



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue  
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 27, 2018  
Project No: 15-01349

Giles Pettifor  
Environmental Manager  
Oxnard Harbor District  
333 Pomona Street  
Port Hueneme, California 93044  
Via email: GPettifor@portofh.org

**Subject: Biological Resources Inventory, 34-acre project site, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California**

Dear Mr. Pettifor:

This report documents the findings of a biological resources inventory (BRI) conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for the approximate 34-acre site located at the southeast corner of W. Hueneme Road and Perkins Road in Oxnard, California. The purpose of this report is to document existing conditions of the potential project site and to evaluate the potential for special-status biological resources to occur.

## Project Location and Description

Rincon has not been provided a project description at this time. The purpose of this study is solely for the client to gauge an understanding of the potential constraints associated with biological resources on the approximate 34-acre site, herein after referred to as the "project site." The "study area" for this report consists of the project site plus a 100-foot buffer surrounding the project site

The project site is located at the southeast corner of W. Hueneme Road and Perkins Road within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 231-0-092-245 and 231-0-092-105 in Oxnard, California. Regionally, the site is located approximately one mile east of the waterfront at The Port of Hueneme and one mile north of Ormond Beach at the Pacific Ocean. The site is situated between commercial areas in the north and northwest and The Nature Conservancy owns open space in the south. The Oxnard Industrial Drain is located to the southeast of the project site and outside of the study area. The regional location is depicted in Figure 1, and the project location and study area are depicted in Figure 2. The project site is within Township 1N, Range 21W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Oxnard, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The project site is not located within the Coastal Zone.

## Methodology

This evaluation consisted of a review of relevant background literature, followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey. The analysis included an investigation to determine the presence/absence of sensitive vegetation, jurisdictional waters and streams, and habitat that could potentially support special-status

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



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★ Project Location

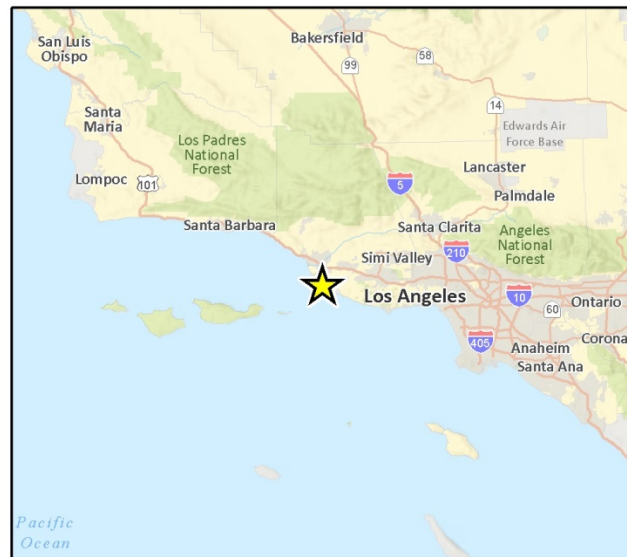


Fig 1 Regional Location March 2018 Proposal

species. Rincon reviewed the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2018a) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2018b) as reflected in the special-status species table discussed below, as well as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2018a), to determine whether any observations of special-status species, habitats, or other sensitive biological resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. The National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (USFWS, 2018b) was also reviewed prior to the field survey. Potential on-site wetland features were assessed as part of the field survey which focused on the project site and the study area – an approximate 100 foot buffer, where accessible.

## Site Survey

Rincon Biologists Robin Murray and Jasmin Byrd conducted a reconnaissance-level field survey on April 16, 2018, from approximately 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. The purpose of the survey was to document existing biological conditions within the study area, including plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, potential jurisdictional waters and wetlands, and the potential for presence of special-status species and/or habitats. The biologists conducted the survey on foot. Weather conditions during the survey included an average temperature of 62 degrees Fahrenheit, with winds between 20 and 25 miles per hour and 0% cloud cover. Site photographs can be found in Appendix A.

## Existing Conditions

The project site had been historically used for agricultural purposes and is currently vacant and disturbed. The site contains ruderal vegetation, described in more detail below. The National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (NWI) depicts a 0.20-acre freshwater wetland pond within the project site; however, no indication of a wetland was observed during the field survey, also described in more detail below.

## Topography and Soils

The project site is flat with a slight general slope toward the south and is 8 to 14 feet above mean sea level (Google Earth 2017). According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by three mapped soil units: Camarillo loam; Hueneme sandy loam; and Camarillo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19.

Camarillo loam soils are poorly drained soils originating from alluvial derived from sedimentary rock with 0 to 2 percent slopes. Hueneme sandy loam soils are poorly drained, sandy soils originating from stratified alluvium derived from sedimentary rock with a 0 to 2 percent slope. Camarillo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 soils are poorly drained, sandy soils originating from alluvium derived from sedimentary rock with a 0 to 2 percent slope. These three soil map units are included on the National Hydric Soils List by State (January, 2018): California. (USDA, NRCS, 2018).

## Land Cover and Vegetation

The project site shows evidence of historical agricultural use (i.e., discing scars). Some portions of the project site are disturbed, with little to no vegetation present. The dominant vegetation community throughout the remainder of the study area is ripgut brome grassland (*Bromus diandrus* herbaceous semi-natural alliance). Ripgut brome and slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*) are the dominant species,

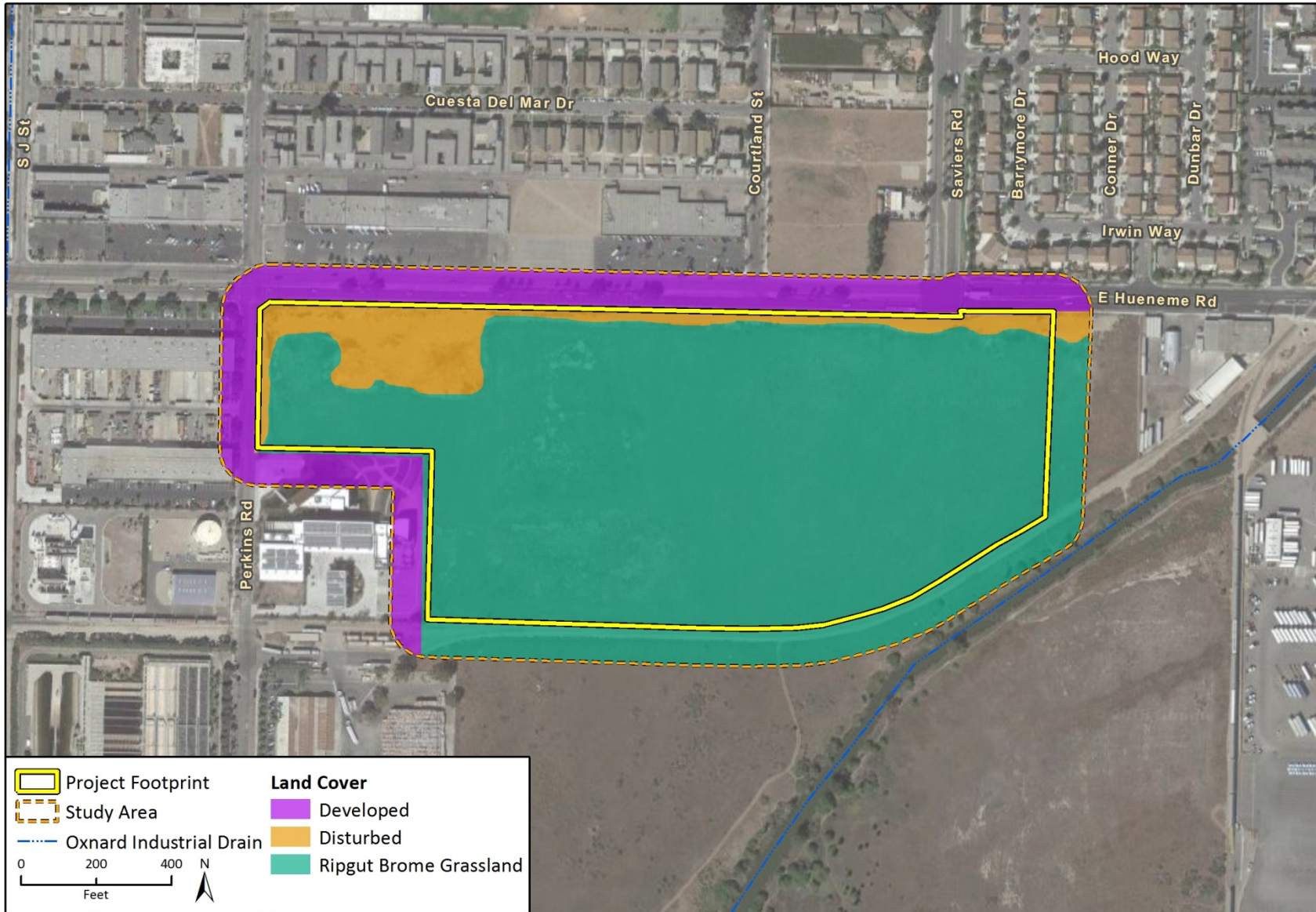
though other weedy species commonly encountered in ruderal environments are common. These species include cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus indicus*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Several native species are present at low densities, including coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), succulent lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*), and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*). Site photos are presented in Appendix A.

Within the study area surrounding the project site, land cover includes ripgut brome grassland and developed land (Figure 2). In the west and north, the study area includes developed land that contains existing commercial and residential development. In the east, the adjacent parcel contains the same ripgut brome vegetation community as the project site. In the south and southeast, the project site is bordered by a railroad right-of-way. South of the railroad right-of-way is additional ripgut brome grassland. The Oxnard Industrial Drain lies immediately south of the study area. While this area was not observed in great detail, the banks of the drain are vegetated by California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*). A list of plant species observed during the field reconnaissance survey is presented in Table 1.

## General Wildlife

The project site and surrounding area provide habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in urban areas of the city. The Oxnard Industrial Drain located just outside the study area could support transient freshwater riverine and estuarine species. A list of wildlife species observed during the field reconnaissance survey can be found in Table 1.

Figure 2 Project Footprint and Study Area



Imagery provided by Google and its licensors © 2018.  
Additional data provided by USGS, 2017.

Fig 2 Project Footprint and Study Area

**Table 1 Species Observed During Field Reconnaissance**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
<b>Plants</b>		
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed	Native
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	Non-native
<i>Avena barbata</i>	wild oats	Non-native
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	Native
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	Non-native
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	Non-native
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	red brome	Non-native
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's quarters	Native
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pampas grass	Non-native
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Non-native
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	Non-native
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cutleaf geranium	Non-native
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short-podded mustard	Non-native
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail barley	Non-native
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	succulent lupine	Native
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	Non-native
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white sweetclover	Non-native
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	yellow sweetclover	Non-native
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	Non-native
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	wild radish	Non-native
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	Non-native
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	Non-native
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	Non-native
<i>Stipa miliacea</i>	smilo grass	Non-native
<b>Reptiles</b>		
<i>Pituophis catenifer catenifer</i>	gopher snake	
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark	

## Special-Status Biological Resources

This section evaluates the potential for the project site to support sensitive biological resources. No sensitive biological resources were observed during the site reconnaissance survey.

### *Special-Status Species*

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and may require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted prior to the approval of proposed development on a property. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB species occurrence records, from other sites in the vicinity of the study area, and previous reports for the project site.

For the purpose of this report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, Endangered under CESA or the Native Plant Protection Act; those identified as Fully Protected under Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF); Species of Special Concern (SSC) identified by the CDFW; and plants occurring on Ranks 1 and 2 of the California Native Plant Society's California Rare Plant Rank system.

Based on a query of the CNDDDB there are four special-status plant species and 21 special-status animal species documented within a 5-mile radius of the project site, as well as one sensitive natural community type, as listed in Appendix B.

No special-status plant species or sensitive natural community types were detected during the field reconnaissance survey on April 16, 2018. Additionally, no special-status plant species are expected to occur given the disturbed nature of the site, the high degree of urbanization within the vicinity of the project site, and the specific biotypes or soil types each species requires.

Special-status wildlife species typically have very specific habitat requirements which may include, but are not limited to, vegetation communities, elevation levels and topography, and availability of primary constituent elements (i.e., space for individual and population growth, breeding, foraging, and shelter).

No special-status wildlife species were observed or detected during the field reconnaissance survey. The project site and surrounding area provide habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in urban areas of the city but could potentially support transient freshwater riverine and estuarine species. Critical habitat for western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) and tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) designated by the USFWS exist approximately 0.5 miles south and southwest of the project site. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a CDFW species of special concern and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) are known to nest and forage in grasslands and fallow agricultural fields and have a low potential to occur at the project site. A preconstruction wildlife survey is recommended prior to any ground disturbing or construction activities to avoid impacts to these species. Given the high degree of urbanization surrounding the project site coupled with no suitable habitat available, other special-status species are not likely to occur. There is no suitable habitat for tidewater goby present on the project site.

## *Nesting Birds*

Under the provisions of the MBTA, it is unlawful “by any means or manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture (or) kill” any migratory birds except as permitted by regulations issued by the USFWS. The term “take” is defined by the USFWS regulation to mean to “pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect” any migratory bird or any part, nest, or egg of any migratory bird covered by the MBTA, or to attempt those activities. In addition, sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 of the CFGC describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of birds, nests, and eggs. Fully protected birds (Section 3511) may not be taken or possessed except under specific permit. Section 3503.5 of the CFGC protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction. While common birds are not special-status species, destruction of eggs/nests/nestlings is prohibited by law and must be avoided.

The project site is graded, disturbed, and contains sparse ruderal ground-level vegetation. The site lacks trees and structures suitable for raptor nests and many common bird species. However, ground nesting species, such as the western meadow lark which was identified onsite at the field reconnaissance survey could nest onsite. Additionally, as described above there is the potential for burrowing owl, known to winter in the Oxnard Plain, and California horned lark to occur onsite.

Construction activities could adversely affect nesting birds if they are present on or adjacent to the site, through direct mortality or abandonment of nests. The loss of a nest due to construction activities would be a violation of the MBTA and CFGC Section 3503. The following condition is suggested in order to comply with these laws.

**BIO-1 Nesting Birds.** To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, activities related to the project including, but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if practicable. If construction must begin during the breeding season, then a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities. The nesting bird pre-construction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project site, including a 50-foot buffer and in inaccessible areas (e.g., private lands) from afar using binoculars, to the extent practicable. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in southern California. If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur inside this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is complete and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only if authorized by the qualified biologist, who shall monitor activities to ensure that nesting birds are not adversely affected.

## Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. The CDFW considers natural communities with a rank of S1-S3 as a sensitive natural community. There are no natural communities on the project site which are included on CDFW’s 2018 California Sensitive Natural Communities list (CDFW, 2018c). One record for Southern Coastal Salt Marsh was the only sensitive



natural community reported in the CNDDDB within a 5-mile radius of the site. This community type was confirmed absent during the field reconnaissance survey. Therefore, no further analysis of sensitive plant communities or habitats is included within this report.

## Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

While the NWI depicts an isolated 0.20-acre freshwater wetland pond within the project site, no evidence of ponds, channels, or other hydrologic features was observed within the project site during the field reconnaissance survey on April 16, 2018. The NWI describes this potential wetland feature as a semi-permanently flooded pond created by an excavation (e.g. agricultural ponds and sediment basins) (NWI 2017b); however, no hydrophytic vegetation or evidence of wetland hydrology were observed within the project site. Additionally, no evidence of historically ponded water was observed. The entire project site gently slopes from north to south, though no evidence of either sheet flow or ponding with periodic wetting and drying cycles were observed.

The study area is heavily disturbed in the south and southeast, but hydrophytic vegetation associated with the Oxnard Industrial Drain was observed southeast of the study area.

The project site does not contain any federally protected waters or wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.); riparian habitat or streambed as defined by Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC; or “waters of the State,” as defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The nearest mapped jurisdictional waters are the Oxnard Industrial Drain, located approximately 125 feet from the project site, the J Street Drain located approximately 0.15 mile west, and the Pacific Ocean, located approximately 1 mile south of the study area (NWI 2017b). Based on the significant distance between the site and these features, no direct impacts would be expected. Implementation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs) during future activities are recommended to avoid indirect impacts to the Oxnard Industrial Drain. Additionally, if future activities were to impact the Oxnard Industrial Drain, regulatory permits may be required.

## Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, whereby animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

The 34-acre project site is situated at the edge of a highly developed urban area and is generally surrounded on three sides by urbanized uses including roads, commercial uses, and residential uses. The project site is bordered on the south by a frequently used railroad right-of-way (ROW); however, it is likely wildlife would utilize the area immediately south of the study area and beyond towards the Pacific Ocean.

Given the urban nature of the vicinity and its position on the cusp of a major city, it is unlikely that wildlife utilize the immediate area for regional movement. Furthermore, the CDFW does not include any mapped California Essential Habitat Connectivity areas within the study area (California Department of Transportation and CDFW, 2010). Considering this information, the site is not within a wildlife movement corridor.

## Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

The project site is not subject to any Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plan. Additionally, there are no resources such as protected trees, creeks, or environmentally sensitive habitat onsite which would be subject to local policies or ordinances.

## Conservation Plans

The project site is not within the coverage area of any Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

## Conclusions

Compliance with federal and state laws protecting nesting birds can be achieved with implementation of the avoidance measure recommended above and with adherence to existing regulations. No special-status species were observed onsite, however burrowing owl and California horned lark have a low potential to occur onsite. A preconstruction wildlife survey is recommended prior to any ground disturbing or construction activities to avoid impacts to these species. No sensitive communities/habitats or jurisdictional waters are located onsite. BMPs are recommended to avoid impacts to the Oxnard Industrial Drain located 125 feet south of the project site. If future activities were to impact the Oxnard Industrial Drain, regulatory permits may be required.

The project site is not located within a wildlife movement corridor or subject to any habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans or local policies pertaining to natural resources.

Thank you for selecting Rincon Consultants to provide you with this biological report. Please call if you have questions, or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.



Heather Imgrund  
Biologist/Project Manager



Steven J. Hongola  
Principal/Senior Ecologist

## Attachments

Appendix A Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B List of Special-Status Species Occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Site

## References

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**Photograph 1.** Typical view of project site. View to the southeast.



**Photograph 2.** View of unvegetated portion of project site, facing northeast.



**Photograph 3.** View west along of northern edge of the project site.



**Photograph 4.** View of Nature Conservancy property from southern edge of site.

**CNDDDB Occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Site**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<b>Plants</b>		
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE SE G2T1 / S1 Rank 1B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	FE SE G4T1 / S1 Rank 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Oct(Nov)
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	G4T2 / S2 Rank 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-Jun
<i>Malacothrix similis</i> Mexican malacothrix	G2G3 / SH Rank 2A	Coastal dunes. 0-40 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May
<b>Insects</b>		
<i>Cicindela hirticollis</i> <i>gravid</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 / S2	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. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.
<i>Cicindela senilis</i> <i>frosti</i> senile tiger beetle	G2G3T1T3 / S1	Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone.
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	G1G2 / S1S2	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 / S2S3	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.
<i>Panoquina errans</i> wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	G4G5 / S2	Southern California coastal salt marshes. Requires moist saltgrass for larval development.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackish water snail)	G2 / S2	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.
<b>Fish</b>		
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE G3 / S3 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.
<b>Reptiles</b>		
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	G3 / S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 / S3 SSC	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.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	G4 / S3S4 WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> <i>nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT G3T3 / S2S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> <i>occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT SE G5T2T3 / S1	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.
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> <i>actia</i> California horned lark	G5T4Q / S4 WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> <i>coturniculus</i> California black rail	ST G3G4T1 / S1 FP	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.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> <i>beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	SE G5T3 / S3	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> <i>californicus</i> California brown pelican	FD SD G4T3 / S3 FP	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.

<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> light-footed Ridgway's rail	FE SE G5T1T2 / S1 FP	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Requires dense growth of either pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting or escape cover; feeds on molluscs and crustaceans.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE SE G4T2T3Q / S2 FP	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, land fills, or paved areas.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE SE G5T2 / S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> south coast marsh vole	G5T1T2 / S1S2 SSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> southern California saltmarsh shrew	G5T1 / S1 SSC	Coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties. Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.
<b>Sensitive Natural Communities</b>		
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	G2 / S2.1	
<p>-- = No Status  FT = Federally Threatened  FC = Federal Candidate  FD = Federal Delisted  FE = Federally Endangered  SE = State Endangered  ST = State Threatened  SCT = State Candidate Threatened  SCE = State Candidate  Endangered  SR = State Rare  SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern  FP = CDFW Fully Protected  WL = CDFW Watch List  G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank IN NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDDB RareFind 5.</p> <p>CNPS California Rare Plant Rank:  Rank 1A = Presumed Extinct in California  Rank 1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere  Rank 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere  Rank 2B = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere  Rank Threat Code Extension:  .1 = Seriously endangered in California (&gt; 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)  .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)  .3 = Not very endangered in California (&lt;20% of occurrences threatened)</p>		