















































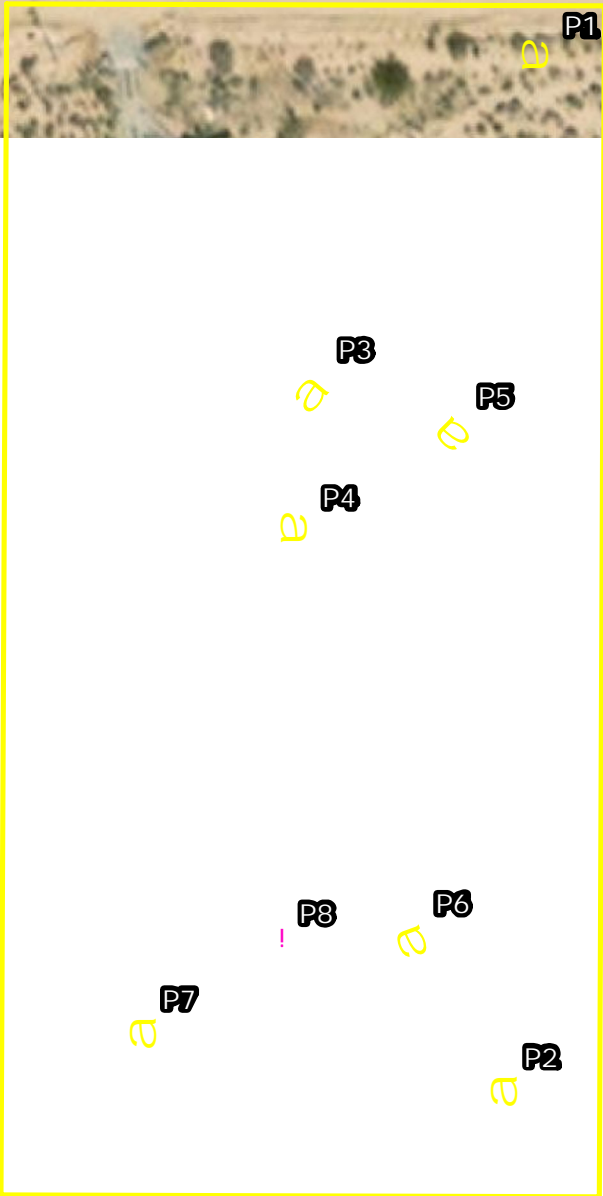




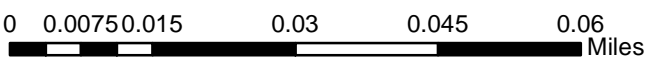


**Legend**

-  APN 058921318
-  Photo Point
-  Photo Point Direction



Date: 10/3/2020



1 inch = 107 feet

Imagery Date: 2/18/2019

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



**Figure 7**  
Photo Map

Greg Epperson

**Table 1**  
**Sensitive Species Potential to Occur**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed List	CA List	Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Ecology	Species Potential to Occur
<b>Plants</b>							
<i>Astragalus bernardinus</i>	San Bernardino milk-vetch	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   USFS_S-Sensitive	On West And Southwest-Facing Slopes.	There are no slopes on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Endangered	None	1B.2		On west and southwest-facing slopes.	There are no slopes on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Boechea dispar</i>	pinyon rockcress	None	None	2B.3		Rocky areas in desert and mountains with Pinyon juniper habitat.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	alkali mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S USFS S	Open sandy slopes with well developed soil crusts, and sandy benches along margin of wash. Associates: <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> , <i>Baccharis sergiloides</i> , <i>Acacia greggii</i> , <i>Rhus trilobata</i> , <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> , <i>Lycium cooperi</i> , <i>Atriplex canescens</i> , etc.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Cymopterus multinervatus</i>	purple-nerve cymopterus	None	None	2B.2		Found on gravelly slopes, often on rocky outcrops and along ridges	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Erigeron parishii</i>	Parish's daisy	Threatened	None	1B.1		Associated with <i>Encelia actonii</i> , <i>Nnolina parryi</i> , <i>Quercus cornelius-mulleri</i> , <i>Stipa speciosa</i> , and <i>Pinus monophylla</i> snags.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Grusonia parishii</i>	Parish's club-cholla	None	None	2B.2		Sandy, rocky. Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high. Species was not found during survey.
<i>Jaffueliobryum raui</i>	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	None	None	2B.3		On temporarily moist, sunny outcrop on granitic hills with desert scrub.	
<i>Linanthus maculatus</i> ssp. <i>maculatus</i>	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	None	None	1B.2	BLM S	Open, sandy wash.	The habitat type required by this species does not



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							exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Matelea parvifolia</i>	spear-leaf matelea	None	None	2B.3	USFS S	Dry rocky slopes, desert scrub, mountains, mesas and canyons.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is low to moderate. Species not found during survey
<i>Monardella robisonii</i>	Robison's monardella	None	None	1B.3	BLM S	Among boulders on rocky slopes. Associated with <i>Pinus monophylla</i> , <i>Quercus cornelius-mulleri</i> , <i>Nolina parryi</i> , <i>Ahnatherum speciosum</i> , <i>Juniperus californica</i> , and <i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i> .	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Muhlenbergia appressa</i>	appressed muhly	None	None	2B.2		grows in sandy drainages, canyon bottoms, rocky road cuts, and sandy slopes, at elevations of 20-1750 m. Its range extends from Arizona to Baja California, Mexico. It grows in gramma grasslands, oak-juniper woodlands, and chaparral associations.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>	Latimer's woodland-gilia	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S   SB_USDA   USFS_S	Growing on sandy benches along bouldery narrow canyon. Associated with <i>Ericameria cuneata</i> , <i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> , <i>Pinus monophylla</i> , <i>Quercus cornelius-mulleri</i> , <i>Q. X munzii</i> , <i>Nolina parryi</i> , <i>Yucca schidigera</i> , <i>Epilobium canum</i> , etc.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Sphaeralcea rusbyi</i> var. <i>eremicola</i>	Rusby's desert-mallow	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S   SB_USDA   USFS_S	Open pediment with <i>Hilaria rigida</i> , <i>Ambrosia salsola</i> , <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> , <i>Coleogyne ramosissima</i> , <i>Ephedra nevadensis</i> , <i>Atriplex canescens</i> , and <i>Eriogonum inflatum</i> .	Some habitat elements associated with this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is moderate. Species was not observed during survey
<b>Reptiles</b>							
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	None	None		CDFW_SSC -Species of Special Concern   USFS_S	Coastal dune, valley- foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub. Populations are most dense along the coast indicating that sandy habitats are preferred	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed List	CA List	Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Ecology	Species Potential to Occur
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise	Threatened	Threatened			Mojave desert scrub and Joshua tree woodland in rural residential area. Disturbance noted from well-traveled dirt road.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high. Species was not found during survey.
<b>Birds</b>							
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	Fully Protected		BLM_S  USFWS_BC C-Birds of Conservatio n Concern	"50% of this site is open water with some marsh vegetation on the edges of the ponds. Other vegetation types include 35% broad-leaved evergreen and needle-leaved evergreen woodland, and 15% Joshua tree woodland."	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	None	None		CDFW_WL- Watch List   USFWS_BC C-Birds of Conservatio n Concern	Occur in wide-open habitats of the West, including sagebrush, desert, prairie, agricultural fields, and alpine meadows up to about 11,000 feet elevation. They nest on ledges on sheer rocky cliffs.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's thrasher	None	None		BLM_S CDFWSSCI UCN_VU- Vulnerable NABCI_RW L-Red Watch List USFWS_BC C-Birds of Conservatio n Concern	Vegetation within a 50 m radius includes <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> , <i>Y. Schidigera</i> , <i>Opuntia</i> , <i>hymenoclea Salsola</i> , <i>tetradymia</i> , <i>Ephedera</i> , <i>hilaria</i> , <i>Prunus fasciculata</i> , and <i>Lycium andersonii</i> .	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high. Species was not found during survey.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered		IUCN_NT- Near Threatened NABCI_YW L-Yellow Watch List	Dense shrubby or scrubby habitat, including brushy fields, early successional growth, riverine scrub, coastal chaparral, scrub oak, mottes (isolated patches) of shrubs and trees in prairies, saltcedar stands, and mesquite bosques. Especially in arid regions, Bell's Vireos are found along streams or in dry arroyos and gulches. Even when large trees such as cottonwoods and willows are present,	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.

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						the vireos tend to stay more in the low vegetation. They avoid open desert scrub, grasslands, and cultivated areas.	
<b>Mammals</b>							
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None		BLM_S   CDFWSSC   USFS_S   WBWG_H-High Priority	Habitat consists of Mojavean desert scrub, with large rock boulders.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None		BLM_S   CDFWSSC   USFS_S   WBWG_H-High Priority	Occur in semi-arid and arid landscapes. They are found primarily in grasslands, shrub-steppe, and desert environments with rocky outcrops, but also dry open oak or ponderosa forest, and open farmland.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None	None		CDFWSSC	Chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. This area includes a vast range of elevations, extending from sea level along the Pacific coast to around 1400 m in the mountains of southwest California and Baja California. Rarely found in cities, the major habitat requirement for <i>C. fallax</i> is the presence of low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soil in which they dig burrows.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None	None		BLM_S   CDFWSSC   USFS_S   WBWG_H-High Priority	Habitat consists of Mojavean desert scrub, within an area of large boulders.	The habitat type required by this species exist on site. Occurrence potential is high.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	None	None		WBWG_M-Medium Priority	The hoary bat is a forest species, typically roosting beneath clusters of leaves during spring, summer and fall. Winter hibernation sites are poorly known, but may include hollow trees and abandoned	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.

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						buildings. This species typically roosts solitarily throughout the year. Hoary bats forage along woodland openings and edge, as well as along riparian corridors.	
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	None	None		BLM_S   USFS_S   WBWG_H- High Priority	Pinyon & juniper woodland habitat.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None		CDFWSSC-   WBWG_M- Medium Priority	Pinyon & juniper woodland habitat.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	None	None		CDFWSSC-   WBWG_M- Medium Priority	Roost mainly in crevices and rocks in cliff situations, although there is some documentation of roosts in buildings, caves, and tree cavities.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	desert bighorn sheep	None	Fully Protected		BLM_S   USFS_S-	Steep desert terrain and cliffs	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	None		CDFWSSC	Prefer to live in dry, open grasslands, fields, and pastures. They are found from high alpine meadows to sea level. Badgers occur in open habitats including semi-desert, sagebrush, grassland, meadows, and grassy bald spots on high ridge tops.	The habitat type required by this species does not exist on site. Occurrence potential is low.

## Coding and Terms

E = Endangered    T = Threatened    C = Candidate    FP = Fully Protected    SSC = Species of Special Concern    R = Rare

**State Species of Special Concern:** An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

### Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

- G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.

**Subspecies Level:** Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

### State Ranking:

- S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

### California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

- 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
- 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
- 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- 3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.
- 4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

### Threat Ranks:

- .1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)