

Table 3C-1

## Church of the Woods Sensitive Plants

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On-Site
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>goodmaniana</i>	Cushenbury oxytheca	June-Sept.	FE	NONE	1B.1	Limestone talus from 4,800 to 7,500 feet.	Endemic to northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Arabis parishii</i>	Parish's rock cress	Apr.-May	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement on dry slopes from 6,500 to 9,800 feet. Yellow pine forest, red fir forest.	Bear Valley and Sugarloaf Peak.	NE
<i>Arenaria ursina</i>	Big Bear Valley sandwort	May-Aug.	FT	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement on dry slopes from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. Pinyon and Juniper woodland.	Endemic to San Bernardino Mountains, known only from Big Bear and Baldwin Lakes.	NE
<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i>	Big Bear Valley woolly pod	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement from 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Upper montane coniferous forest. Pinyon and juniper woodland and sagebrush scrub.	Known from the central San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino and Santa Rosa Mountains.	NE
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	Mar.-Apr.	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy and gravelly places below 2,000 feet. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	Known from the hills south of Loma Linda in San Bernardino County and in the area around Vail Lake in Riverside County.	NE
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa lily	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Meadows and moist places from 3,500 to 6,500 feet. Chaparral and yellow pine forest.	Known from the north San Bernardino Mountains to Tehachapi Mountains and East San Luis Obispo.	NE

OB = Observed; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat; P = There remains a low potential for this species to occur on-site due to: (1) the inherent difficulty in observing 100 percent of the property at close range, (2) the population fluctuation of the species from year to year, and/or (3) the small stature of the species.

Table 3C-1 (Continued)

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<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Dry, rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, meadows and seeps, and yellow pine forest below 1,700 meters (5,000 feet) elevation.	Known from the Santa Monica Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains.	NE
<i>Castilleja cinerea</i>	Ash-gray Indian paintbrush	June-Aug.	FT	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement plains, Mojavean desert scrub meadows and seeps. Pinyon and juniper woodland and upper montane coniferous forest from 5,000 to 9,800 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains at fewer than 20 occurrences.	NE
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	San Bernardino Mountains owl's clover	June-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement chaparral, upper montane coniferous forest and meadows from 4,600 to 7,400 feet.	Known from south San Bernardino Mountains south to Cuyamaca Mountains.	NE
<i>Deinandra (Hemizonia) mohavensis</i>	Mojave tarplant	July-Sept.	NONE	SE	1B.3	Riparian scrub, Joshua tree woodland and chaparral from 2,500 to 4,800 feet. Low sand bars along riverbeds. Mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas.	Reported from Deep Creek in San Bernardino Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains.	NE
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>affinis</i>	San Bernardino Mountains dudleya	Apr.-June	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement on granitic or quartzite outcrops or rarely limestone, from 6,000 to 8,500 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On-Site
<i>Erigeron uncialis</i> var. <i>uncialis</i>	Limestone daisy	June-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Crevices of limestone cliffs from 7,000 to 9,500 feet. Occurs in sagebrush scrub, bristlecone forest, pinyon juniper woodland.	Known from the Clark Mountains, eastern San Bernardino County, Inyo Mountains, Tin Mountains and the western Mojave desert.	NE
<i>Eriogonum kenndeyi</i> ssp. <i>austromontanum</i>	Southern mountain buckwheat	July-Sept.	FT	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement and 6,300 to 6,500 feet from yellow pine forest.	Known from Bear Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	Aug.-Oct.	NONE	NONE	1A	Wet ground. 1,000 to 1,500 feet.	Probably extinct; last known from Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Orange counties.	NE
<i>Heuchera parishii</i>	Parish's alum root	June-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.3	Rocky places in montane coniferous forest from 5,000 to 8,900 feet.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Horkelia wilderae</i>	Barton Flats horkelia	May-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	Dry benches in yellow pine forest from 6,000 to 8,000 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i>	Silver-haired ivesia	June-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble plain montane coniferous forest and dry meadows from 6,500 to 7,500 feet.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Baja California.	NE

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On-Site
<i>Lesquerella kingii</i> ssp. <i>bernardina</i>	San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod	May-June	FE	NONE	1B.1	Dry plats in Pinyon and juniper woodland and yellow pine forest from 6,600 to 6,700 feet.	Known from eastern end of Bear Valley in San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon lily	July-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Springs, wet banks in riparian scrub and montane coniferous forest from 4,000 to 9,000 feet.	Known from San Gabriel Mountains south to San Diego County.	NE
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Montane coniferous forest and dry rocky slopes from 5,000 to 8,500 feet.	Known from the San Gabriel Mountains.	NE
<i>Linanthus killipii</i>	Baldwin Lake linanthus	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pinyon juniper woodland, pebble pavement and dry slopes from 5,000 to 7,000 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains in the Baldwin Lake area.	NE
<i>Lycium parishii</i>	Parish's desert-thorn	Mar.-Apr.	NONE	NONE	2.3	Sandy to rocky slopes and canyons in coastal sage scrub, creosote bush scrub below 2,000 feet.	Known from San Bernardino Valley and western Colorado Desert.	NE
<i>Mimulus exiguus</i>	San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower	June-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement and moist disturbed places.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains and Baja California.	NE
<i>Mimulus purpureus</i>	Purple monkeyflower	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Moist sandy places from 6,000 to 7,300 feet.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains and Baja California.	NE

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<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	June-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.3	Chaparral, forest and woodland habitats on slopes and ridges from 2,500 to 6,000 feet.	Known from the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, Cuyamaca and Santa Ana Mountains.	NE
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	Short-joint beavertail	Apr.-June	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Occurs on dry slopes in chaparral, riparian woodland, and Joshua tree woodland.	Historically distributed on the desert slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, and also the Providence Mountains.	NE
<i>Packera bernardina</i>	San Bernardino ragwort	May-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Pebble pavement, coniferous forest on the rocky slopes from 6,400 to 7,500 feet.	Known from Bear and Holcomb Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parsh's yampah	June-July	NONE	NONE	2.2	Coniferous forest and damp meadows from 4,000 to 7,500 feet.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains and other western states.	NE
<i>Phlox dolichantha</i>	Big Bear Valley phlox	June-July	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Open places in montane coniferous forest on pebble pavement.	Known from Bear Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>	San Bernardino blue grass	Jan.-July	FE	NONE	1B.2	Meadows and grassy slopes from 5,000 to 7,500 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE

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<i>Poliomintha incana</i>	Frosted mint	June-July	NONE	NONE	1A	Thought to occur in moist places. Associated with yellow pine forest.	Historically collected only from one wet place above Cushenbury Springs in the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Pyrocoma uniflora</i> var. <i>gossypina</i>	Bear Valley pyrocoma	July-Sept.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	Alkaline solids of mountain meadows, open forest, near hot springs from 6,000 to 7,500 feet.	Known from the Baldwin Lake area, San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	Feb.-Apr.	NONE	NONE	1A	Willow thickets, swamps, similar moist and damp sites.	Known from the San Bernardino region and Los Angeles County.	NE
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's checkerbloom	July-Aug.	NONE	SR	1B.2	Dry mountain slopes within chaparral and yellow pine forest between 4,000 and 7,500 feet elevation.	Known from the San Bernardino and Los Padres National Forests.	NE
<i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	Bird-foot checkerbloom	May-July	FE	SE	1B.1	Wet meadows from 6,500 to 7,500 feet.	Known from the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountains Jewelflower	June-July	NONE	NONE	4.3	Chaparral and coniferous forest on dry slopes from 4,000 to 7,500 feet.	Known from San Gabriel Mountains south to the Laguna Mountains.	NE
<i>Taraxacum californicum</i>	California dandelion	May-July	FE	NONE	1B.2	Moist meadows from 6,500 to 8,300 feet.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE

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Table 3C-2

## Church of the Woods Sensitive Wildlife

<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Occurrence On-Site</b>
<b>INSECTA – GRASSHOPPERS, KATYDIDS, CRICKETS, BEETLES, FLIES, BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS</b>						
<b>Order Coleoptera</b>	<b>Beetles</b>					
<i>Hydroporus simplex</i>	simple hydroporus diving beetle	NONE	NONE	Aquatic habitats.	Pinecrest area of Tuolumne Co. and the Holcomb Valley area of the San Bernardino Mountains.	NE
<b>Order Lepidoptera</b>	<b>Butterflies and Moths</b>					
<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	Andrew's marble butterfly	NONE	NONE	Primarily inhabits sunny flats, open slopes, trails, fields of wildflowers and other similar areas within pine and mixed-conifer forests.	Restricted to the San Bernardino Mountains above 5,000 feet in elevation.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> This species was not observed during surveys in 2001 and 2003						

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
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<b>FISHES</b>						
<b>Catostomidae</b>	<b>Sucker Family</b>					
<i>Catostomus santaane</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT FSS	CSC	Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers.	Larger rivers of southern California; declining due to the introduction of non-native species and the degradation of urbanized streams.	NE

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Table 3C-2 (Continued)

## Church of the Woods Sensitive Wildlife

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
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<b>Gasterosteidae</b>	<b>Stickleback Family</b>					
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	unarmored threespine stickleback	FE FSS	SE SFP	Coastal streams and rivers and major rivers along the coastal slopes.	Santa Ana, Santa Clara and other major rivers along the coastal slopes.	NE
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
<b>Bufonidae</b>	<b>True Toads</b>					
<i>Bufo californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE	CSC	Washes and arroyos with open water; sand or gravel beds; for breeding, pools with sparse overstory vegetation.	Coastal and a few desert streams from Santa Barbara County to Baja California.	NE
<b>Ranidae</b>	<b>True Frogs</b>					
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	CSC	Streams and slow-moving water and deep pools; dense, shrubby riparian vegetation at pool edges.	Coastal streams from Marin County to Ventura County; between Ventura County and Mexican border.	NE
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE FSS	CSC	Always encountered within a few feet of water in rocky stream courses.	Rocky stream courses in southern California.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Federal listing proposal refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains. No suitable habitat exists on site for this species.						
<b>REPTILES</b>						
<b>Phrynosomatidae</b>	<b>Iguanid Lizard Family</b>					
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	coast horned lizard	FSS	CSC	Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 feet, open	Coastal ranges from south Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino counties, Orange, western Riverside and western San Diego	NE

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Preferred Habitat	Distribution	Occurrence On-Site
				country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.	counties.	
<b>Boidae</b>	<b>Boas</b>					
<i>Charina bottae umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	FSS	ST	Usually occurs in moist woodlands and coniferous forests. Mixed conifer-oak forest and woodlands at elevations 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Prefers old large logs, rock piles as hibernacula, as well as dense leaf litter.	San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains and Mt. Pinos.	P
<b>Comments:</b> Surveys conducted in 2002 did not find the species on site.						
<b>Colubridae</b>	<b>Colubrid Snakes</b>					
<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	ring-neck snake	FSS	NONE	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats.	Northern San Diego County north through Ventura County.	P
<i>Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra</i>	California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	FSS	CSC	Relatively open stands of mixed coniferous forest. From 4,500 feet to 6,500 feet, but can occur less commonly at higher and lower elevations.	In southern California associated with Transverse Ranges including San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and San Jacinto Mountains.	P

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<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	FSS	CSC	Only found in or near permanent water sources. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation.	Monterey County to northern Baja California.	NE
<b>BIRDS</b>						
<b>Accipitridae</b>	<b>Hawks, Kites, Harriers and Eagle Family</b>					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	DELISTED	SE SFP	Aquatic ecosystems including coastal areas, rivers, lakes and swamps.	Rare throughout North America.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The bald eagle was removed from the FESA on July 9, 2007.						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	NONE	NONE	Open woodlands especially riparian woodland.	Entire state.	P, B
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	NONE	NONE	Woodlands; forages over chaparral and other scrublands; prefers riparian habitats and north-facing slopes, with plucking perch sites.	Entire state, although only winters in most of southern California.	P, F
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	FSS	CSC	Coniferous forest plant communities including ponderosa and Jeffrey pine, mixed conifer, white fir, and lodgepole pine.	Breeds in north coast ranges in California. but only in Ventura County, the San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Mountains in southern California.	P, B

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<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	NONE	SFP	Mountains, deserts, and open country; prefer to forage over grasslands, deserts, savannahs and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats.	Throughout California with the exception of the center of the Central Valley.	P, B
<b>Falconidae</b>	<b>Falcons</b>					
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	NONE	NONE	Coastlines, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural fields, and grasslands.	Winter migrant throughout most of the western half of the State.	P, F
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	DELISTED FSS	SE SFP	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings.	California coastal areas and inland mountains.	NE
<b>Strigidae</b>	<b>Owls</b>					
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	California spotted owl	FSS	CSC	Inhabits dense coniferous woodland on steep shady slopes. Primary habitats are closed canopied live oak and conifer forests. Primarily above 4,000 feet in elevation	Known to occur in the majority of large mountain ranges in southern California.	OB,F
<b>Comments:</b> Surveys conducted for this species in 2001 and 2003 did not detect this species on-site. However, surveys conducted in 2007 detected one male on three occasions. The individual male was not observed roosting or nesting on-site. It is assumed that the site provides suitable foraging habitat only.						
<b>Parulidae</b>	<b>Wood Warblers</b>					
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	yellow warbler	NONE	CSC	Riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats.	An uncommon to common summer resident in the north; locally common in the south.	P, F

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<b>MAMMALS</b>						
<b>Vespertilionidae</b>	<b>Evening Bats</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	FSS	CSC	Wide variety of habitats but most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Throughout California except the high Sierra and northwest corner of the State.	P
<i>Corynorhinus (Plecotus) townsendii townsendii</i>	Townsend's western big-eared bat	FSS	CSC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats.	Throughout California.	P
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	spotted bat	NONE	CSC	Arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests.	Foothill, mountain, and desert regions of southern California.	P
<b>Molossidae</b>	<b>Free-tailed bats</b>					
<i>Eumopus perotis californicus</i>	California mastiff bat	NONE	CSC	In California found in rocky areas at low elevations with roosting occurring in crevices.	North-central California to Baja California and east to southwest U.S.	P
<i>Nyctinomopss macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	NONE	CSC	Prefers rocky, rugged terrain. Roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rocky outcrops.	Populations scattered throughout southwestern U.S. Breeds in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.	P
<b>Sciuridae</b>	<b>Squirrel Family</b>					
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	San Bernardino flying squirrel	FSS	CSC	Mid to upper elevation (5,200 to 8,500 ft.) coniferous forest plant communities. Mature, dense conifer forest, typically	San Bernardino Mountains, historically in San Jacinto Mountains.	OB

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				with white fir close to riparian areas.		
<b>Comments:</b> This species was captured on-site during trapping for the white-eared pocket mouse in 2003. Focused trapping surveys for the San Bernardino flying squirrel in 2007 did not detect this species on-site.						
<b>Heteromyidae</b>	<b>Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rat Family</b>					
<i>Perognathus alticolus alticolus</i>	white-eared pocket mouse	FSS	CSC	Dry, open pine forest with bracken fern. Sagebrush and other shrubs in ponderosa and Jeffrey pine forests. Sandy soils.	Tehachapi and San Bernardino Mountains from 3,500 to 6,900 ft. elevation.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> This species has not been observed in the San Bernardino Mountains since 1938. This species was not captured during any of the trapping surveys in 2001 or 2003.						
<b>Bovidae</b>	<b>Bison, Goats, and Sheep</b>					
<i>Ovis canadensis cremnobates</i>	Peninsular bighorn sheep	FE	ST SFP	Prefers rugged terrain and can be found near the valley floor to the tops of desert mountain ranges.	White Mountains south to Mexico. Also in San Bernardino Mountains and in isolated populations in San Gabriel Mountains.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The Nelson's bighorn sheep is a Bureau of Land Management sensitive species.						
Key to Species Listing Status Codes						
FE	Federally Listed as Endangered	SE	State Listed as Endangered			
FT	Federally Listed as Threatened	ST	State Listed as Threatened			
		SCE	State Candidate for Endangered			
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened			
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SR	State Rare			
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting	SFP	State Fully Protected			
FSS	Forest Service Sensitive species	CSC	California Special Concern Species			

OB = Observed; P = Species has potential to occur on-site NE = Species not expected to occur on-site; F = Raptors: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; n = Raptors: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = Raptors: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting