

**SMALL MAMMAL TRAPPING PROGRAM
FOR FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS
WITHIN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.'S: 5581-007-015, -018, -019, -020,
-021, -022, -023, -024, 5581-002-002, -005, -009, -010, 5581-003-012,
-011, 5581-004-014, -015, 5581-005-002, -004

Located within a non-sectioned area of the
Burbank, California Quadrangle
of Township 1 north, Range 14 west

Prepared for:

The City of Los Angeles, California

and

Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Association
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Assisted by N. Albers and C. Perez,
from 31 October 2006 to 04 November 2006



25 September 2008
revised 11 August 2010

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

TERACOR Resource Management ("TERACOR") was retained by the Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Association ("Forest Lawn") to perform a small mammal trapping program on the Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills property ("Forest Lawn Property"). This trapping program was conducted to determine which small mammal species inhabit natural areas associated with the Forest Lawn Property.

FOREST LAWN PROPERTY LOCATION

The Forest Lawn Property is located approximately one-quarter mile south of State Highway 134 in the City of Los Angeles ("City"). The physical address of the Forest Lawn Property is 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, Los Angeles, California.

The approximate 444-acre Forest Lawn Property is bordered by Griffith Park and associated vacant lands to the east, west, and south. Forest Lawn Drive borders the property to the north and west. The Los Angeles River is located on the north side of Forest Lawn Drive. The Los Angeles Chapter of Junior Achievement, Junior Achievement of Southern California, Inc. and Mount Sinai Memorial Park is located immediately adjacent to the Forest Lawn Property along Forest Lawn Drive.

Geographically, the Forest Lawn Property is approximately 0.5 mile northeast of Cahuenga Peak in the Hollywood Hills. It is located within a non-sectioned area of Township 1 north, Range 14 west, of the Burbank, California United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute Quadrangle. Exhibit 1 - USGS Topographic Map, attached, illustrates the geographic location and topography of the Forest Lawn Property.

BACKGROUND

The Forest Lawn Property contains both natural and human-affected open areas. Human-affected areas include developed interment areas comprised primarily of lawn and non-native trees, walled garden interment areas, asphalt and gravel access roads, infrastructure installations, maintenance areas, storage areas, and areas undergoing construction. Areas considered "natural" comprise approximately 119.8 acres within the park. Habitat values remain largely intact in this approximately 119.8-acre area and floral/faunal diversity is moderate to high.

These natural communities include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) woodland, southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) woodland, chaparral, and sage scrub. These are the dominant plant communities present across all of the relatively undisturbed north-facing slopes of the Hollywood Hills.

In the mid-1940's, Forest Lawn purchased most of the Forest Lawn Property for use as a cemetery. In 1948, the Los Angeles City Council issued a Conditional Use Permit ("CUP") (City of Los Angeles Case No. 1700) authorizing the use of the Forest Lawn Property for cemetery purposes. In the decades following, Forest Lawn developed various portions of the Forest Lawn Property as a cemetery. Forest Lawn removed trees and other natural plant communities, performed grading on an incremental basis as

new areas of the park were developed, and installed park-like landscaping, in accordance with the CUP. Today, the approximate 444-acre Forest Lawn Property contains approximately 230 acres of developed memorial-park and associated support facilities, approximately 91 acres of disturbed areas, approximately three (3) acres of ornamental vegetation outside of the developed memorial-park, and approximately 119.8 acres of natural habitat on the Forest Lawn Property.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Forest Lawn is a non-profit, mutual benefit corporation that has been providing cemetery services to the Los Angeles region for over 100 years. Forest Lawn seeks approval for a long-term, master plan development of the Forest Lawn Property in order to meet the demand for additional interment sites and related cemetery facilities in the Los Angeles region over the next 50 years.

The Forest Lawn Property Master Plan Project ("Project") proposes to expand current cemetery facilities in order to provide for additional interment spaces and related facilities to meet the regional demand for interment and funeral resources. Forest Lawn has operated a cemetery use at this location for approximately 60 years and seeks to continue its current range of cemetery-related uses. Existing structures on the Forest Lawn Property include administrative offices, chapels and church buildings, a mortuary and flower shop, wall crypts, columbaria, and maintenance buildings, as well as internal roadways and parking. The proposed Project will include preparation of new interment sites (ground sites, mausoleums and crypts), addition of cemetery-related structures, and the renovation/expansion of existing structures and reception-related uses.

The proposed Project seeks approval to construct approximately 22,500 square feet of occupiable floor area for new structures (including such structures as a new church and reception-related uses, administrative space, and a crematory), approximately 1,100,000 square feet of non-floor area (for such uses as burial garden structures, wall crypts and columbaria), and approximately 200,000 new interment sites. To meet demand, Forest Lawn proposes grading over a 15-year period to develop new interment areas. It is estimated that over a 15-year construction period, approximately 2.7 million cubic yards of earth would be graded. Net export during grading will be approximately 713,000 cubic yards. In addition, up to 400,000 cubic yards of dirt will be exported in connection with individual gravesite preparation from 2010 to 2050. It is estimated that construction of the new structures would occur over an approximately 40-year period from 2010 to 2050. The sale of interment sites is also expected to occur over an extended period of time, beyond 2050.

2.0 METHODS

SMALL MAMMAL TRAPPING METHODS

Standard small mammal live-trapping methods were utilized to sample the Forest Lawn Property for small mammal presence. Seven (7) lines of 20 12-inch Sherman live traps were set approximately five (5) meters apart on each trap line and designated Lines A through G. The seven (7) lines of 20 traps were set for five (5) nights (for a total of 700 "Trap/Nights"). The majority of the traps were placed in habitat areas considered "marginally suitable" to "highly suitable" for small mammal occupation. Trap line design

and placement concentrated on: 1) the presence of native vegetation communities, 2) open areas, (no matted non-native grassland) with the exception of trap line F, and 3) areas containing small mammal sign. The location of each trap line is depicted in the attached, *Exhibit 2 - Trap Line Location Map*.

Each trap was baited with a mixture of commercial seed (i.e., millet, sorghum, cracked corn, oat, and sunflower seed) placed at the back of the traps, along with pieces of dry paper towel. The traps were opened at dusk each night and inspected before and during sunrise the morning after. Because of relatively warm weather during the trapping program (above 50 degrees F), only morning inspections were conducted.

Animals were identified to species, sex determined, weighed and measured, and released at the point of capture. There were no injuries observed, however, one (1) mortality of an individual brush mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*) occurred during the five (5) night trapping session.

HABITAT SUITABILITY EVALUATION

The approximate 444-acre Forest Lawn Property was comprised of 12 distinct native vegetation communities as depicted in the attached, *Exhibit 2 - Trap Line Location Map*. Those community types generally considered suitable for native small mammal occupation were coastal sage chaparral scrub, Venturan coastal sage scrub, mulefat scrub, undifferentiated chaparral scrub, California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodland, California Walnut woodland, and open non-native grassland. Natural vegetation communities on the Forest Lawn Property comprise approximately 119.8 acres. These areas had the only potential to support native small mammal species.

Areas throughout the Forest Lawn Property generally considered unsuitable for native small mammal species were developed areas, disturbed areas, ornamental, ruderal, and densely matted non-native grassland. Although trapping efforts did not focus in these areas, these habitat/landscape types were nonetheless sampled during the 700 Trap/Night program. Trap line G, for example, sampled the northeastern portion of the Forest Lawn Property which is comprised of disturbed sage scrub/non-native grassland immediately adjacent to developed memorial-park areas. Habitat types sampled are depicted in the attached, *Exhibit 2 - Trap Line Location Map*.

Because only portions of the Forest Lawn Property were considered to contain suitable habitat for native small mammal species, TERACOR field personnel concluded that 700 Trap/Nights comprised a prudent effort for establishing the status of small mammal species diversity on the approximate 444-acre Forest Lawn Property. By sampling a range of habitat types and disturbance levels we determined with a level of reasonable confidence the distribution of small mammal species diversity on the Forest Lawn Property. Habitat types, dominant vegetative species, and conditions for each trap line are outlined in the attached, *Table 1 - Trap Line Summary - Habitat Types Trapped*.

CNDDDB QUERY

The State of California maintains the *Natural Diversity Data Base* ("CNDDDB"), which is a computerized inventory of information on the location of California's rare, threatened, endangered, and otherwise sensitive plants, animals, and natural communities. Updates to the CNDDDB are issued twice annually. Valuable information regarding the species occurrence, population numbers, observers,

occurrence dates and potential threats to the organism(s) are included for each occurrence record. TERACOR queried the *Burbank, California Quadrangle* and surrounding quadrangles specifically for sensitive small mammal species' locations and the results of that query are presented in Section 3.0 Results, below.

FIELD VISITS

TERACOR Principal Biologist S. Reed, assisted in the field by Associate biologists T. Searl and J. Reed, evaluated the Forest Lawn Property on 30 October 2006 to determine which areas of the Forest Lawn Property were comprised of suitable habitat for native, small mammal species. This field evaluation was conducted subsequent to numerous other field days when the Forest Lawn Property's vegetation communities and series were mapped and various focused surveys and assessments were completed. As noted above, the Forest Lawn Property is comprised of several vegetation communities. Trapping was performed by S. Reed (SC-002267), T. Searl (SC-007951), J. Reed (SC-008050), and F. Perez (SC-007950); and assisted by C. Perez, and N. Albers between 31 October and 04 November 2006.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The meteorological conditions during the 700 Trap/Night program were considered adequate for the detection of small mammal species. *Table 2 - Meteorological Conditions*, attached, depicts the dates, time of day in which the traps were checked, evening temperatures (when traps were set), morning temperatures (when traps were checked and organisms processed), wind speed (both when traps were set and checked), moon phase, and the annual precipitation to date.

3.0 RESULTS

CNDDDB QUERY RESULTS

The CNDDDB query of the *Burbank, California Quadrangle* resulted in one (1) record of the southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), a California Species of Special Concern ("SSC"). This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property, and according to the CNDDDB query, has not been detected within or near the *Burbank, California Quadrangle* since 1904. TERACOR reported the detection of San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) on 07 February 2007.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of nine (9) species were captured during the 700 Trap/Night program. The species and total number of captures for each is depicted in the attached, *Figure 1 - Total Captures*. As depicted in *Figure 1 - Total Captures*, one (1) California Department of Fish and Game ("CDFG") designated SSC, the San Diego desert woodrat was detected over the course of the trapping program. The attached, *Table 3 - Trap Lines A through D Capture Results* and *Table 4 - Trap Lines E through G Capture Results* summarizes the species captured, number of trap nights, and percent trap success for each trap line.

The species detected during the 700 Trap/Night program included: 1) California pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus*), 2) California meadow vole (*Microtus californicus*), 3) dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), 4) San Diego desert woodrat, 5) western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), 6) brush mouse, 7) parasitic mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), 8) cactus mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*), and 9) deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*). The most common species captured during the 700 Trap/Night program was brush mouse (44 captures).

Portions of the Forest Lawn Property, animals captured, and habitat conditions are depicted in *Exhibit 3 - Site Photographs*, attached.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Over the course of the 700 Trap/Night program, TERACOR detected eight (8) common small mammal species and one (1) SSC subspecies (San Diego desert woodrat). The San Diego desert woodrat is listed under the "Additions to List" category for mammalian SSC organisms. According to CDFG, the priority categories and SSC species are defined as follows:

SSC STATUS DEFINITION

"Species of Special Concern" (SSC) status applies to animals not listed under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. SSC share one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. occur in small, isolated populations or in fragmented habitat, and are threatened by further isolation and population reduction;*
- 2. show marked population declines. Population estimates are unavailable for the vast majority of taxa. Species that show a marked population decline, yet are still abundant, do not meet the Special Concern definition, whereas marked population decline in uncommon or rare species is an inclusion criterion;*
- 3. depend on a habitat that has shown substantial historical or recent declines in size. This criterion infers the population viability of a species based on trends in the habitats upon which it specializes. Coastal wetlands, particularly in the urbanized San Francisco Bay and south-coastal areas, alluvial fan sage scrub and coastal sage scrub in the southern coastal basins, and arid scrub in the San Joaquin Valley, are examples of California habitats that have seen dramatic reductions in size in recent history. Species that specialize in these habitats generally meet the criteria for Threatened or Endangered status or Special Concern status;*
- 4. occur only in or adjacent to an area where habitat is being converted to land uses incompatible with the animal's survival;*

5. have few California records, or which historically occurred here but for which there are no recent records; and

6. occur largely on public lands, but where current management practices are inconsistent with the animal's persistence.

This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the Department, land managers, consulting biologists, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under federal and State endangered species laws and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them.

MAMMALIAN PRIORITY CATEGORIES

The Mammalian List of SSC ("Mammal List") lists such species into three (3) separate priority categories: "Highest Priority", "Second Priority", and "Third Priority." In addition to the three (3) priority categories, a fourth general category labeled as "Additions to List" is comprised of species and subspecies which populations appear to be in decline; however, more scientific research is needed to determine which respective category each species should be labeled under. According to the Mammal List:

"The definitions for these categories are based on the perceived proximity of threats or extinction. Species listed in the Highest Priority category appear to face a high probability of extinction or extirpation from their entire geographic range in California if current trends continue. Populations of species in the Second Priority category are definitely jeopardized and declining, but the threats of extinction or extirpation appear less imminent. Populations of species listed in the Third Priority category appear not to face extinction in the near future, but they are declining seriously or are otherwise highly vulnerable to extirpation because of human developments, and require special attention in land and resource management decisions. Some species listed in the Second and Third Priority categories are relatively rare and virtually no current data on their distributions and population status are available; when investigated in detail, some of these may be found to face greater or lesser threats."

Mammalian species of special concern which are not listed in the three (3) categories described above are listed in the "Additions to List" category.

This notwithstanding, SSC species are not afforded special legal protection.

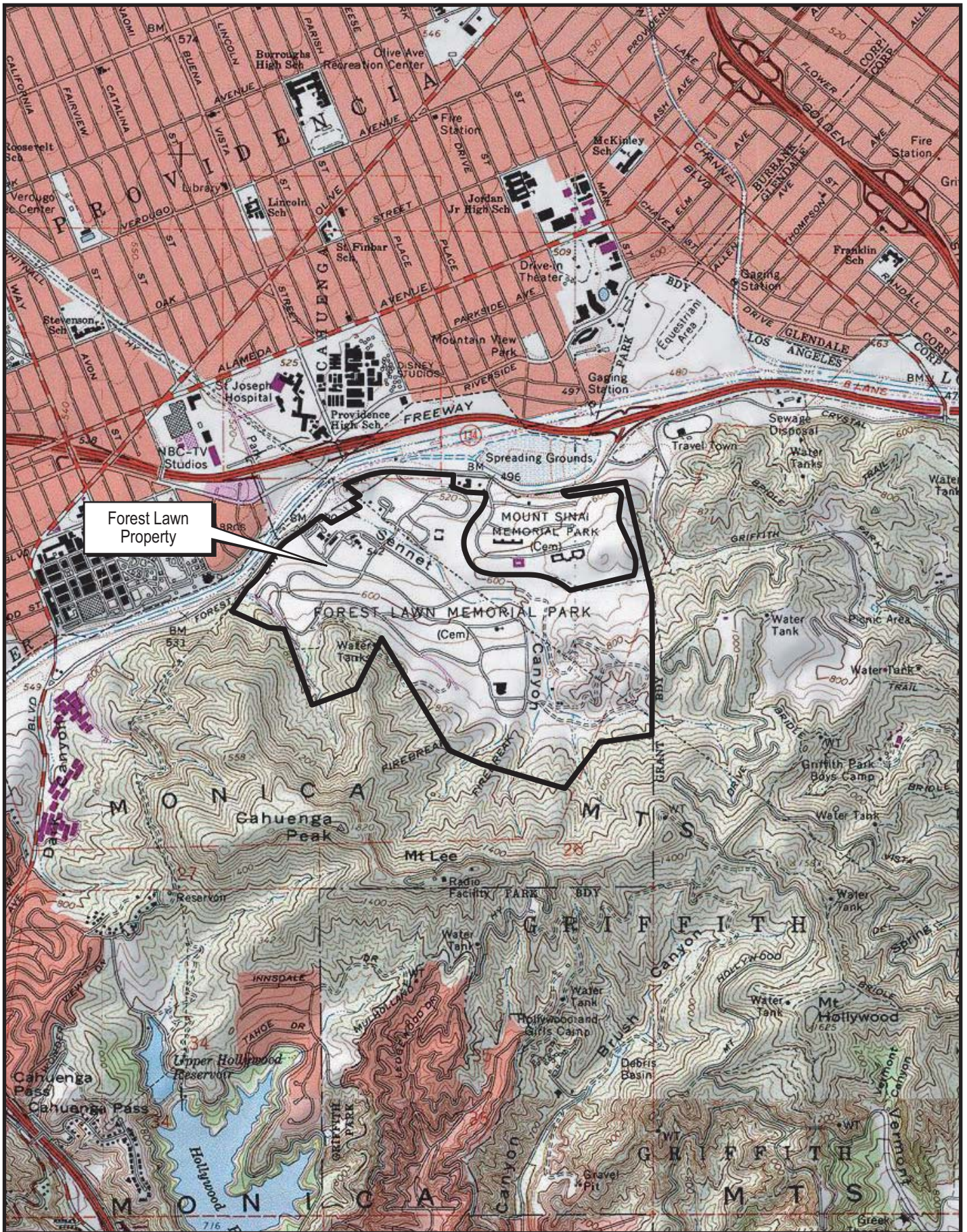
CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements and exhibits contained in this report present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



11 August 2010

Samuel Reed, Principal, TERACOR Resource Management
Federal Recovery Permit No. TE839896-4
State of California Collecting Permit No. SC-002267

Date



Forest Lawn Property



LEGEND	
	- TRAP LINES A THRU G INDICATED BY BLACK SOLID LINES
	- FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK PROPERTY LINE

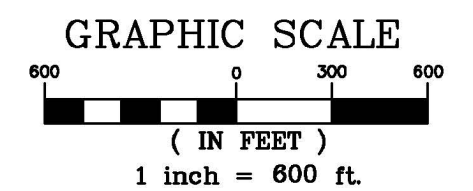


EXHIBIT 2 - TRAP LOCATION MAP

DR. BY JGC	DATE 04/05/09	FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION HOLLYWOOD HILLS	
CH. BY TS		6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CA ZIP 90068	
APP'D BY SR		JOB NUMBER SM-05-085	INDEX A
SCALE 1"=600'		SHEET 1 OF 1	

TERACOR
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
27555 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 135
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Photo 1 - The brush mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*) was the most common capture (44 captures) during the 700 night trapping program.



Photo 2 - Dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), a relatively common species, was captured fourteen (14) times during the trapping program.

Photo 3 - Photograph no. 3 depicts the general habitat conditions sampled within trap line D.

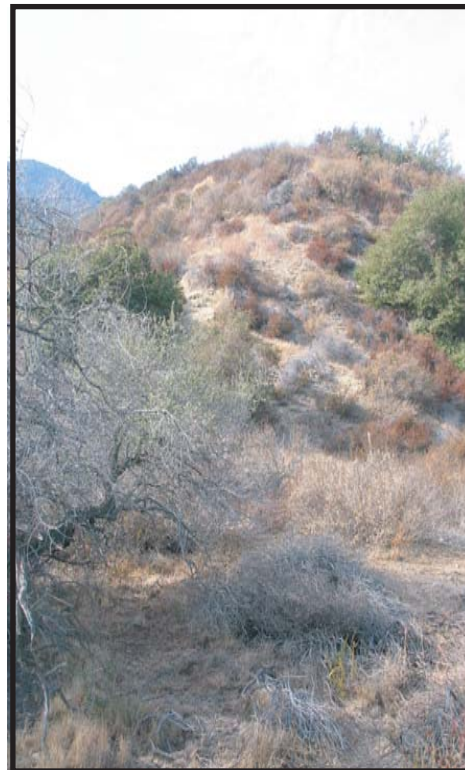


Photo 4 - A portion of trap line E is depicted.



Photo 5 - The profile of a brush mouse is depicted. Also, the general conditions associated with trap line F can be seen in the background.

Photo 6 - San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), a California Species of Special Concern, was captured six (6) times over the course of the 700 night trapping program.



TABLE 1
TRAP LINE SUMMARY - HABITAT TYPES TRAPPED

Trap-Line	Habitat Type	Dominant Species
A	coast live oak woodland/coastal sage chaparral scrub	coast live oak, toyon, black sage
B	undifferentiated chaparral scrub/walnut woodland/ruderal	toyon, sugar bush, southern California black walnut, Italian thistle
C	coast live oak-western sycamore woodland/non-native grassland	coast live oak, western sycamore, smilo grass
D	coastal sage scrub	California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac
E	disturbed coastal sage scrub/mulefat scrub	California buckwheat and mulefat
F	disturbed mulefat scrub/coastal sage scrub/non-native grassland	mulefat, California buckwheat, brome
G	disturbed mulefat scrub/coastal sage scrub	mulefat, California buckwheat, laurel sumac

**TABLE 2
METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS**

Date	Time of Day (when traps were checked)	Morning Temperature (F)	Evening Temperature (F)	Wind Speed (mph) (Morning - Evening)	Moon Phase	Annual Precipitation to Date (inches)
30 October 2006	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	66.0	N/A ¹ - 4.0	First Quarter	0.34
31 October 2006	0630-1030	63.4	64.2	Calm - Calm	Waxing Gibbous	0.34
01 November 2006	0700-0915	54.8	64.0	Calm - Calm	Waxing Gibbous	0.34
02 November 2006	0645-0930	56.0	68.0	Calm - 4.2	Waxing Gibbous	0.34
03 November 2006	0645-0900	62.0	66.0	Calm - Calm	Waxing Gibbous	0.34
04 November 2006	0700-1045	60.2	N/A ²	Calm - N/A ²	N/A ²	0.34

1 - Initial day of trapping program, therefore, traps were only set in the evening.

2 - Final day of trapping program, therefore, traps were not set in the evening.

TABLE 3
TRAP LINES A THROUGH D CAPTURE RESULTS

	Trap Line			
	A	B	C	D
No. of Traps	20	20	20	20
No. of Trap Nights	100	100	100	100
No. Total Captures	35	29	4	47
Percent Trap Success ¹	35.0	29.0	4.0	47.0
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	11	4	1	7
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	0	1	0	0
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	6	0	0	8
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	0	24	0	0
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	14	0	1	26
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	4	0	2	3
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	0	0	0	1

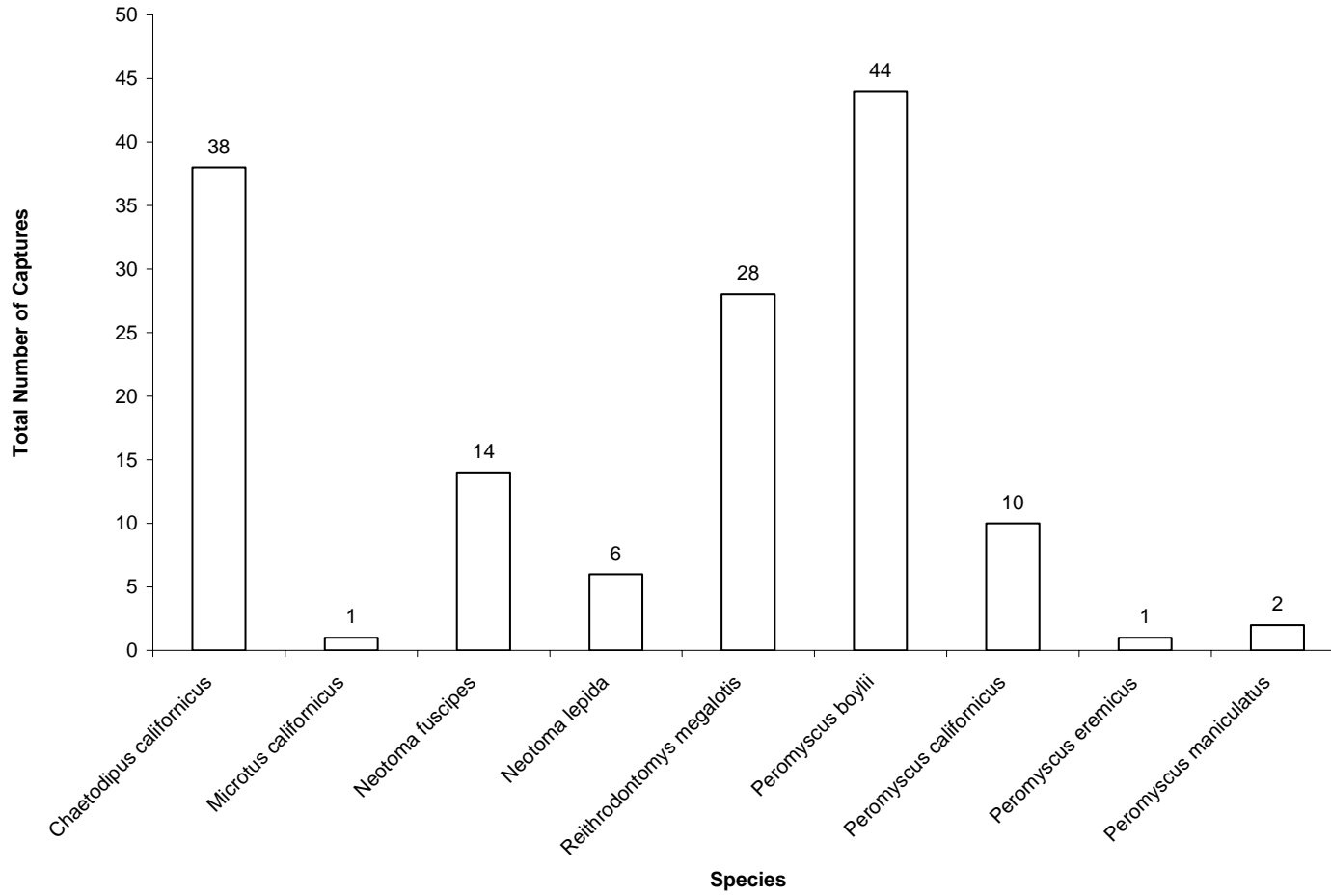
¹Percent Trap Success = Number of animals caught per 100 trap nights of effort.

TABLE 4
TRAP LINES E THROUGH G CAPTURE RESULTS

	Trap Line		
	E	F	G
No. of Traps	20	20	20
No. of Trap Nights	100	100	100
No. Total Captures	23	8	0
Percent Trap Success ¹	23.0	6.0	0
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	11	4	0
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	0	0	0
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	0	0	0
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	5	0	0
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	2	2	0
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	3	0	0
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	1	2	0
<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	0	0	0
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	1	0	0

¹Percent Trap Success = Number of animals caught per 100 trap nights of effort.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL CAPTURES



APPENDIX A
FLORAL SPECIES OBSERVED

Scientific Name	Common Name
Agavaceae <i>Agave americana</i> * <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> * <i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Agave Family agave Spanish dagger foothill yucca
Aizoaceae <i>Mesembryanthemum edulis</i> *	Fig-Marigold Family iceplant
Amaryllidaceae <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> *	Amaryllis Family naked ladies
Amaranthaceae <i>Amaranthus albus</i> * <i>Chenopodium album</i> * <i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> <i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Amaranth Family tumbleweed lamb's-quarters pitseed goosefoot Russian thistle
Anacardiaceae <i>Malosma laurina</i> <i>Rhus integrifolia</i> <i>Rhus ovata</i> <i>Schinus molle</i> * <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Sumac Family laurel sumac lemonadeberry sugar bush Peruvian pepper tree poison oak
Apiaceae <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> * <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> * <i>Sanicula arguta</i> <i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Carrot Family bur-chervil fennel sharptooth blacksnakeroot gamble weed
Apocynaceae <i>Nerium oleander</i> * <i>Vinca major</i> *	Dogbane Family oleander greater perwinkle
Aquifoliaceae <i>Ilex altaclarensis</i> *	Ilex Family golden king holly
Araliaceae <i>Hedera helix</i> *	Ginseng Family English ivy

Scientific Name	Common Name
Asclepiadaceae	Milkweed Family
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaf milkweed
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote
<i>Ageratina adenophora*</i>	sticky snakeroot
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
<i>Bidens pilosa*</i>	common beggar-ticks
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickelbush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus*</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>	totalote
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	cobwebby thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	bull thistle
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Cotula australis*</i>	southern brass buttons
<i>Cynara scolymus*</i>	artichoke
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	clustered tarweed
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	interior goldenbush
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	golden-yarrow
<i>Filago californica</i>	California cottonrose
<i>Filago gallica*</i>	narrowleaf cottonrose
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium canescens</i>	cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album*</i>	weedy cudweed
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	saw-toothed goldenbush
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Hypochaeris glabra*</i>	smooth cat's-ear
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i>	California aster
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	slender tarweed
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	cliff desert dandelion
<i>Picris echioides*</i>	bristly ox-tongue
<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California chicory
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	shrubby butterweed
<i>Senecio mikanioides*</i>	German-ivy
<i>Senecio vulgaris*</i>	common groundsel

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow thistle
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	rod wirelettuce
<i>Stylocline gnaphaloides</i>	everlasting nest straw
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	common dandelion
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Lindley's silverpuffs
<i>Venegasia carpesioides</i>	canyon-sunflower
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur
Bignoniaceae	Bignonia Family
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> *	cape honeysuckle
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Cryptantha microstachys</i>	Tejon cryptantha
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i>	spotted hideseed
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar scorpionweed
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	distant phacelia
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard
<i>Brassica rapa</i> *	field mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	Shepherd's purse
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i> *	white-top
<i>Coronopus didymus</i> *	lesser swinecress
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild raddish
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	water cress
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> *	Oriental mustard
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	western prickly-pear
<i>Opuntia parryi</i>	cane cholla
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	southern honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Herniaria hirsuta cinerea</i> *	hairy rupturewort
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> *	four-leaved allseed
<i>Silene gallica</i> *	campion
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	sand-spurrey
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	common chickweed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cistaceae <i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	Rock-rose Family peak rush-rose
Convolvulaceae <i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning-Glory Family Island false bindweed
Cucurbitaceae <i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> <i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	Gourd Family calabazilla wild cucumber
Cuscutaceae <i>Cuscuta californica</i>	Dodder Family California dodder
Cyperaceae <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> <i>Scirpus</i> spp.	Sedge Family umbrella sedge bulrush
Dryopteridaceae <i>Dryopteris arguta</i> <i>Polystichum imbricans</i>	Wood Fern Family coastal wood fern narrowleaf swordfern
Euphorbiaceae <i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i> <i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> * <i>Croton setigerus</i> <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> * <i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Spurge Family rattlesnake weed spotted spurge doveweed milkbush castor bean
Fabaceae <i>Acacia</i> spp.* <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> <i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> <i>Lotus purshianus</i> <i>Lotus salsuginosus</i> <i>Lotus scoparius</i> <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> <i>Lupinus succulentus</i> <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> * <i>Melilotus indicus</i> * <i>Trifolium hirtum</i> * <i>Vicia villosa</i> *	Legume Family acacia desert false indigo Pacific pea Spanish clover Coastal bird's-foot trefoil California broom miniature lupine arroyo lupine California burclover sourclover rose clover hairy vetch
Fagaceae <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> <i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Oak Family coast live oak scrub oak

Scientific Name	Common Name
Geraniaceae <i>Erodium botrys</i> * <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> * <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Geranium Family big heron bill redstem stork's bill Carolina geranium
Grossulariaceae <i>Ribes aureum</i> <i>Ribes malvaceum</i> <i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Gooseberry Family golden current chaparral current fuchsia-flowered gooseberry
Iridaceae <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Iris Family blue-eyed-grass
Juglandaceae <i>Juglans californica</i>	Walnut Family southern California black walnut
Juncaceae <i>Juncus textilis</i>	Rush Family basket rush
Lamiaceae <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> * <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> * <i>Salvia apiana</i> <i>Salvia leucophylla</i> <i>Salvia mellifera</i> <i>Stachys bullata</i>	Mint Family horehound henbit deadnettle white sage purple sage black sage California hedge nettle
Lauraceae <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Laurel Family camphor tree
Liliaceae <i>Bloomeria crocea</i> <i>Brodiaea terrestris kernensis</i> <i>Calochortus catalinae</i> <i>Chlorogulum pomeridianum</i> <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> <i>Lilium humboldtii ocellatum</i> <i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Lily Family common goldenstar Kern brodiaea Catalina mariposa lily soap plant blue dicks occelated Humboldt's lily Fremont's death camas
Malvaceae <i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> <i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Mallow Family bush mallow cheese weed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Moraceae <i>Ficus</i> spp.	Mulberry Family fig
Myrtaceae <i>Eucalytus globulus*</i>	Myrtle Family blue gum
Nyctaginaceae <i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Four O'Clock Family wishbone bush
Oleaceae <i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Olive Family velvet ash
Onagraceae <i>Camissonia californica</i> <i>Camissonia micrantha</i> <i>Clarkia purpurea</i> <i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Evening Primrose Family California sun cup miniature suncup winecup fairyfan elegant clarkia
Papaveraceae <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> <i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Poppy Family California poppy Coulter's matilija poppy
Passifloraceae <i>Passiflora</i> spp.	Passion-flower Family passion vine
Pinaceae <i>Pinus pinea*</i>	Pine Family Italian stone pine
Plantaginaceae <i>Plantago erecta</i> <i>Plantago major*</i>	Plantain Family dwarf plantain common plantain
Platanaceae <i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Sycamore Family western sycamore
Poaceae <i>Arundo donax*</i> <i>Avena barbata*</i> <i>Bromus carinatus</i> <i>Bromus diandrus*</i> <i>Bromus hordeaceus*</i> <i>Bromus madritensis*</i> <i>Bromus tectorum*</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon*</i> <i>Digitaria</i> spp.*	Grass Family giant reed slender wild oat California brome ripgut grass soft brome foxtail chess cheat grass Bermuda grass crabgrass

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	panic veldtgrass
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye
<i>Eriochloa</i> spp.*	hairy cupgrass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	barley
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	giant rye grass
<i>Lolium perenne</i> *	perennial ryegrass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	onion grass
<i>Nassella lepida</i>	foothill needlegrass
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	purple needlegrass
<i>Panicum</i> spp.*	millet
<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual bluegrass
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean schismus
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> *	fescue
Polemoniaceae	Phlox Family
<i>Eriastrum saphirinum</i>	sapphire eriastrum
<i>Gilia angelensis</i>	chaparral gilia
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i>	slender buckwheat
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> *	knotweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	willow dock
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	streambank springbeauty
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	common purslane
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Padre's shootingstar
Pteridaceae	Brake Family
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee fern
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	scarlet larkspur
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	California lilac
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	wedgeleaf ceanothus
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	big-pod ceanothus
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	hairy ceanothus

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	greenbark ceanothus
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaf redberry
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	California mountain mahogany
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	cinquefoil
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf cherry
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose
<i>Rubus discolor*</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	Madder Family
<i>Galium angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaved bedstraw
<i>Galium aparine</i>	goose grass
Salicaceae	Willow Family
<i>Populus balsamifera trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
Saururaceae	Lizard's-Tail Family
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	yerba mansa
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	beardstongue
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkey flower
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	scarlet monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	seep monkeyflower
Simaroubaceae	Quassia Family
<i>Ailanthis altissima*</i>	tree of heaven
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
<i>Nicotiana glauca*</i>	tree tobacco
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	white nightshade
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium*</i>	white horse-nettle
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	chaparral nightshade
Typhaceae	Cattail Family
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	southern cattail

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
Ulmaceae <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Elm Family Chinese elm
Urticaceae <i>Urtica dioica gracilis</i>	Nettle Family American stinging nettle
Zygophyllaceae <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	Caltrop Family puncture vine

* - denotes non-native species

**APPENDIX B
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