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**A Biological Report for Proposed Palo Corona Regional Park Trails, Riparian Habitat  
Restoration, and Ranch Road Retirements**

Highway 1 near Ribera Rd.  
Carmel, California

By

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(Field work: May 29-31, 2007, Feb 17, 2008)

This is a biological report for the proposed Carmel River Parkway Public Access and Riparian Habitat Improvement Project for Palo Corona Regional Park. The following projects are proposed: (1) Establish routes of new foot trails, (2) Retirement of existing roadways and (3) Re-alignment of two sections of existing roadway. The projects are to occur within that portion of the park permitted for use by the County under permit PLN050638 as delineated on the attached site map.

Over the years, previous owners constructed roads and cleared property to create grasslands for cattle grazing. The clearing treatment was variously applied as evidenced by differences in numbers and kinds of native and introduced plants presently occurring on different parts of the property. The proposed trails and existing roads transverse these variously altered property units. Some routes cross over weed fields that were likely type converted from poison oak chaparral and presently retain almost no native plants, while other areas to be transversed harbor a rich assortment of native species. For that reason separate plant lists were created for areas of differing vegetation. An example is the route of "River Field Road," which partly follows an old farm road. The westerly portion of this area was planted with Italian and perennial ryegrass. It is now a weed patch nearly void of native species. On the other hand, the trail designated for "Inspiration point" and the associated ridge to Gregg's Hill passes over lenses of original native bunchgrasses that appear nearly pristine.

Biological features with degrees of importance were marked on the map. The only listed plant found in the project area was marsh microseris, *Microseris paludosa*; designated IB by the California Native Plant Society. Two listed habitats are \*Monterey Pine Forest and \*Coastal terrace prairie. The sensitive habitats and the single listed species can easily be avoided while implementing the proposed projects.

Prepared for:

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## I. Introduction

Mr. Tim Jensen of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District explained the project to the writer as follows. The district wishes to provide improved internal access and reduced erosion from existing roadways for Palo Corona Regional Park as depicted on maps that were furnished. Instructions were given to inspect the project sites, provide a list of plants and discuss impacts which may result from implementation of the project.

## II. Regional Setting

The setting is the view shed enjoyed by all who drive to the mouth of Carmel Valley or negotiate their way along Highway 1 to Point Lobos and south. The setting has been affectionately described as “the beginning of the Big Sur Country” and the backdrop to Pt. Lobos, “the greatest meeting of land and water.” The views from the property and certain points along the proposed trails are spectacular.

## III. Local Vegetation

The method used in determining the local vegetation was to walk over the property along the proposed mapped trails and roads. The various species present were noted and recorded. The frontal grassland slopes are greatly changed from what they would have been originally. The slopes initially would have been shrub covered with the native grasses hidden except for occasional thin soil sites where shrubs could not grow well. The continuous-appearing grasslands seen today were created by removing coastal sage scrub and poison oak chaparral vegetation to provide grass for a cattle ranch. Originally, coyote brush, poison oak, coast live oak trees and some Monterey pines would have been the principle dominant vegetation together with native bunch grasses and wildflowers. Various parts of the frontal slopes were treated differently because some slopes are spring fed and have moist conditions suitable for valuable grasses and grass-like plants such as California oat grass and foothill sedge. Other parts of the slopes present dryer conditions more suitable for dense shrubbery such as poison oak and mixed shrubs. The shrubs were initially removed by burning and through the use of mechanical methods. The fields were then seeded with introduced grasses such as Italian and perennial rye grass mixed with weedy annuals. Today few native plants are to be found on the eastern most frontal slopes, while the California oatgrass fields on the west and south side of the property are some of the best to be found anywhere.

## IV. Rare and Endangered Plants or Communities

No statutory rare and endangered plants or communities were found within the proposed trail or road project areas.

## V. Special Plants

\*Monterey pine, *Pinus radiata*, is native to this property and is represented by small forest areas and isolated trees. Two plants of coast microseris, *Microseris paludosa* were found along the designated trail planned for the ridge from Inspiration Point to Gregg’s Hill. These two species are designated IB Endangered by the California Native Plant Society and listed in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* 6th edition, 2001. They are not statutorily protected by the State Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service. As such require that the protocol of C.E.Q.A., the California Environmental Quality Act be followed in event of permitted take. *Eriogonum parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*, the host plant of Smith's Blue Butterfly is found in habitat along the trail route of Inspiration Point to Gregg's Hill. This butterfly is listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, hence its host plant is protected when the butterfly is parasitizing it. No Smith's Blue Butterfly's were seen.

## **VI. Sensitive Plant Communities**

\*Monterey Pine Forest, *Pinus radiata* \*87.110 is a listed community and published in *California Natural Diversity Database List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by The California Natural Diversity Database, May 2002 Edition*. Monterey pine forest is located above Highway one and at the beginning of the trail to Inspiration Point. The summit of the trail called Vista Lobos transverses the edge of Monterey pine forest No road realignments will transverse these forests and no pines are designated for removal.

The westerly and southwesterly side of Palo Corona Regional Park is known for its California oatgrass fields, a principal component of coastal terrace prairie. A proposed trail called Vista Lobos is marked to transverse approximately 100 yards of sensitive prairie to provide a platform for viewing spectacular scenery. Coastal terrace prairie \*41.270.00 and California oatgrass grasslands \*41.050.00 are published in *California Natural Diversity Database List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by The California Natural Diversity Database, May 2002 Edition*. ("...asterisks (\*) denote communities that are either known or believed to be of high priority for inventory...").

## **VII. Protected Animals**

No listed mammal, reptile, amphibian, or bird species was found, except that several birds enjoying the property are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Western Pond Turtle is documented from the Carmel River and Red-legged Frog is known to inhabit the Carmel River where critical habitat is mapped. Tiger salamanders are known to occasionally use farm ponds for breeding. Since all of the cattle watering troughs near designated trails are elevated, the use by salamanders, frogs and turtles is unlikely. A possible exception would be a small degraded water catchment near the Carmel River at the north eastern boundary of the park. Neither 'The Knolls' nor the 'East Field' foot trails will alter this area though enhancement of this water catchment would improve it for wildlife use. The host plant of Smith's Blue Butterfly was recorded along the route of Inspiration Point to Gregg's Hill. No Smith's Blue Butterflies were seen.

## **VIII. Impact Assessment**

1. All of the grassy areas at Inspiration Point and the ridge to Gregg's Hill are rich in elements of coastal terrace prairie. These grassland relics are valuable because they are examples of what the original grasslands were like. A direct route through these areas would damage them.
2. A direct route from Inspiration Point to Gregg's Hill would impact *Eriogonum parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*, the host plant of Smith's Blue Butterfly. While no butterflies were seen parasitizing this plant, the potential remains.

3. The westerly and southerly slopes of the property are rich in elements of coastal terrace prairie. The summit of the trail called Vista Lobos transverses approximately 100 yds. of this habitat. Care should be taken to avoid the winter-wet soils where California oat grass is abundant. Improperly designed trails in this area would likely result in erosion and damage to the habitat.

4. Impacts occurring as a result of existing roads have already taken place under previous ownership. The maintenance of such roads will require mowing, trimming and control of drainage.

5. Construction of road re-alignments would not damage native habitat but would improve access.

6. No individual Monterey pines or Monterey pine forest will be adversely impacted by the implementation of this plan.

### **IX. Recommendations**

1. Avoid placing trails over grass lenses that occur along the ridge top from Inspiration Point to Greg's Hill. These appear essentially pristine and are rich in coastal terrace prairie vegetation. Instead place trails in areas currently covered in coyote brush and a modest amount of poison oak while developing occasional side trails leading to special view spots. The view spots are likely to be severely trampled over time. Their locations should be carefully planned. They should be hardened or provided with a viewing deck to control erosion and trampling.

2. Avoid plants of *Eriogonum parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*, the host plant of Smith's Blue Butterfly.

3. Avoid trails through winter-wet soils and concentrations of California oat grass along the ridge to Gregg's Hill.

4. Where approximately 1200 square feet of trail (100 yds.) will cross over coastal terrace prairie and 144 square feet of this habitat will be covered by a viewing platform built on piers, any removed sod should be salvaged. This can in turn be used to re-vegetate the full sun portions of Monastery Road. This road passes through rare habitat and is to be retired. Because of its scarcity and difficulty in growing from seed, native *Danthonia* grass is often grown in nurseries by dividing individual clumps. Depending on its size a single clump of grass may be divided to 10 or more segments, and then planted in cells for later use in re-vegetation. Nursery care of the initial divisions produces few if any losses. Following this procedure will result in no net loss of coastal terrace prairie.

5. Provide maintenance of existing roadways which pass through riparian areas to include attention to drainage and erosion control issues.

Following the above recommendations will reduce any impacts to less than significant.

### **X. Plants Encountered Along the Trail and Road Projects**

Property east of the lower Fish Barn was most severely altered as evidenced by the near absence of native vegetation. This area was over-planted with a number of introductions including perennial and annual ryegrass of the genus *Lolium*. Other invasive grasses and weedy forbs were likely introduced by cattle as they were moved from grazing area to grazing area. This portion of the property is best described as "old fields" where native vegetation has

been replaced with weedy introductions. Certain undesirable plants such as Italian thistle and poison hemlock are recent introductions that are gaining in numbers. If not controlled, these aggressive weeds will eventually cover the terrain severely degrading it.

### **East field trail and The Knolls**

Achillea millefolium White Yarrow  
Anthriscus caucalis\* Bur-chervil  
Avena barbata\* Sunder Oat  
Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea Chaparral Broom  
Bromus diandrus\* Great Brome  
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus\* Soft Chess  
Capsella bursapastoris\* Shepherd's Purse  
Carduus pycnocephalus\* Italian Thistle  
Carex tumulicola Foothill Sedge  
Cerastium arvense Field Chickweed  
Chamomilla suaveolens Pineapple Weed  
Cirsium vulgare\* Bull Thistle  
Conium maculatum\* Poison-hemlock  
Conyza bonariensis\* South American Conyza  
Dichondra donnelliana California Dichondra  
Erodium cicutarium\* Red-stemmed Filaree  
Eschscholzia californica California Poppy  
Hirschfeldia incana\* Summer Mustard  
Hordeum munnum ssp. leporinum\* Barnyard Foxtail  
Hypochaeris radicata\* Hairy Cat's Ear  
Lepidium strictum Wayside Peppergrass  
Lolium multiflorum\* Italian Ryegrass  
Lolium perenne\* Lawn Ryegrass  
Lupinus arboreus Bush Lupine  
Lupinus nanus Sky Lupine  
Madia sativa Coast Tarweed  
Malva parviflora\* cheeseweed  
Medicago polymorpha\* Calif. Bur-clover  
Oxalis pescaprae\* Bermuda Buttercup  
Plantago lanceolata\* Ribwort  
Polygonum arenastrum\* Knot Weed  
Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia Coast Live Oak  
Rumex acetosella\* Sheep Sorrel  
Silene gallica\* Common Catchfly  
Sonchus asper\* Prickly Sow-thistle  
Sonchus oleraceus\* Common Sow-thistle  
Stachys bullata Hedge Nettle  
Trifolium subterraneum\*  
Vicia sativa ssp. nira\* Common Vetch  
Vulpia myuros var. myuros\*

\* Introduced Exotic

### **Adobe Trail**

This location had some separate areas of California poppies and a few natives, but was principally a weed patch.

Amsinckia menziesii var. intermedia Common Fiddleneck

Anthriscus caucalis\* Bur-chervil

Avena barbata\* Sunder Oat

Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea Chaparral Broom

Bromus diandrus\* Great Brome

Carduus pycnocephalus \* Italian Thistle

Conium maculatum\* Poison-hemlock

Eschscholzia californica California Poppy

Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum\* Barnyard Foxtail

Lupinus nanus Sky Lupine

Malva parviflora\* cheeseweed

Medicago polymorpha\* Calif. Bur-clover

Rumex acetosella\* Sheep Sorrel

Silybum marianum\* Milk Thistle

Spergularia rubra\* Purple Sand Spurrey

Toxicodendron diversilobum Poison-Oak

\* Introduced Exotic

### **Gregg's Hill Trail**

The most pristine area is the ridgetop from Inspiration Point to Gregg's Hill. It presents handsome views to the north. The species richness of this area very likely indicates what the areas below may have been most like prior to intervention. This rocky ridge holds and/or percolates moisture so that assortments of native bunchgrasses are present. Included are June grass, California oatgrass, and needlegrass of two species along with bentgrass, native wild rye and foothill sedge. Gregg's Hill itself has been taken over by dense genista

Achillea millefolium White Yarrow)

Agoseris retrorsa Spear-leaved Agoseris

Agrostis pallens (Agrostis diegoensis) Native Bentgrass

Aira caryophyllea\* Hair Grass

Amsinckia menziesii var. intennedia Common Fiddleneck

Artemisia californica California Sagebrush

Avena barbata\* Sunder Oat

Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea Chaparral Broom

Bromus carinatus var. carinatus California Brome

Bromus diandrus\* Great Brome

Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus\* Soft Chess

Calochortus albus White Globe Lily

Calystegia macrostegia ssp. cyclostegia Coast Morning-glory

Carex tumulicola Foothill Sedge

Castilleja affinis ssp. affinis Indian Paint Brush  
Chenopodium californicum Soap Plant  
Corethrogyne filaginifolia var. filaginifolia  
Dactylis glomerata\* Orchard Grass  
Danthonia californica var. californica California Oat-grass  
Daucus pusillus Rattlesnake Weed  
Deiandra corymbosa spp. corymbosa Coast Tarweed  
Dudleya caespitosa Sea Lettuce  
Elymus glaucus var. glaucus Western Ryegrass  
Erechtites glomerata\* Cut-leaved Fireweed  
Eriogonum parvifolium ssp. parvifolium Dune Eriogonum  
Eriophyllum staechadifolium Lizard Tail  
Erodium cicutarium\* Red-stemmed Filaree  
Eschscholzia californica California Poppy  
Filago gallica\* Narrow-leaved Filago  
Fragaria vesca California Strawberry  
Galium porrigens .var. tenue Climbing Bedstraw  
Genista monspessulana\* French Broom  
Geranium molle\*  
Gnaphalium californicum California Everlasting  
Gnaphalium purpureum Purple Cudweed  
Gnaphalium ramosissimum Pearly Everlasting  
Hazardia squarrosa var. squarrosa Sawtooth Goldenbush  
Helichrysum petiolatum\*  
Heracleum lanatum Cow-parsnip  
Holodiscus discolor Cream Bush  
Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. brachyantherum Meadow Barley  
Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum\* Barnyard Foxtail  
Horkelia californica ssp. californica California Horkelia  
Hypochaeris glabra\* Smooth Cats Ear  
Hypochaeris radicata\* Hairy Cats Ear  
Ins douglasiana Douglas Iris  
Juncus occidentalis  
Juncus patens  
Koeleria macrantha Native Junegrass  
Lathyrus sphericus\*  
Lolium multiflorum\* Italian Ryegrass  
Lotus scoparius var. scoparius Deer Weed  
Lupinus nanus  
Marah fabaceus Common Manroot  
Microseris plaudosa Marsh Microseris  
Mimulus aurantiacus Northern Sticky Monkey-flower  
Nassella lepida  
Nassella pulchra  
Phalans aquatica\* Harding Grass  
Pinus radiata Monterey Pine  
Plantago lanceolata\* Ribwort  
Polypodium californicum

Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens Western Bracken  
Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia Coast Live Oak  
Rhamnus californica ssp. californica Coffeeberry  
Rhamnus crocea Redberry  
Rosa californica California Wild Rose  
Rumex acetosella\* Sheep Sorrel  
Sanicula crassicaulis Gambleweed  
Satureja douglasii Yerba Buena  
Scrophularia californica ssp. californica Coast Figwort  
Silene gallica\* Common Catchfly  
Sonchus oleraceus\* Common Sow-thistle  
Spergula arvensis ssp. arvensis\* Corn Spurrey  
Symphoricarpos mollis Creeping Snowberry  
Toxicodendron diversilobum Poison-Oak  
Tnfolium subterraneum\*  
Triteleia ixioides ssp. ixioides Golden Stars, Golden Brodiaea  
Vicia sativa ssp. nigra\* Common Vetch  
Vulpia myuros var. myuros\*

\* Introduced Exotic

### **Rumsen Overlook and West Vista Lobos Trails**

The area above the barn and west as far as the private paved driveway was over planted with Harding grass along with Italian perennial and annual ryegrass. The area west and south of the paved driveway receives water from a spring system. It continues to hold numerous native bunch grasses such as oatgrass and needlegrass. While it is being invaded by undesirable plants, it is in considerably better condition than the fields to the east.

Agrostis pallens Native Bentgrass  
Artemisia douglasiana California Mugwort  
Avena barbata\* Sunder Oat  
Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea Chaparral Broom  
Briza maxima\* Rattlesnake Grass  
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus\* Soft Chess  
Carduus pycnocephalus\* Italian Thistle  
Chamomilla suaveolens\* Pineapple Weed  
Cirsium vulgare\* Bull Thistle  
Conium maculatum\* Poison-hemlock  
Dactylis glomerata\* Orchard Grass  
Erodium cicutarium\* Red-stemmed Filaree  
Geranium dissectum\* Cut-leaved Geranium  
Geranium potentilloides\*  
Hirschfeldia incana\* Summer Mustard  
Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum\*  
Hypochaeris radicata\* Hairy Cat's Ear  
Juncus patens  
Linum bienne\* Narrow-leaved Flax  
Lolium multiflorum \* Italian Ryegrass  
Lolium perenne\* Lawn Ryegrass



Malva parviflora\* cheeseweed  
Medicago polymorpha\* Calif. Bur-clover  
Phalaris aquatica\* Harding Grass  
Picris echioides\* Ox Tongue  
Plantago lanceolata\* Ribwort  
Raphanus sativus\* Wild Radish  
Rumex acetosella\* Sheep Sorrel  
Rumex crispus\* Curly Dock  
Silybum marianum\* Milk Thistle  
Sonchus oleraceus\* Common Sow-thistle  
Spergularia rubra\* Purple Sand Spurrey  
Tofieldia californica\*  
Vicia sativa ssp. nigra\* Common Vetch  
Vulpia myuros var. myuros\*

\* Introduced Exotic

### **Vista Lobos Trail**

Adenostoma fasciculatum Chamise  
Agrostis pallens (Agrostis diegoensis) Native Bgrass  
Aira caryophyllea\* Hair Grass  
Anagallis arvensis\* Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather-glass  
Artemisia californica California Sagebrush  
Avena barbata\* Slender Oat  
Avena fatua\* Wild Oat  
Briza maxima\* Rattlesnake Grass  
Calystegia macrostegia ssp. cyclostegia Coast Morning-glory  
Camissonia ovata Sun Cup  
Carduus pycnocephalus\* Italian Thistle  
Carex tumulicola Foothill Sedge  
Castilleja affinis ssp. affinis Indian Paint Brush  
Castilleja foliolosa Woolly Painted Cup  
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Blue Blossom  
Centaurea melitensis\* Tocalote, Yellow Star Thistle  
Cerastium glomeratum\* Mouse-eared Chickweed  
Chorizanthe pomeridianum var. pomeridianum Soaproot, Amole  
Cirsium brevistylum Indian Thistle  
Cirsium vulgare Bull Thistle  
Claytonia perfoliata ssp. mexicana  
Conium maculatum\* Poison-hemlock  
Danthonia californica var. californica California Oat-grass  
Deinandra corymbosa spp. corymbosa Coast Tarweed  
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. cespitosa  
Deschampsia elongata  
Dichondra donnelliana California Dichondra  
Dryopteris arguta California Wood Fern

Ehrharta erecta\*  
Elymus condensatus  
Elymus glaucus var. glaucus Western Ryegrass  
Epilobium canum ssp. canum  
Erechtites glomerata\* Cut-leaved Fireweed  
Erodium botrys\* Long-beaked Filaree  
Euphorbia peplus\* Petty Spurge  
Festuca elmeri  
Fragaria vesca California Strawberry  
Galium aparine\* Goose Grass  
Galium californicum ssp. californicum California Bedstraw  
Gnaphalium luteoalbum\* Weedy Cudweed  
Heteromeles arbutifolia Toyon  
Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. brachyantherum Meadow Barley  
Juncus effusus var. brunneus  
Juncus falcatus var. falcatus  
Juncus occidentalis  
Lathyrus vestitus ssp. bolanderi  
Lolium multiflorum\* Italian Ryegrass  
Lupinus nanus Sky Lupine  
Marah fabaceus Common Manroot  
Mimulus aurantiacus  
Nassella lepida (Stipa.lepida)  
Nassella pulchra (Stipa.pulchra)  
Oxalis pescaprae\* Bempluda Buttercup  
Pedicularis densiflora Indian Warrior  
Pentagramma triangularis Goldback Fern  
Pinus radiata Monterey Pine  
Plantago coronopus\* Cut-leaved Plantain  
Plantago lanceolata\* Ribwort  
Poa annua\* Annual Bluegrass  
Polypogon monspeliensis\* Rabbitfoot Grass  
Rhamnus californica ssp. californica Coffeeberry  
Ribes sanguineum var. glutinosum Flowering Currant  
Ribes speciosum Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry  
Rosa californica California Wild Rose  
Rubus ursinus California Blackberry  
Rumex pulcher\* Fiddle Dock  
Salvia mellifera Black Sage  
Sanicula crassicaulis Gambleweed  
Schedonorus phoenix\* Tall Fescue  
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. malviflora Checker Bloom  
Silene gallica\* Common Catchfly  
Sisyrinchium bellum Blue-eyed Grass  
Solanum douglasii Douglas Nightshade  
Stachys bullata Hedge Nettle  
Stellaria media\* Common chickweed  
Symphoricarpos mollis Creeping Snowberry

Taraxacum officinale\* Common Dandelion  
Torilis nodosa\* Knotted Hedge-parsley  
Toxicodendron diversilobum Poison-Oak  
Trifolium angustifolium\*  
Trillium chloropetalum  
Trifolium striatum\*  
Triteleia ixioides (S. Watson) E. Greene ssp. ssp. ixioides  
Vulpia myuros var. myuros\*

\* Introduced Exotic

### **Roads to be Removed**

(1) The marked map shows former farm roads to be removed as marked in red. Such roads will be scarified and replanted. Any berming will be graded out. The vegetation does not differ from that of the general area as recorded above. The southern most road to be removed passes over fields containing California oat grass mixed with grass introductions and invading shrubs. Where it passes over the drainage, marked as a blue line, it ascends to the top of a ridge under Monterey pine forest with a poison oak understory.

(2) Roads delineated in black are existing. They pass through riparian areas along the south west property line to the paved road/driveway that accesses the inholding property. The entry access road to the Lower Fish Barn passes through additional riparian areas. Additional native indicator plants of importance not recorded in the lists above are Hordeum brachyantherum, meadow barley and Salix lasiolepis, arroyo willow.

(3) The existing roads east of the Lower Fish Barn pass through highly degraded property with few native plants. shrubbery.

(3) Certain roads are indicated as re-alignments for road improvement as delineated by the color blue. Few native plants are to be found where the re-alignments are shown.

### **X. Hypothetical Mammal List**

Bat Species\*

Canis latrans Coyote (one seen on lower slope).

Didelphis marsupialis\* Virginia Opossum

Felis concolor Mountain Lion

Lepus californicus Black-tailed Hare

Mephitis mephitis Striped Skunk (one carcass found along route)

Microtus californicus California Meadow Mouse

Odocoileus hemionus columbianus Black-tailed Deer

Peromyscus maniculatus Deer mouse

Peromyscus californicus California Mouse

Procyon lotor Raccoon

Scapanus latimanus Broad-handed Mole

Sorex ornatus Adorned shrew

Sylvilagus auduboni Audubon Cottontail

Sylvilagus bachmani Brush Rabbit

Thomomys bottae Botta Pocket Gopher  
Urocyon cinereoargenteus Gray Fox

\* Bats would be aerial in this area at certain seasons. No bat roosting areas were found. Since this site and environs is rural and largely undeveloped, it is probable that the mammal list would soon grow.

### **XIII Bird List for Vicinity**

Aphelocoma coerulescens Scrub Jay  
Buteo jamaicensis Red-tailed Hawk  
Callipepla californica California Quail  
Cathartes aura Turkey Vulture  
Chamaea fasciata Wrentit  
Melanerpes formicivorus Acorn Woodpecker  
Pipilo crissalis California Towhee  
Toxostoma redivivum California Thrasher

Vermivora celata Orange-crowned Warbler  
Zenaidura macroura Mourning Dove  
Zonotrichia atricapilla Golden-crowned Sparrow  
Additional birds could easily be added to the above list over time.

### **XIV Reptiles and Amphibians**

No reptiles or amphibians were seen though habitat for them exists.. Snakes known to inhabit parts of this region include Ring-neck Snake, Terrestrial Garter Snake, Gopher Snake, king Snake, and an occasional Rattlesnake. Hopefully all will be protected. Were the small water catchment enhanced that occurs in the area to be restored, it would likely be used by red-legged frogs and tiger salamanders.

### **XV Photos**



View from above the Carmelite Monastery with Point Lobos in the Distance  
California Oatgrass is the habitat in the center foreground, Coyote Brush is to the right.