



Heritage Brodiaea Preserve  
2022 Summary Monitoring Report (Year 6)  
San Diego, California

Prepared for  
Lennar Homes  
16465 Via Esprillo, Suite 150  
San Diego, CA 92127

Prepared by  
RECON Environmental, Inc.  
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92108  
P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 7108-3  
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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gerry Scheid".

Gerry Scheid, Senior Biologist

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- 2: Wildlife Species Observed

## 1.0 Introduction

This monitoring report presents the results of activities conducted within the Heritage Brodiaea Preserve (HBP) during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. Activities discussed in this report include site maintenance activities, thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) 2022 population (vegetative) counts and flowering data, and native grassland mitigation progress.

The HBP is an approximately 14-acre biological open space area that was dedicated as part of the Heritage Bluffs II development project. The HBP is located in the northern part of San Diego (Figure 1) and it occurs to the south of Carmel Valley Road and to the east of the Black Mountain Open Space Preserve (Figure 2). The City of San Diego has now included the HBP area into its Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan's Multi-Habitat Planning Area.

The goal of the HBP is to facilitate the conservation, preservation, and enhancement of biological resources as part of mitigation for impacts associated with development of the Heritage Bluffs II and East Clusters development project sites. The HBP has preserved a regionally significant population of thread-leaved brodiaea in a Conservation Easement dedicated for that purpose.

## 2.0 HBP Translocation History

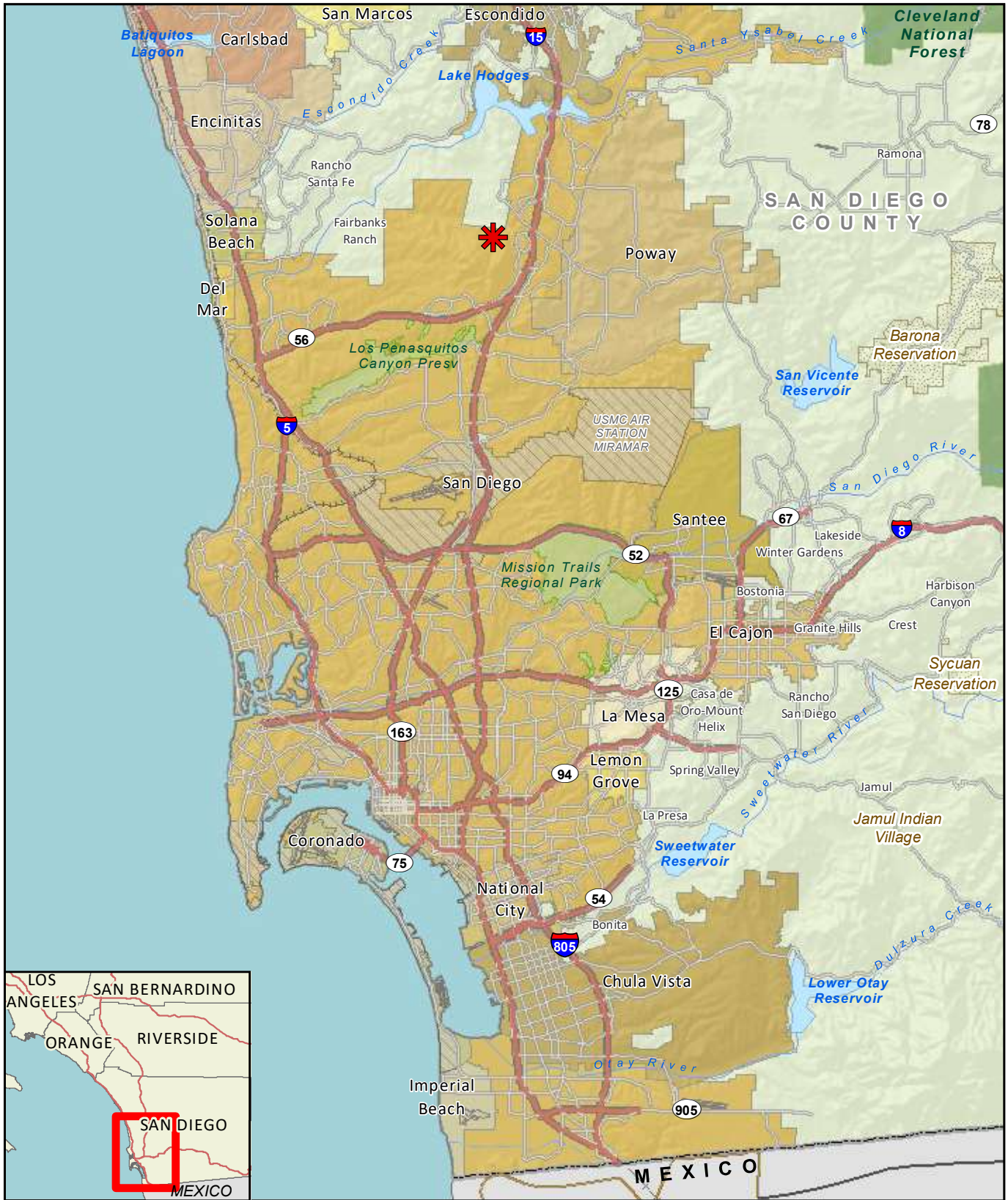
The translocation of salvaged thread-leaved brodiaea occurred as part of the East Clusters Unit 3 and Heritage Bluffs II development projects and the locations of these translocations are shown on Figure 3. These translocation efforts established the baseline numbers of thread-leaved brodiaea plants for the mitigation monitoring effort. The 2022 monitoring year represents the sixth year after translocation for the Heritage Bluffs II thread-leaved brodiaea and the seventh year after translocation for the East Clusters Unit 3 effort.

## 3.0 HBP 2022 Maintenance Activities

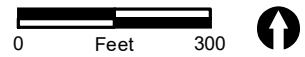
Maintenance activities conducted within the HBP area during 2022 focused on the control of perennial weeds and non-native grasses. General control of perennial weeds occurred in January, February, March, April, May, and June. During the fall months, hand weeding was conducted around thread-leaved brodiaea locations to remove excess grasses.

## 4.0 HBP 2022 Thread-leaved Brodiaea Vegetative Counts

A census of the number of thread-leaved brodiaea expressing vegetative growth in the HBP was conducted during the months of January through March of 2022. The census involved the mapping of expressed natural thread-leaved brodiaea plants not previously located, and all translocated thread-leaved brodiaea plant locations (i.e., corm and cut/block) now within the HBP. A census of the natural thread-leaved brodiaea plants expressing vegetatively in the HBP was not conducted this year.



 Project Location




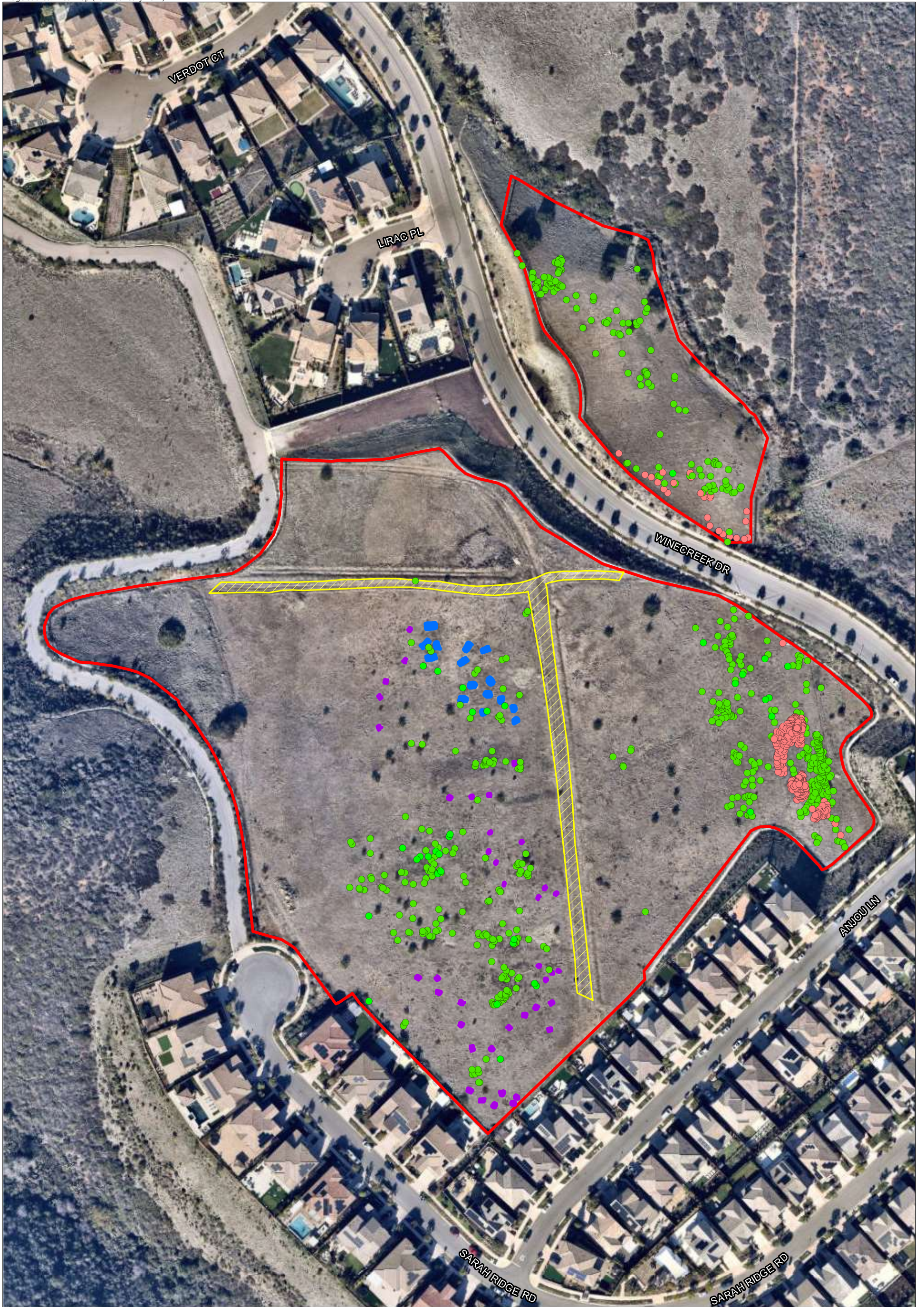
 HBP Boundary

FIGURE 2  
HBP Location on Aerial Photograph



- HBP Boundary
- East Clusters Unit 3 Transplant
- Heritage Bluffs II Corm Transplant
- Native Grassland Mitigation Area
- Natural Brodiaea
- Heritage Bluffs II Cut/Block Transplant



FIGURE 3

Distribution of Natural and Translocated Thread-leaved Brodiaea in the HBP

Each thread-leaved brodiaea translocation location was visited, and a direct count of the vegetative individuals expressed at the location was done. The last vegetative count data for the HBP natural population conducted in 2021 is given in Table 1. The 2022 vegetative counts for all translocated/transplanted thread-leaved brodiaea are presented in Table 2 (Heritage Bluffs II translocated), and Table 3 (East Clusters Unit 3 translocated and transplanted) along with vegetated count data from previous years and the baseline reference counts.

Table 1 HBP Thread-leaved Brodiaea Vegetative Counts for Natural Population					
	2017 Vegetative Count*	2018 Vegetative Count*	2019 Vegetative Count*	2020 Vegetative Count*	2021 Vegetative Count*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>15,263</b>	<b>13,811</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>13,161</b>
*Based on count of individuals that expressed vegetatively.					

Table 2 Heritage Bluffs II Thread-leaved Brodiaea Translocation Summary: 2017 through 2022							
Translocation Method	Initial Translocation Estimate	2017 Vegetative Count*	2018 Vegetative Count*	2019 Vegetative Count*	2020 Vegetative Count*	2021 Vegetative Count*	2022 Vegetative Count*
Corm Translocation	2,690	2,556	2,727	3,192	3,840	4,859	4,934
Corm Translocation†	1,166	1,161	1,262	1,389	1,413	1,774	1,435
Cut-Block Salvage‡	1,850	2,414	2,477	3,816	3,789	3,496	3,574
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,706**</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>10,129</b>	<b>9,943</b>
*Based on count of individuals that expressed vegetatively.							
†Salvaged from East Clusters.							
‡Salvaged and planted March 2017.							
**Total planted individuals to be used as baseline for subsequent site assessments.							

Table 3 East Clusters Unit 3 Thread-leaved Brodiaea Translocation Summary: 2017 through 2022							
Translocation Method	2016 Vegetative Count*	2017 Vegetative Count*	2018 Vegetative Count*	2019 Vegetative Count*	2020 Vegetative Count*	2021 Vegetative Count*	2022 Vegetative Count*
Corm Translocation	3,175	3,281	3,569	5,311	5,306	7,358	8,471
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>8,471</b>
*Based on count of individuals that expressed vegetatively.							

There was only minor herbivory to the natural thread-leaved brodiaea locations during 2022. The primary cause of herbivory was from animals grazing on the vegetative shoots (Photographs 1 and 2). The digging up of underground plant parts was less this year and generally more common during previous dry years as herbivores looked to supplemental food sources as the aboveground vegetative forage was scarcer in these years.





PHOTOGRAPH 1  
View of Thread-leaved Brodiaea Location that was Grazed by Herbivores  
(Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
View of Thread-leaved Brodiaea Location that was Grazed by Herbivores  
(Photo Date: January 2022)

Precipitation amounts for this portion of San Diego County were below normal during the 2021-2022 rainfall season. Despite the low precipitation amounts, the vegetative growth of the thread-leaved brodiaea population within the HBP remained stable compared to the previous year counts based on the results of the vegetative counts for previous springs. Representative photographs of vegetative growth observed during the 2022 counts are provided (Photographs 3 through 8).

## 5.0 HBP 2022 Thread-leaved Brodiaea Flowering Individuals Count

A count of the number of thread-leaved brodiaea individuals that produced a flower stalk during the spring of 2022 was conducted within the HBP. The flower stalk count included all the translocated locations and a sampling of a number of naturally occurring thread-leaved brodiaea locations (199 total). The data on flowering individuals are given in Table 4. Representative photographs of thread-leaved brodiaea individuals in flower are shown in Photographs 9 through 11.

Brodiaea Type	Flowering Individuals	Percent Vegetative Individuals Flowering
Heritage Bluffs II Corm Translocation	2701	5.5
Heritage Bluffs II Corm Translocation	36	2.5
Heritage Bluffs II Cut-Block Translocation	14	0.4
East Clusters Unit 3 Corm Translocation	387	4.6
Natural Population Sample (199 locations)	391	9.2

The percent of those thread-leaved brodiaea that expressed vegetatively and then flowered ranged between less than 1 percent to 9 percent during the spring of 2022. Factors that may have contributed to the flowering rates were the distribution of the rainfall events (i.e., a wetter first part of the season and a couple of late spring showers). Vegetative expression was good and it would appear that the corms were able to store energy for the next growing season. The thread-leaved brodiaea plants dried more gradually this year, which likely allowed for an increase in flower production.



PHOTOGRAPH 3  
Vegetative Growth at a Thread-leaved Brodiaea  
Translocation Plot (Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 4  
Vegetative Growth at a Thread-leaved Brodiaea  
Translocation Plot (Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 5  
Vegetative Growth at a Thread-leaved Brodiaea  
Translocation Plot (Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 6  
Vegetative Growth at a Natural Thread-leaved  
Brodiaea Location (Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 7  
Vegetative Growth at a Natural Thread-leaved  
Brodiaea Location (Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 8  
Vegetative Growth at a Natural Thread-leaved  
Brodiaea Location (Photo Date: February 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 9  
Thread-leaved Brodiaea Flower (Photo Date: April 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 10  
Thread-leaved Brodiaea Flower (Photo Date: May 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 11  
Thread-leaved Brodiaea Flower (Photo Date: May 2022)

## 6.0 Plant and Wildlife Observations

Native cover estimates were conducted visually. Native plant cover in the HBP is primarily comprised of native bunchgrasses along with scattered individuals of native perennial plants, for example, gumplant (*Grindelia camporum*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). The estimated native plant cover for the HBP is approximately 35 percent.

A list of plant species observed within the HBP, compiled during monitoring visits, is provided as Attachment 1. A total of 51 plants species were documented. Examples of native species observed in the preserve areas include blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*) (Photograph 12), goldenstar (*Bloomeria crocea*) (Photograph 13), death camas (*Toxicoscordion venenosum*) (Photograph 14), blue dicks (*Dipterostemon capitatus*) (Photograph 15), and onion (*Allium praecox*) (Photograph 16). A few individuals of Johnny-jump-up (*Viola pedunculata*) (Photograph 17), American vetch (*Vicia americana*) (Photograph 18), and succulent lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*) (Photograph 19) were observed this year within the preserve.

A list of general wildlife species observed within the HBP was compiled during monitoring visits and is provided as Attachment 2. Observed wildlife included 6 species of insect, 1 snail species, 4 reptile species, 19 bird species, and 4 mammal species. Funnel spiders are common in the grassland habitat. Other notable wildlife species observed on the site this past year were southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and California quail (*Callipepla californica*) (Photograph 20). The presence of the rattlesnake species and the coyote are beneficial as they may help to control the gophers. An owl box was installed in the large preserve area in the fall of 2021 to attract barn owls; however, no owls have occupied the box to date.

## 7.0 Native Grassland Mitigation (Year 2)

The Heritage Bluffs II project conditions of approval required the implementation of a native grassland mitigation element. A mitigation plan was approved that outlined the mitigation requirement that included the establishment of a minimum 0.15 acre of native grassland and the enhancement of a 0.30-acre buffer within a 0.45-acre restoration area. The restoration area was located on two old dirt roads that were included in the HBP (see Figure 3).

Implementation of the native grassland mitigation within the preserve began with the planting of the native bunch grasses during the first week of December 2020. Weed control was the primary maintenance activity conducted in the native grassland mitigation area during the 2021 and 2022 monitoring years.





PHOTOGRAPH 12  
Blue-eyed Grass Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: March 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 13  
Goldenstar Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: April 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 14  
Death Camas Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: January 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 15  
Blue Dicks Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: March 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 16  
Early Onion in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: March 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 17  
Johnny-jump up in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: March 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 18  
American Vetch Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: April 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 19  
Succulent Lupine Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: May 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 20  
California Quail Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: May 2022)

The success criteria for the native grassland mitigation include the assessment of species richness/recruitment, native vegetation cover, non-native vegetation cover, and target invasive species. The assessment of these criteria for Year 2 of the five-year monitoring period as follows:

- **Species Richness and Recruitment:** Evaluation of the number of native species observed in the native grassland mitigation found five native plant species: purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*), foothill needlegrass (*Stipa lepida*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*; Photograph 21), willow herb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*), and long-stemmed golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*) (Photograph 22). The presence of five native species exceeds the Year 2 success criteria milestone which required three native species be present. Recruitment of needlegrasses and willow herb was observed this year.
- **Native Vegetation Cover:** Native vegetation cover was estimated to be 30 percent and was comprised primarily of the two native grass species planted (Photographs 23 and 24). The Year 2 success criteria milestone is 25 percent.
- **Non-native Vegetation Cover:** Cover of non-native vegetation was less than 1 percent due to the regular control of non-native species. The Year 1 success goal for this criterion was a maximum of 20 percent cover of non-native species.
- **Target Invasive Species:** There were no target invasive species (e.g., artichoke thistle [*Cynara cardunculus*], fennel [*Foeniculum vulgare*], Australian saltbush [*Atriplex semibaccata*], black mustard [*Brassica nigra*], bristly ox-tongue [*Helminthotheca echioides*], Russian thistle [*Salsola tragus*]) within the native grassland mitigation area due to regular control of these species during maintenance visits. The success goal for this criterion for Year 1 was no target invasive species present.

The native grassland mitigation area is progressing well at the end of the first year after installation. Regular control of non-native plant species and the introduction of native plant seed to the area will be conducted during the second year of monitoring.

## 8.0 Supplemental Planting

Supplemental planting within the HBP occurred during the winter and fall of 2022. Seed was broadcast by hand in the smaller preserve area in early January and included purple needlegrass, common goldfields (*Lasthenia gracilis*) (Photograph 25), and miniature lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*) (Photograph 26). In addition, seed of purple needlegrass was hand broadcast in both preserve areas in mid-November.



PHOTOGRAPH 21

California Encelia Observed in the Native Grassland Mitigation Area at the Heritage Preserve (Photo Date: May 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 22

Long-stemmed Golden-yarrow Observed in the Native Grassland Mitigation Area at the Heritage Preserve (Photo Date: May 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 23  
View of the Native Grassland Mitigation Area in the Heritage Preserved  
Looking North (Photo Date: May 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 24  
View of the Native Grassland Mitigation Area in the Heritage Preserved  
Looking South (Photo Date: May 2022)





PHOTOGRAPH 25  
Common Goldfields Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: April 2022)



PHOTOGRAPH 26  
Small-flowered Lupine Observed in the Heritage Preserve  
(Photo Date: April 2022)

## 9.0 Management Activities for 2023

Management activities to be conducted during 2023 will focus on the continued control of non-native grasses and perennial non-native plant species (e.g., artichoke thistle re-sprouts, fennel re-sprouts, Russian thistle, prickly lettuce [*Lactuca serriola*], and other weed species). Although significant progress was made in the control of perennial non-native plant species in 2022, control efforts will continue as re-sprouts and new seedlings of these noxious weeds begin to appear.

Additional seeding of native bunch grasses will occur in the fall of 2023 to augment areas seeded this year and to begin to fill in other bare areas within the HBP. Other native annual species may be added to the seed mix if weed control progresses well.

The maintenance of the native grassland mitigation area will concentrate on the control of invasive plant species during the third year. If weed control progresses well, other native plants may be added to the native grassland mitigation area this year to increase species richness.

## ATTACHMENTS

## ATTACHMENT 1

### Plant Species Observed

Attachment 1 Plant Species Observed		
Family	Scientific Name / Common Name	Origin
Amaranthaceae / Amaranth Family	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> / tumbleweed	I
Anacardiaceae / Sumac or Cashew Family	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i> / lemonade berry	N
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) / Carrot Family	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> / fennel	I
Asteraceae / Sunflower Family	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> / western ragweed	N
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> / chaparral broom, coyote brush	N
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i> / California sand-aster	N
	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i> [= <i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i> ] / fascicled tarweed	N
	<i>Encelia californica</i> / California encelia	N
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i> / long-stem golden-yarrow	N
	<i>Grindelia camporum</i> [= <i>Grindelia camporum</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i> ] / gumplant	N
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> / spreading goldenbush	N
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> / prickly lettuce	I
	<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i> [ <i>L. californica</i> Lindley, misapplied in San Diego County] / common goldfields	N
	<i>Pseudognaphalium beneolens</i> [= <i>Gnaphalium canescens</i> ssp. <i>beneolens</i> ] / fragrant everlasting	N
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> / common sow thistle	I	
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) / Mustard Family	<i>Brassica nigra</i> / black mustard	I
Chenopodiaceae / Goosefoot Family	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> / Australian saltbush	I
	<i>Salsola tragus</i> / Russian thistle, tumbleweed	I
Convolvulaceae / Morning-Glory Family	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> / bindweed, orchard morning-glory	I
	<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> / small-flowered morning-glory	N
Cucurbitaceae / Gourd Family	<i>Marah macrocarpa</i> / wild cucumber	N
Fabaceae (Leguminosae) / Legume Family	<i>Acmispon glaber</i> [= <i>Lotus scoparius</i> ] / deerweed, California broom	N
	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i> / miniature lupine	N
	<i>Lupinus succulentus</i> / arroyo lupine	N
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> / California burclover	I
	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> / yellow sweetclover	I
<i>Vicia americana</i> ssp. <i>americana</i> / American vetch	N	
Geraniaceae / Geranium Family	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> / redstem filaree	I
Lamiaceae / Mint Family	<i>Stachys rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i> [= <i>Stachys ajugoides</i> var. <i>rigida</i> ] / hedge nettle	N
Malvaceae / Mallow Family	<i>Sidalcea sparsifolia</i> [= <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>sparsifolia</i> ] / southern checkerbloom	N
Onagraceae / Evening-Primrose Family	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> / willow herb, fireweed	N

Attachment 1  
Plant Species Observed

Family	Scientific Name / Common Name	Origin
Polygonaceae / Buckwheat Family	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> / California buckwheat	N
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> / curly dock	I
Ranunculaceae / Buttercup Family	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i> / California buttercup	N
Rhamnaceae / Buckthorn Family	<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> / spiny redberry	N
Solanaceae / Nightshade Family	<i>Datura wrightii</i> / western Jimson weed	N
Violaceae / Violet Family	<i>Viola pedunculata</i> / johnny-jump-up	N
Alliaceae / Onion Family	<i>Allium praecox</i> / early onion	N
Iridaceae / Iris Family	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> / western blue-eyed grass	N
Melanthiaceae / False-hellebore Family	<i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i> [= <i>Zigadenus fremontii</i> ] / Fremont's camas	N
Poaceae (Gramineae) / Grass Family	<i>Avena barbata</i> / slender wild oat	I
	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> / purple falsebrome	I
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> / ripgut grass	I
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> / soft chess	I
	<i>Bromus rubens</i> [= <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> ] / red brome	I
	<i>Festuca perennis</i> [= <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i> ] / rye grass	I
	<i>Stipa lepida</i> [= <i>Nassella lepida</i> ] / foothill needle grass	N
	<i>Stipa pulchra</i> [= <i>Nassella pulchra</i> ] / purple needle grass	N
Themidaceae / Brodiaea Family	<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> / common goldenstar	N
	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> / thread-leaved brodiaea	N
	<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i> [= <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ] / blue dicks	N
<b>ORIGIN</b>		
N = Native to locality.		
I = Introduced species from outside locality.		

## ATTACHMENT 2

### Wildlife Species Observed

Attachment 2  
Wildlife Species Observed

Major Wildlife Group	Family	Scientific / Common Name	
Invertebrates	Apidae / Honey Bees, Bumble Bees, and Allies	<i>Apis mellifera</i> / honey bee	
	Papilionidae / Parnassians & Swallowtails	<i>Papilio rutulus</i> / western tiger swallowtail	
	Pieridae / Whites & Sulphurs	<i>Pontia protodice</i> / checkered [=common] white	
		<i>Agraulis vanillae incarnata</i> / gulf fritillary	
		<i>Junonia coenia grisea</i> / common buckeye	
	Nymphalidae / Brush-footed Butterflies	<i>Vanessa cardui</i> / painted lady	
Land Snails / Helminthoglyptidae	<i>Heminthoglypta traskii coelata</i> / Peninsular Range shoulderbrand snail		
Reptiles	Phrynosomatidae / Spiny Lizards	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis longipes</i> / Great Basin fence lizard	
		<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i> / western side-blotched lizard	
	Colubridae / Colubrid Snakes	<i>Pituophis catenifer annectens</i> / San Diego gophersnake	
	Crotalidae / Rattlesnakes	<i>Crotalus oreganus helleri</i> / southern Pacific rattlesnake	
Birds	Odontophoridae / New World Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i> /California quail	
	Accipitridae / Hawks, Kites, & Eagles	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> / red-tailed hawk	
	Falconidae / Falcons	<i>Falco sparverius</i> / American kestrel	
	Charadriidae / Lapwings & Plovers	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i> / killdeer	
	Columbidae / Pigeons & Doves	<i>Zenaida macroura</i> / mourning dove	
	Cuculidae / Cuckoos & Roadrunners	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i> / greater roadrunner	
		<i>Sayornis nigricans</i> / black phoebe	
		<i>Sayornis saya</i> / Say's phoebe	
	Tyrannidae / Tyrant Flycatchers	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> / western kingbird	
		Corvidae / Crows, Jays, & Magpies	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> / American crow
		Alaudidae / Larks	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> / California horned lark
	Aegithalidae / Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i> / bushtit	
	Troglodytidae / Wrens	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> / Bewick's wren	
	Turdidae / Thrushes	<i>Sialia mexicana</i> / western bluebird	
	Mimidae / Mockingbirds & Thrashers	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> / northern mockingbird	
	Parulidae / Wood Warblers	<i>Setophaga [=Dendroica] coronata</i> / yellow-rumped warbler	
		<i>Melospiza melodia</i> / song sparrow	
		<i>Pipilo maculatus</i> / spotted towhee	
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> / white-crowned sparrow			
Passerellidae / New World Passerines	<i>Haemorhous [=Carpodacus] mexicanus</i> / house finch		
Fringillidae / Finches			



Attachment 2  
Wildlife Species Observed

Major Wildlife Group	Family	Scientific / Common Name
Mammals	Leporidae / Rabbits & Hares	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i> / brush rabbit
	Sciuridae / Squirrels & Chipmunks	<i>Otopermophilus [=Spermophilus] beecheyi</i> / California ground squirrel
	Geomyidae / Pocket Gophers	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> / Botta's pocket gopher
	Canidae / Canids	<i>Canis latrans</i> / coyote