflower ( <i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i> ). 0–330 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain coastal bluff scrub or coastal dune habitats suitable for this species.
Coast rock cress <i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.3	Broad-leafed upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub. Rocky sites. 10–3,600 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Perennial.	May occur. Forest, coastal prairie (grassland), and coastal scrub habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Anderson's manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Open sites or forest edges, redwood or mixed-evergreen forest, occasionally in chaparral near coast. 200–2,500 feet in elevation. Blooms November–May. Perennial.	Known to occur. Anderson's manzanita has multiple documented occurrences in the project area within forest and chaparral habitats (CNDDDB 2025a). In addition, forest and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in other locations in the project area.

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Schreiber's manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos glutinosa</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. Mudstone or diatomaceous shale outcrops; often with foothill pine ( <i>Pinus attenuata</i> ). 560–2,250 feet in elevation. Blooms March–April. Perennial.	May occur. Closed-cone coniferous forest habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Hooker's manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy soils. 190–1,760 feet in elevation. Blooms January–June. Perennial.	May occur. Forest, woodland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats with sandy soils suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Ohlone manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos ohloneana</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal scrub, closed cone coniferous forests. Siliceous shale. 1,480–1,740 feet in elevation. Blooms February–March. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub and closed cone coniferous forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Parajo manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral. Sandy soils. 100–500 feet in elevation. Blooms December–March. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral habitats with sandy soils suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Kings Mountain manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Granitic or sandstone outcrops. 790–2,310 feet in elevation. Blooms December–April. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of species, which has been recorded from Boulder Creek, CA up to south of Pacifica, CA (CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Bonny Doon manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Inland marine sands. 500–1,700 feet in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral and conifer forest with inland marine sand habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE	SE	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Growing up through dense mats of species including in the following genus: <i>Typha</i> spp., <i>Juncus</i> spp., and <i>Scirpus</i> spp., in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 10–560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	May occur. Wetland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Humboldt County milk-vetch <i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	—	SE	CRPR 1B.1	Broadleaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Disturbed openings in partially timbered forest lands; also along ridgelines; south aspects. 520–2,200 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.	May occur. Forest habitat with openings suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws <i>Calyptidium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings. Sometimes on sandy or gravelly soil. 980–5,040 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.	May occur. Openings in woodland and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Swamp harebell <i>Campanula californica</i> (synonym: <i>Eastwoodiella californica</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Bogs and marshes in a variety of habitats; uncommon where it occurs. 5–1,330 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Geophyte.	May occur. Wetland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

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Chaparral harebell <i>Campanula exigua</i> (synonym: <i>Ravenella exigua</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Rocky sites, usually on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 3.9 [broad endemic/strong indicator]) in chaparral. 900–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area is not within the range of the species, as this species has not been recorded anywhere in the Santa Cruz Mountains including south of the crest (CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	—	—	CRPR 2B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island. -10–5,320 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Geophyte.	May occur. Wetland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Deceiving sedge <i>Carex saliniformis</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Wetland. Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Mesic sites. 10–760 feet in elevation. Blooms June. Geophyte.	Known to occur. Deceiving sedge has a documented occurrence in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Wetland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Monterey paintbrush <i>Castilleja latifolia</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.3	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland (openings), coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy. 0–1,800 feet. Blooms February–September. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 0–760 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded anywhere in the Santa Cruz Mountains, though does occur in Silicon Valley and to the north as well as in and south of Watsonville, CA (CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Monterey ceanothus <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy hills, flats. 10–1,800 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.	May occur. Forest, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitats with sandy soils suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Ben Lomond spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i>	FE	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Sand. 340–1,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	May occur. Conifer forest habitat with sandy soils suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Monterey spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	FT	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils. 0–560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Scotts Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>hartwegii</i>	FE	—	CRPR 1B.1	Meadows and seeps (sandy) or valley and foothill grassland (mudstone and Purisima outcrops). 340–800 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of this species, which is currently known only from Scotts Valley (CNPS 2025).
Robust spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	FE	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 30–810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.	May occur. Woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

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Mt. Hamilton thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal and perennial drainages on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 5.9 [strict endemic]). 330–2,920 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain serpentine habitat suitable for this species.
San Francisco collinsia <i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Moist, shady scrub, forest; can occur on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 1.1 [weak indicator/indifferent]). 90–820 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Coastal scrub and forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Clustered lady's slipper <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Mesic to moist, shady conifer forest. Sometimes in serpentine seeps (ultramafic affinity: 2.5 [strong indicator]) or moist streambanks. 330–7,990 feet in elevation. Blooms March–August. Perennial.	May occur. Conifer forest and streambank habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area. Although there is no serpentine in the project area, this species can occur in non-serpentine habitat.
Tear drop moss <i>Dacryophyllum falcifolium</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.3	North Coast coniferous forest. Limestone substrates and rock outcrops. 165–900 feet in elevation. Blooms. Perennial.	Known to occur. Tear drop moss has a documented occurrence in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Conifer forest habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Santa Cruz County monkeyflower <i>Diplacus rattanii</i> (synonym: <i>Mimulus rattanii</i> ssp. <i>decurtatus</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy, open places, especially around sandstone outcrops or burns, other disturbed areas. 1,310–1,640 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	May occur. Chaparral and conifer forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Western leatherwood <i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, usually mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen and foothill woodland communities. 80–1,390 feet in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.	May occur. Forest and woodland habitats suitable for this species, including riparian areas, are present in the project area.
Santa Clara Valley dudleya <i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>	FE	–	CRPR 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. On rocky serpentine (Ultramafic affinity: 6 [strict endemic]) outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland. 190–1,500 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain serpentine habitat suitable for this species.
California bottle brush grass <i>Elymus californicus</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.3	North Coast coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, broad-leaved upland forest, riparian woodland. 50–1,540 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	May occur. Forest, woodland, and riparian woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

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Ben Lomond buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>decurrens</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soil. 160–2,630 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral, woodland, and conifer forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Sand-loving wallflower <i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy openings. 0–200 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral (maritime) and coastal scrub habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
San Francisco wallflower <i>Erysimum franciscanum</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes found on roadsides. Often occurs on serpentine soils or outcrops (ultramafic affinity: 3 [strong indicator]); sometimes granite. Occasionally on grassy, rocky slopes. 0–1,810 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub, grasslands, and roadside habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area. Although there is no serpentine in the project area, this species can occur in non-serpentine habitat.
Santa Cruz wallflower <i>Erysimum teretifolium</i> (synonym: Ben Lomond wallflower)	FE	SE	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Sandy areas in coastal-sage scrub, chaparral, or conifer forest. 590–1,690 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral and conifer habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Minute pocket moss <i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	North coast coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. 30–3,360 feet in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Although minute pocket moss has a documented occurrence in the northern portion of the project area (CNDDDB 2025a) the author of the occurrence notes that he thinks this occurrence is a misidentification (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). Conifer forest habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 1.8 [weak indicator]); various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 10–1,310 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April.	May occur. Coastal scrub, coastal prairie, other grassland, and woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Monterey gilia <i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i>	FE	ST	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland. Sandy openings in bare, wind-sheltered areas. Often near dune summit or in the hind dunes; two records from Pleistocene inland dunes. 10–810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of this species, which has only been recorded from Watsonville, CA to Monterey, CA (CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Zayante everlasating <i>Gnaphalium zayanteese</i>	—	—	LCP	Undescribed species from Zayante sand hills habitat.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain Zayante sand habitat suitable for this species.

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Toren's grimmia <i>Grimmia torenii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.3	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Rocky openings, boulder and rock walls, carbonate or volcanic. 1,070–3,800 feet in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Woodland, conifer forest, and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Vaginate grimmia <i>Grimmia vaginata</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral. Rocky openings; boulder and rock walls, carbonate. 2,240–3,730 feet in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral habitat potentially suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Coastal gumplant <i>Grindelia stricta</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i> (synonym: <i>Grindelia latifolia</i> )	—	—	LCP	Coastal bluffs, dunes. 0–1,050 feet. Blooms May–October. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain coastal bluff or coastal dune habitats suitable for this species.
Short-leaved evax <i>Hesperovax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Sandy bluffs and flats. 0–710 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	May occur. Coastal prairie habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Santa Cruz cypress <i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i> (synonym: <i>Cupressus abramsiana</i> )	FT	SE	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Restricted to the Santa Cruz Mountains, on sandstone and granitic-derived soils; often with foothill pine ( <i>Pinus attenuata</i> ), redwoods ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> ). 980–3,560 feet in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Santa Cruz cypress has a documented occurrence adjacent to the northern portion of the project area. Conifer and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Butano Ridge cypress <i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>butanoensis</i>	FT	SE	CRPR 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Sandstone. 1,310–1,610 feet in elevation. Blooms October. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area is out of range of the species, which is thought to be endemic to Butano Ridge in the northern Santa Cruz Mountains (CNPS 2025).
Loma Prieta hoita <i>Hoita strobilina</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Often on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 2.5 [strong indicator]); mesic sites. 190–3,200 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral, woodland, and riparian woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area. Although there is no serpentine in the project area, this species can occur in non-serpentine habitat.
Santa Cruz tarplant <i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>	FT	SE	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Light, sandy soil or sandy clay; often with nonnatives. 30–730 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual.	May occur. Coastal prairie, other grassland, and coastal scrub habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Kellogg's horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, chaparral. Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. 10–710 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.	Known to occur. Kellogg's horkelia has a documented occurrence in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Conifer forest, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

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Point Reyes horkelia <i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub communities. 5–2,540 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	Known to occur. Point Reyes horkelia has multiple documented occurrences in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Coastal prairie and coastal scrub habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Perennial goldfields <i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 10–610 feet in elevation. Blooms January–November. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Smooth lessingia <i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 5.1 [broad endemic]); often on roadsides. 390–1,380 feet in elevation. Blooms July–November. Annual. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain serpentine habitat suitable for this species.
Redwood lily <i>Lilium rubescens</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, broad-leaved upland forest, upper montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Sometimes on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 2 [weak indicator]). Increasingly rare in southern portion of range. 100–6,270 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Geophyte.	May occur. Chaparral and forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Small leaved lomatium <i>Lomatium parvifolium</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. On serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 3.3 [strong indicator]). 60–2,300 feet in elevation. Blooms January–June. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of this species, as this species is only recorded in the Santa Cruz Mountains north of the crest as well as in Santa Cruz County, CA just north of Watsonville, CA and then south down the coast (Calflora 2025; CNPS 2025).
Arcuate bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> var. <i>arcuatus</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. 3–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral and woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Hall's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> var. <i>elmeri</i> (synonym: <i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> )	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. 30–2,400 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. Project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded south of the Santa Cruz Mountains crest (Calflora 2025; CNDDDB 2025a).
Mt. Diablo cottonweed <i>Micropus amphibolus</i> (synonym: <i>Stylocline amphibola</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 3.2	Mixed evergreen forest, foothill woodland, grassland. Openings on slopes, ridges, shallow soils, sedimentary or volcanic rocks. Sometimes on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 2.4 [weak indicator]). 130–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Forest, woodland, and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Marsh microseris <i>Microseris paludosa</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 10–980 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June, and as late as July in some conditions. Perennial.	Known to occur. Marsh microseris has been observed in the project area (Calflora 2025). Conifer forest, woodland, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

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Northern curly-leaved monardella <i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>nigrescens</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soils. 0–980 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	May occur. Coastal scrub, chaparral, and conifer forest habitats with sandy soils suitable for this species are present in the project area.
San Luis Obispo monardella <i>Monardella undulata</i> ssp. <i>undulata</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub (sandy). 30–660 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Geophyte.	May occur. Coastal scrub habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Woodland woollythreads <i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broad-leaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns but likely has only a weak affinity to serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 2.4 [weak indicator]). 330–3,940 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Annual.	May occur. Chaparral, grassland, woodland, and forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Kellman's bristle moss <i>Orthotrichum kellmanii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandstone or carbonate. 1,120–2,250 feet in elevation. Blooms January–February. Perennial.	May occur. Woodland habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Dudley's lousewort <i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i>	—	SR	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, north coast coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Deep shady woods of older coast redwood forests; also, in maritime chaparral. 200–2,950 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral (maritime), conifer forest, woodland, and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue <i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, conifer forest, hardwood forest. 1,310–3,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral, conifer forest, and hardwood forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
White-rayed pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>	FE	SE	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 2.4 [weak indicator]) bedrock. 110–2,001 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Woodland, coastal prairie, and grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Gairdner's yampah <i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Coastal flats, grassland, forest. 0–2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Perennial.	Known to occur. Gairdner's yampah has been observed in the project area outside of the Coastal Zone (California 2025). Grassland and forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the Coastal Zone portion of the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR or Local Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Monterey pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. Three primary stands are native to California. Dry bluffs and slopes. 200–410 feet in elevation. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. Monterey pine is thought to presently exist only in Año Nuevo, CA, Cambria, CA, and the Monterey Peninsula, CA (CNPS 2025), recorded in five occurrences by CNDDDB (2025a) and is therefore out of range of the project area.
White-flowered rein orchid <i>Piperia candida</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	North coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broad-leafed upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 1.2 [weak indicator/indifferent]). Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. 150–5,300 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	May occur. Forest habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Michael's rein orchid <i>Piperia michaelii</i> (synonym: <i>Piperia elongata</i> ssp. <i>michaelii</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Generally dry sites, coastal scrub, woodland, mixed-evergreen or closed-cone-pine forest. 10–3,010 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub, woodland, and forest habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Choris' popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Mesic sites. 50–530 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	May occur. Wetland habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
San Francisco popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>	—	SE	LCP CRPR 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence. Moist places, seeps. 150–1,180 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	Known to occur. San Francisco popcornflower has multiple documented occurrences in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Coastal prairie habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Hairless popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>	—	—	CRPR 1A	Coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. 10–600 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded south of the Santa Cruz Mountains crest (Calflora 2025; CNDDDB 2025a). In addition, the project area does not contain coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows suitable for this species.
Scotts Valley polygonum <i>Polygonum hickmanii</i>	FE	SE	CRPR 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Purisima sandstone or mudstone with a thin soil layer; vernal moist due to runoff. 690–760 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.	Not expected to occur. Scotts Valley polygonum is thought to be endemic to Scotts Valley (CNPS 2025), northeast of the project area and is therefore out of range of the project area.
Valley oak <i>Quercus lobata</i>	—	—	LCP	Foothill woodlands. 0–7,420 feet. Blooms February–March. Perennial.	May occur. Foothill woodland habitat suitable for this species, most likely within the coast live oak woodland and forest, is present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR or Local Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Lobb's aquatic buttercup <i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.2	Ponds or vernal pools in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and north coast coniferous forest. Mesic areas. 50–1,540 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Annual.	May occur. Ponds and wetlands suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Straggle bush <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>pubiflorum</i> (synonym: Straggly gooseberry)	—	—	LCP	Wetland, riparian, coastal prairie, coastal bluffs, forest edges. 0–4,700 feet. Blooms March–May. Perennial.	Known to occur. This species has been observed in the project area outside of the Coastal Zone (Calflora 2025). Wetland, riparian, coastal prairie, and forest edge habitats suitable for this species are present in the Coastal Zone portion of the project area.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0–2,140 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded south of the Santa Cruz Mountains crest (Calflora 2025; CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Hoffmann's sanicle <i>Sanicula hoffmannii</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 4.3	Broad-leaved upland forest, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Cool slopes in deep soil, often in moist shaded serpentine soils or clay soils. 100–1,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Perennial.	May occur. Forest and woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Rock sanicle <i>Sanicula saxatilis</i>	—	SR	CRPR 1B.2	Bedrock outcrops and talus slopes in chaparral or oak woodland habitat. 2,200–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded south of the Santa Cruz Mountains crest (Calflora 2025; CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025).
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Drying alkaline flats in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. 70–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms January–April. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain alkaline habitat suitable for this species.
Scouler's catchfly <i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i>	—	—	LCP CRPR 2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 0–1,970 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and other grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
San Francisco champion <i>Silene verecunda</i> (synonym: <i>Silene verecunda</i> ssp. <i>verecunda</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie. Often on mudstone or shale; one site on serpentine. 100–2,120 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, and other grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR or Local Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Santa Cruz microseris <i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i> (synonym: <i>Microseris decipiens</i> )	—	—	LCP CRPR 1B.2	Broad-leaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes on serpentine (ultramafic affinity: 1.8 [weak indicator]). 30–1,640 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.	May occur. Forest, coastal scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, and other grassland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Most beautiful jewelflower <i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>glandulosus</i> (synonym: <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> )	—	—	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Serpentine or metamorphic (Franciscan formation), rocky, generally barren slopes, chaparral openings, steep woodland. 310–3,280 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area is out of range of this species, as this species has not been recorded south of the Santa Cruz Mountains crest within Santa Cruz County, CA or northern Monterey County, CA (Calflora 2025; CNDDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025). In addition, the project area does not contain serpentine or Franciscan formation habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz clover <i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	—	—	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal prairie, broad-leaved upland forest, cismontane woodland. Grassy or disturbed areas, gravelly margins. 340–2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.	Known to occur. Santa Cruz clover has a documented occurrence at Marshall Field in the northern portion of the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Coastal prairie, forest, and woodland habitats suitable for this species are present in the project area.
West's clover <i>Trifolium grayi</i>	—	—	LCP	Wetland habitat within redwood forest and mixed evergreen forest. 0–2,300 feet. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Wetland habitat suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Pacific Grove clover <i>Trifolium polyodon</i>	—	SR	CRPR 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Along small springs and seeps in grassy openings. 20–400 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	Known to occur. Pacific Grove clover has a documented occurrence in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). Mesic, open areas in forest, meadow, coastal prairie, and grassland habitats with suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CSC = Coastal Science Campus; MRC = Main Residential Campus; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

#### 1 Legal Status Definitions

##### Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected by ESA)

FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected by ESA)

##### State:

SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)

ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected by CESA)

SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

##### California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1A Plant species that are presumed extirpated or extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. A plant is extinct if it no longer occurs anywhere. A plant that is extirpated from California has been eliminated from California but may still occur elsewhere in its range (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

3 Plant species that CNPS lacks the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Can be taxonomically problematic (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

- 4 Plant species of limited distribution or occur infrequently throughout a broader area in California, and their status should be monitored regularly (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

**CRPR Threat Ranks:**

- 0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)  
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)  
0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Other:**

LCP: Species listed in the Santa Cruz County Local Coastal Program Forest Health and Fire Resilience Public Works Plan

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.

Sources: Calflora 2025; CNDDB 2025a; CNPS 2025; Jones, pers. comm., 2025; USFWS 2025.

### Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
Opler's longhorn moth <i>Adela oplerella</i>	—	—	LCP	Ultramafic, valley and foothill grassland. From Marin Co and the Oakland area on the inner coast ranges south to Santa Clara County. Recorded in coastal Santa Cruz County. All but Santa Cruz County site on serpentine grassland. Host plant for the species is cream cups ( <i>Platystemon californicus</i> ) which has been documented in Coastal Santa Cruz County (Calflora 2025).	Unlikely to occur. Host plant not known to occur within grasslands on the campus (UCSC 2020), and recent plant surveys within suitable habitat for the species have not detected the hostplant (Jones, pers. comm., 2025).
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	—	SC	—	Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground.	May occur: Grassland habitat for the species is present in the lower portions of the project area. The project area is adjacent to the current range of species that extends along the coast through the urban portions of Santa Cruz (CNDDDB 2025b) and the species has been recently documented south of the project area at Soquel Point (CNDDDB 2025a).
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	—	SC	—	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Not expected to occur. Habitat for the species is present in the project area; however, the project area is outside of the current range of the species (CDFW 2023).
Sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	—	—	LCP	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone.	Not expected to occur. Beach habitat is not present within or adjacent to the project area.
Ohlone tiger beetle <i>Cicindela ohlone</i>	FE	—	HCP	Coastal prairie. Remnant native grasslands with California oatgrass and purple needlegrass in Santa Cruz County. Substrate is poorly-drained clay or sandy clay soil over bedrock of Santa Cruz mudstone.	Known to occur: The species is documented to occur within grasslands and meadows on the project area (UCSC 2021) and was observed within the Marshall Fields complex during SPR BIO-1 survey.
Monarch <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FC	—	HCP	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to overwinter within the project area in the Arboretum and Botanic Garden (UCSC 2021) and hostplants for the species may present within grasslands and chaparral habitats.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FE	—	—	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. Hostplant: <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> and <i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> are utilized as both larval and adult foodplants.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the current range of this species (USFWS 2020).
Empire Cave pseudoscorpion <i>Fissilicreagris imperialis</i>	—	—	LCP	Limestone. Known from Empire Cave and other caves within Cave Gulch.	Known to occur. The species is known to occur within cave habitat on the project area (UCSC 2021).
Dolloff Cave spider <i>Meta dolloff</i>	—	—	LCP	Limestone. Known from caves in the Santa Cruz area. This species is an orb-weaver and occurs from the cave mouth into deep twilight.	Known to occur. The species is known to occur within cave and cave-like habitat on the project area (UCSC 2021).
Mount Hermon June beetle <i>Polyphylla barbata</i>	FE	—	—	Known only from sand hills in vicinity of Mt. Hermon, Santa Cruz County. Found in sand parkland and sand chaparral.	Not expected to occur. This species is endemic to Santa Cruz Sandhills ecosystem, and there are no Sandhills habitats within the project area.
Santa Cruz telemid spider <i>Telema</i> spp.	—	—	LCP	Limestone. Known from a few caves within Cave Gulch in Santa Cruz County (UCSC 2021).	Known to occur. The species is known to occur within cave habitat on the project area (UCSC 2021).
Zayante band-winged grasshopper <i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i>	FE	—	—	Chaparral, interior dunes. Isolated sandstone deposits in the Santa Cruz Mountains (the Zayante Sand Hills ecosystem) Mostly on sand parkland habitat but also in areas with well-developed ground cover and in sparse chaparral with grass.	Not expected to occur. This species is endemic to Santa Cruz Sandhills ecosystem, and there are no Sandhills habitats within the project area.
California brackish water snail <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	—	—	LCP	Brackish marsh, estuary, lagoon, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetland. Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	Not expected to occur. Aquatic snail found in permanently submerged areas such as middle of Younger lagoon. Habitat for this species is not present within the project area.
<b>Fish</b>					
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 4	FE	SE	—	Federal listing = pops between Punta Gorda and San Lorenzo River. State listing includes populations south of Punta Gorda. Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	Not expected to occur. The majority of streams within the project area are intermittent and do not provide habitat for the species. Wilder Creek may provide habitat for the species; however, the project area is above the limit of anadromy due to a natural barrier in the stream (CNDDDB 2025c).

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Eulachon <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	FT	—	—	Found in Klamath River, Mad River, Redwood Creek and in small numbers in Smith River and Humboldt Bay tributaries. Spawn in lower reaches of coastal rivers with moderate water velocities and bottom of pea-sized gravel, sand and woody debris	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain stream habitat suitable for this species.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8	FT	—	—	From Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins.	Not expected to occur. The majority of streams within the project area are intermittent and do not provide habitat for the species. The species has been documented to occur in Wilder Creek (UCSC 2021); however, the project area is above the limit of anadromy due to a natural barrier in the stream (CNDDDB 2025c).
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE	SSC	—	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	Not expected to occur. Brackish water habitat required for this species is not found within or directly adjacent to the project area.
<b>Amphibians and Reptiles</b>					
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	FP	SSC	LCP HCP	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 1,500 feet from water for egg-laying.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the Arboretum Pond (CNDDDB 2025a). Adjacent open sites near aquatic habitat provide potential basking and nesting sites.
California tiger salamander - central California DPS <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1	FT	ST	—	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	Not expected to occur. The species has been documented within southern Santa Cruz County but is not known to occur north of Watsonville (CNDDDB 2025a). Vernal pools are not present within the project area for breeding.
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</i>	FE	SE FP	LCP	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, and wetlands. Wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow (less than 12 inches) water, using clumps of vegetation or debris for cover. Adults use mammal burrows.	Not expected to occur. Endemic to Santa Cruz County but has restricted distribution and is not known to occur north of Aptos (CNDDDB 2025a).
Santa Cruz black salamander <i>Aneides niger</i>	—	SSC	—	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	Known to occur. The species is documented to occur within and adjacent to the project area (UCSC 2021), and the project area contains habitat for the species.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
California giant salamander <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	—	SSC	—	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Known to occur. Documented to occur along Cave Gulch (CNDDDB 2025a). Other watercourses within the project area may also provide aquatic habitat, including watercourses north of Marshall Field, and the forested areas within the project area provide upland habitat for the species.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	May occur. The patches of chaparral habitat with loose sandy soils may provide habitat for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (Central Coast DPS) <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 4	FT	SE	—	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	May occur. Documented to occur historically along Cave Gulch (CNDDDB 2025a); however, surveys of Cave Gulch for other amphibian species have not detected foothill yellow-legged frog (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). The other watercourses within the project area are not likely to support this species because they are not perennial.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	LCP HCP	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Known to occur. The species is documented to occur within the Arboretum pond and adjacent to the project area on Wilder Ranch State Park (CNDDDB 2025a). Aquatic and upland habitat for the species is present within the project area.
San Francisco gartersnake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>	FE	SE FP	LCP	Artificial standing waters, marsh and swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, wetland. Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside the current documented range of the species that extends as far south as Rancho del Oso/Waddell Creek (CalHerps 2024).
<b>Birds</b>					
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	—	—	LCP	Cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the main campus portion of the project area (iNaturalist 2024), and potential nesting and foraging habitat is present.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	—	—	LCP	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes, with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 feet of water.	Known to occur. This species is documented to occur within the project area (iNaturalist 2024) and nesting and foraging habitat is present.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	—	ST SSC	LCP	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the project area (CNDDDB 2025a; UCSC 2021) and nesting and foraging habitat is present.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	FP	LCP	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur (iNaturalist 2024; UCSC 2021); and foraging habitat is present within the grassland portions of the project area; nesting trees may be present in forested portions of the project area.
Short eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	—	SSC	—	Great Basin grassland, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	Known to occur. Short eared owl has been observed on campus as a transient winter visitor, though no nesting has been observed (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). Grassland and wetland habitat is present within the project area and may support nesting and foraging owls.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	—	SSC	—	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	May occur. Riparian habitat that may support nesting is present within the project area, as is open grasslands for foraging.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	—	SC	LCP	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Known to occur. Documented to occur within the grasslands in the project area (CNDDDB 2025a). The project is within the winter range of the species (CNDDDB 2025d).
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	—	SSC	—	Inhabits marsh and open waters. Nests in fresh emergent wetland bordering open water.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the range of the species (CNDDDB 2025e)
Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT	SE	LCP	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth, redwood. Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas fir.	May occur. The species has been documented within nearby Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. The single occurrence of marbled murrelet was documented based on a sighting of a pair of birds flying under the canopy (CNDDDB 2025a). No records of nesting or further detections have occurred in the area since that occurrence. Reconnaissance of the project area by Registered Professional Foresters during preparation of the PSA/Addendum determined that the project area does not contain old-growth stands typically used for murrelet nesting or trees with suitable nesting structure. A large portion of nesting habitat in the Santa Cruz Mountains was burned by wildfire in 2020 (USFWS 2024). Murrelets may have moved to marginal nesting habitat due to the loss and degradation of habitats in the Santa Cruz Mountains due to wildfire. However, other habitat potentially more suitable for nesting is closer in proximity to documented nesting occurrences from prior to the 2020 wildfire. Therefore, individual large trees within remote portions of the redwood and Douglas fir stands in the project area may provide suitable nesting structure, which when combined with other habitat variables, could provide nesting sites for the species.
Barrow's goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i>	—	SSC	—	Breeds in high central and northern Sierra Nevada mountains, near wooded mountain lakes or large streams. Nest in tree cavities, such as a deserted nest-hole of a pileated woodpecker or flicker; also use nest boxes.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the nesting range of this species. Also, the Arboretum Pond is the largest waterbody within the project area, and the open water portion of the pond is not large enough to support foraging by this species.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	—	—	LCP	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, valley and foothill grassland. Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and other similar small mammals.	Known to occur. Ferruginous hawk has been observed on campus occasionally during the winter, though no nesting has been observed (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). Foraging habitat is present in the project area; however, the species does not nest in coastal California.
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	—	—	SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, old growth, redwood. Redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	May occur. The redwood and Douglas fir forest within the project area may contain nesting trees suitable for the species.
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	FT	SSC	LCP	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not expected to occur. Beaches and similar habitats required for nesting are not present within or directly adjacent to the project area.
Northern harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Known to occur: The species has been documented to occur within the project area (iNaturalist 2025). Foraging habitat is present in the project area, and nesting habitat may be present in wetter portions of grassland/shrub vegetation.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	LCP	Riparian forest. Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not expected to occur. The multistoried riparian habitat required for this species is not found within the project area.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	—	SSC	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, redwood, upper montane coniferous forest. Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the main campus portion of the project area (iNaturalist 2024), and habitat for the species is present in forested portions of the main campus.
Yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	—	SSC	—	Freshwater marsh, meadow and seep. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Fresh-water marshlands.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the range of this species (All About Birds 2025).
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Co; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely	May occur. The cliffs and waterfalls needed for nesting by this species are not present; however, the species may forage in the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	—	FP	—	Cismontane woodland, marsh and swamp, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the project area and nesting and foraging habitat is present (UCSC 2021).
Willow flycatcher	—	SE	LCP	Meadow and seep, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetlands. Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2,000-8,000 feet elevation Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the range of this species.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	—	—	LCP	Estuary, Great Basin grassland, valley and foothill grassland. Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands and deserts, farms and ranches. Clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open country.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the project area (iNaturalist 2025); however, the species does not nest in California.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD	SD	LCP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	May occur. Documented to occur on the cliffs at the Coastal Science Campus during the non-breeding season (iNaturalist 2025). Also documented foraging in the project area. The larger buildings on campus may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	—	SSC	—	Marsh and swamp. Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	May occur. The Arboretum pond wetland may provide nesting and foraging habitat for this species.
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE	SE FP	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	Not expected to occur. The species is not documented to occur within the project region (CNDDDB 2025a), and the nearest documented nesting location for the species is in the Pinnacles National Monument approximately 55 miles south of the project area.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE FP	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Known to occur. Bald eagle has been observed on campus as a transient visitor, though no nesting has been observed (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). Potentially suitable nesting trees are located within the project area and foraging habitat is present along the coast near the project area.

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Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	May occur. The Arboretum pond and riparian corridors within the project area may provide nesting and foraging habitat for this species.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	—	SSC	—	Broadleaved upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Known to occur. The oak woodlands and chaparral in the project area provide nesting habitat for this species, which has been documented in the project area (iNaturalist 2025).
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	—	ST FP	—	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetland. Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur. The project area does not contain marsh habitat that is required for nesting by this species.
Black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	—	—	LCP	Marsh and swamp, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and wetlands. Colonial nester, usually in trees, occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	May occur. Habitat for this species is present in and around the Arboretum Pond, and the species has been documented to occur within the Coastal Science Campus (UCSC 2021) nearby.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	—	—	LCP	Riparian forest. Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	May occur. Potentially suitable nesting trees area present within forested portions of the project area, and the project area is near enough to foraging habitat along the coast to support nesting Osprey.
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	—	SSC	—	Colonial nester on large interior lakes. Nests on large lakes, providing safe roosting and breeding places in the form of well-sequestered islets.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the nesting range of this species. Also, the Arboretum Pond is the largest waterbody within the project area, and it is not large enough to support foraging by this species.
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	FD	SD FP	LCP	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	Not expected to occur. The main campus is too far inland to provide nesting habitat and lacks the marine habitat for foraging by this species.

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Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auratus</i>	—	—	LCP	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees.	Not expected to occur. The open water portion of the Arboretum Pond is not likely to provide foraging habitat for this species due to its small size and tree cover. Nesting habitat is not present within the project area.
Short-tailed albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	FE	SSC	—	Pelagic species found off the coast of California.	Not expected to occur. Nesting and foraging habitat for this species is not present within the project area.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	Known to occur. Purple martin has been observed on campus occasionally during the summer (Jones, pers. comm., 2025). Documented to occur within Wilder Ranch State Park near the project area (iNaturalist 2024) the forested portions of the main campus provide nesting and foraging habitat for this species.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	—	ST	LCP	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not expected to occur. Documented to occur historically (1954) along the San Lorenzo River; however, no known occurrences in the project region since that time (CNDDDB 2025a). Suitable vertical banks/cliff habitat not likely to be present within the MRC project area.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs.	May occur. The Arboretum pond and riparian corridors within the project area may provide nesting and foraging habitat for this species.
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	FE	SE FP	LCP	Alkali playa, wetland. Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Not expected to occur. Beaches and similar habitats required for nesting are not present within or directly adjacent to the project area.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FP	SSC	LCP	Broad-leaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure >40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons and similar forest habitats.	Not expected to occur. The species is not documented to occur within the project region (CNDDDB 2025a), and the nearest documented nesting location for the species is in the Big Sur area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	—	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, coyote brush, mesquite.	Not expected to occur. Nesting habitat for least Bell's vireo (CNDDDB 2025c), is not present within the project area.
<b>Mammals</b>					
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—	SSC	—	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Tree roosting has also been documented in large conifer snags, inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and bole cavities in oaks. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	May occur. Roosting and foraging habitat for this species is present in the forest and woodland habitats within the project area.
Northern California ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus raptor</i>	—	FP	—	Riparian habitats, forest habitats, and shrub habitats in lower to middle elevations.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for ringtail is present within riparian areas, chaparral, and forested areas near streams and drainages in the project area.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	SSC	—	Found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Requires large cavities for roosting, which may include abandoned buildings and mines, caves, and basal cavities of trees. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. Roosting and foraging habitat is present within the project area. Species may roost in large hollows in trees, caves, and human-made structures within the project area.
Southern sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	FT MMPA	FP	LCP	Protected deepwater coastal communities. Nearshore marine environments from about Ano Nuevo, San Mateo County to Point Sal, Santa Barbara County. Needs canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp for rafting and feeding. Prefers rocky substrates with abundant invertebrates.	Not expected to occur: The project area is not adjacent to or contain nearshore marine environments for this species.
California gray whale <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	MMPA	—	—	Marine habitats along the west coast of North America.	Not expected to occur: The project area is not adjacent to or contain marine environments for this species.
Steller sea-lion <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	FD	—	LCP	Marine intertidal and splash zone communities, protected deepwater coastal communities, rock shore. Breeds on Ano Nuevo, San Miguel and Farallon islands, Pt. St. George, and Sugarloaf. Hauls-out on islands and rocks. Needs haul-out and breeding sites with unrestricted access to water, near aquatic food supply and with no human disturbance.	Not expected to occur: The project area is not adjacent to or contain nearshore marine environments, or potential haul out sites along the coast for this species.

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Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found in a variety of habitats, from desert scrub to chaparral to oak woodland and into the ponderosa pine belt and high elevation meadows of mixed conifer forests. The distribution of this species is likely geomorphically determined, with the species being present only where there are significant rock features or structures offering roosting habitat.	May occur. Roosting and foraging habitat is present within the project area. Species may roost in large human-made structures within the project area.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	—	SSC	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Roosts primarily in trees, 2–40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. Roosting and foraging habitat for this species is present in the forest and woodland habitats within the project area.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	—	SSC	—	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Known to occur. The species has been documented in the chaparral, woodland, and forested habitats within the project area (UCSC 2021).
Mountain lion <i>Puma concolor</i>	—	SC	—	Mountain lions inhabit a wide range of ecosystems, including mountainous regions, forests, deserts, and wetlands. Mountain lions establish and defend large territories and can travel large distances in search of prey or mates. In April of 2020, the California Fish and Game Commission found that listing of the Central Coast and Southern California Evolutionarily Significant Units may be warranted, and designated mountain lion within these ESUs as a candidate species.	Known to occur. The species has been documented to occur within the project area (UCSC 2021) and the project area is within the documented home range of female lions (Santa Cruz Puma Project 2025). However, due to the existing human disturbance throughout the project area, including user created trails, denning and nursery habitat is not likely to be present within the project area.
Santa Cruz Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis santacruzae</i>	—	—	LCP	Chaparral, coastal scrub, marsh and swamp, wetland. Known only from Santa Cruz Island. May be limited to the Prisoners Harbor area. Heavy reliance on mesic habitats in the Prisoners Harbor area.	Not expected to occur: The species has not been documented within the region (CNDDDB 2025a); however, it is listed in the Santa Cruz County Forest Health and Fire Resilience Public Works Plan. The project area is located outside of its range.
Monterey shrew <i>Sorex ornatus salaries</i>	—	SSC	LCP	Riparian, wetland and upland areas in the vicinity of the Salinas River delta. Prefers moist microhabitats. feeds on insects and other invertebrates found under logs, rocks and litter.	Not expected to occur: The species has not been documented within the region (CNDDDB 2025a); however, is listed in the Santa Cruz County Forest Health and Fire Resilience Public Works Plan. The project area is located outside of its range.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Other	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	—	SSC	—	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Known to occur. The species is documented to occur within the project area (UCSC 2021) and habitat suitable for the species is found within the grasslands and chaparral habitats within the project area.

Notes: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

#### 1 Legal Status Definitions

##### Federal:

- FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- FD Federally Delisted
- FP Proposed for Listing under the federal Endangered Species Act

MMPA Marine Mammal Protection Act

##### State:

- FP Fully Protected (legally protected)
- SSC Species of Special Concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
- SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)
- SD State Delisted

##### Other:

LCP: Species listed in the Santa Cruz County Local Coastal Program Forest Health and Fire Resilience Public Works Plan

#### 2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: Species has been documented within the treatment site.

Sources: All About Birds 2025; CalHerps 2024; Calflora 2025; CDFW 2023; CNDDDB 2025a; CNDDDB 2025b; CNDDDB 2025c; CNDDDB 2025d; CNDDDB 2025e; CNDDDB 2025f; iNaturalist 2024; iNaturalist 2025; Santa Cruz Puma Project 2025; UCSC 2020; UCSC 2021; USFWS 2020; USFWS 2024; USFWS 2025.

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