

San Diego Ambrosia

Federal status: Endangered

San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), a member of the Asteraceae, or sunflower family, is a perennial herb that expands by rhizomes and grows in height to approximately two feet. The stems are green to straw colored, with short, dense hairs. The leaves of this plant are softly gray-white and hairy. The flowers of San Diego ambrosia grow in staminate and pistillate heads that bloom between May and September. This species occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. It is also known to occur in disturbed sites. Many occurrences of this plant have been extirpated in San Diego, where it is threatened by continued development (CNPS 2001).

San Diego ambrosia was not detected on-site. Although the biological survey was conducted during a time of year when this plant species would not have been in flower, identifiable remnants of last years population would be expected to remain on-site if this species occurred on-site. Disturbed habitat on-site provides marginal habitat for this species. San Diego ambrosia is not expected to occur on-site.

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat

Federal Status: Endangered

The Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dypodomys stephensi*; SKR) is a medium sized kangaroo rat with light brown back and white underside, five toes on the hind feet, and a striped tail that is mostly dark with white lateral stripes of a irregular width and indistinct borders (Jameson and Peeters 1988).

All extant populations of the species are associated with sage scrubs (sparsely) dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), or brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*) (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1997) or non-native grasslands with native annuals (Hogan 1981) or an herbaceous land cover dominated by red-stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) or long-beak filaree (*E. botrys*). Some populations occur in sparse Riversidian sage scrub with aerial cover less than 30%. Soil type and topography occupied are variable; however, the Stephens' kangaroo rat is typically found on flat grasslands, gently rolling hills, and/or low to moderately steep slopes adjacent to occupied grasslands. Long linear dirt roads at the base of hills

TABLE 1. THREATENED, ENDANGERED OR RARE SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING ON THE PAUMA INDIAN RESERVATION

Species	Status	Habitat	Presence/Description
Plants			
San Diego thornmint (<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>)	federally threatened	Grassy openings in coastal sage scrub or chaparral; associated with vernal pools and clay depressions on mesas.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
San Diego ambrosia (<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>)	federally endangered	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, non-native grassland, and vernal pools.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; marginal habitat occurs on-site.

TABLE 1. THREATENED, ENDANGERED OR RARE SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING ON THE PAUMA INDIAN RESERVATION

Species	Status	Habitat	Presence/Description
Del Mar manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>)	federally endangered	Sandy mesas and bluffs in southern maritime chaparral.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Nevin's barberry (<i>Berberis nevinii</i>)	federally endangered	Sandy or gravelly chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and riparian scrub.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
San Bernardino bluegrass (<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>)	federally endangered	Meadows and mesic seeps.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Invertebrates			
Quino checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>)	federally endangered	Foothills and coastal mesas; associated with larval hostplants dot-seeded plantain (<i>Plantago erecta</i>) and Chinese houses (<i>Collinsia</i> sp.).	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and topography does not occur on-site.
Laguna Mountains skipper (<i>Pyrgus ruralis lagunae</i>)	federally endangered	Montane meadows.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Amphibians			
Arroyo toad (<i>Bufo californicus</i>)	federally endangered	Rivers with slow-moving water and shallow, gravelly pools adjacent to gravelly terraces.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>)	federally threatened	Permanent water bodies of virtually still or slow-moving fresh water.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Mountain yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana muscosa</i>)	federally endangered	Pools, undisturbed lake shores, and streams with open canopies and sloping gravelly banks.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Birds			
Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	federally proposed threatened	Bare plowed fields, sagebrush, and short-grass prairie habitat.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.

TABLE 1. THREATENED, ENDANGERED OR RARE SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING ON THE PAUMA INDIAN RESERVATION

Species	Status	Habitat	Presence/Description
Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	federally endangered	Riparian habitats.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>)	federally threatened	Coastal sage scrub.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	federally endangered	Dense willow woodland/scrub.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; appropriate habitat and soils do not occur on-site.
Mammals			
Stephen's kangaroo rat (<i>Dypodomys stephensi</i>)	federally endangered	Open grasslands; areas with sparse (less than 30%) shrub cover.	Not detected. Low potential for occurrence; rodent burrows were not detected on-site.

¹ Status taken from California Department of Fish and Game (2004)

² Habitat taken from Hickman (1993) and CNPS (2001) for plants, Ehrlich (1988) and Unitt (1984) for birds, USFWS (1998) for invertebrates.

serve as important refuges and movement corridors that have allowed many populations to persist (O'Farrel and Uptain 1989) and may also serve as migration corridors.

Stephen's kangaroo rat was not detected on-site. Although disturbed areas provide marginally appropriate habitat for this species, the project area supports very few rodent burrows. Thus, it is not expected that Stephen's kangaroo rat would occur on-site.

4.4 Sensitive Habitats

Upland vegetation communities, including disturbed habitat, as well as ornamental and agricultural areas, are not considered sensitive. Sensitive habitats include those communities considered unique because they host many species of plants and animals that are rare or substantially depleted. Mule-fat scrub and freshwater marsh are typically considered sensitive wetland habitats by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). This agency uses three indicators of wetlands when making wetland determinations. Hydrophytic vegetation, as well as wetland soils and hydrology must be present to indicate ACOE wetland habitat. On-site, mule-fat scrub occurs in association with a drainage created to convey flows into an unnamed drainage. Thus, mule-fat scrub occurring on-site is an artifact of a man-made drainage ditch and is not regulated by the ACOE. Similarly, freshwater marsh occurs in an area in which runoff from surrounding orchards collects. Thus, mule-fat scrub and freshwater marsh are the results of man-made drainages and are not regulated by the ACOE and are not considered sensitive habitats.

5.0 IMPACTS

The proposed casino and associated developments would result in impacts to the entire approximately 69.1-acre project area, including 0.09 acre of mule-fat scrub, 0.02 acre of freshwater marsh, 7.22 acres of disturbed native habitat, 41.7 acres of agricultural areas, 2.84 acres of ornamental areas, and 17.2 acres of developed areas. As stated previously, none of the vegetation communities occurring on-site are considered to be sensitive habitats. Figure 4 shows the location of the impacts to biological resources by habitat.

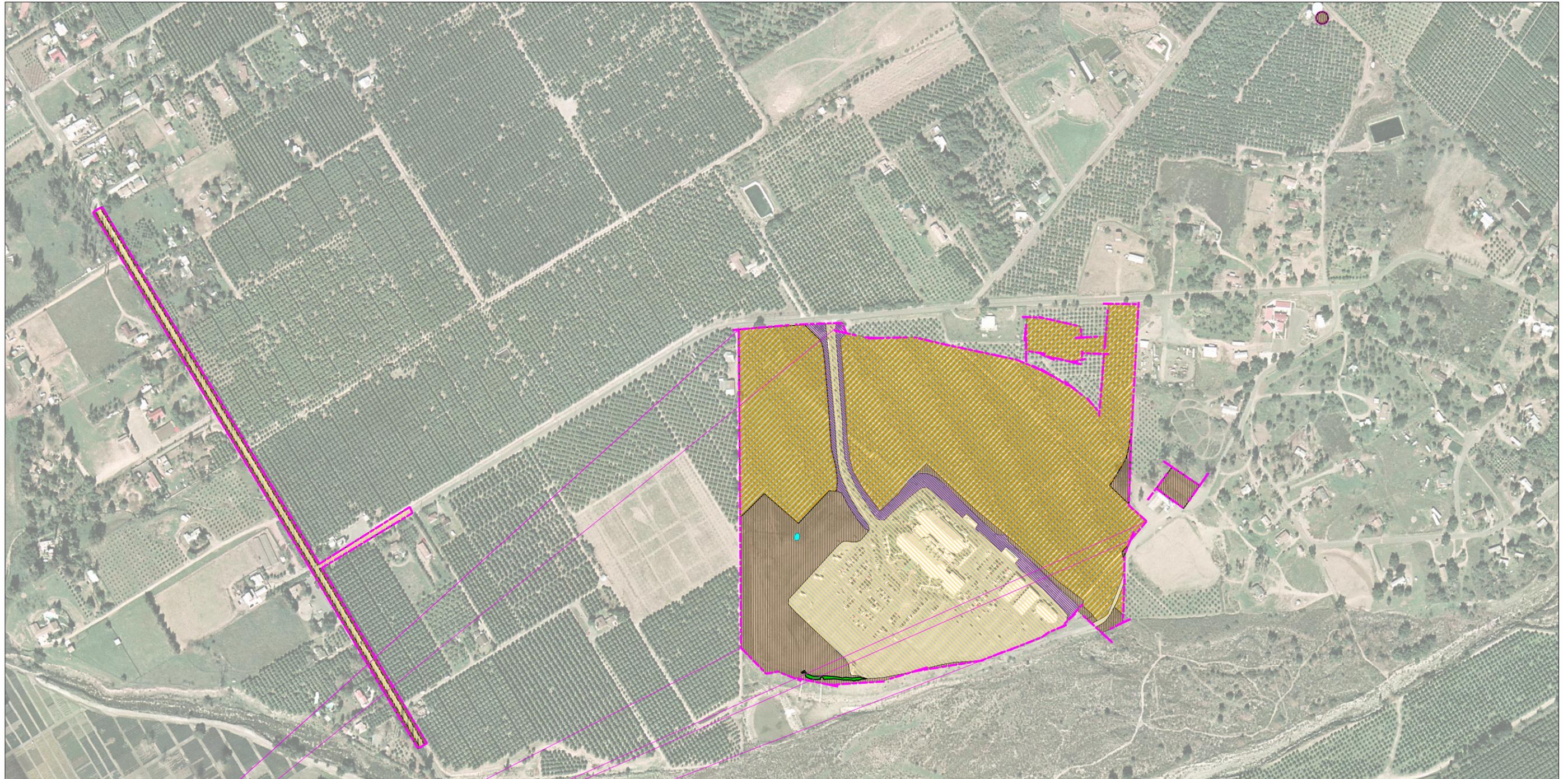
The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 1918) protects nesting migratory bird species. This federal statute prohibits, unless permitted by regulations, the pursuit, hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, transport or export of any migratory bird or any part, nest or egg of that bird. With the exception of introduced bird species, all migratory birds on-site and their nests, would be protected by the MBTA. Therefore, it is recommended that project activities resulting in the removal of trees and other vegetation providing nesting habitat, including trees and shrubs in disturbed Riversidian sage scrub, and agricultural and ornamental areas, be restricted during the breeding season for migratory birds (approximately February 15 to September 15).

TABLE 2. PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS

Habitat Type	Existing Conditions (Acres)	Proposed Impacts (Acres)
Mule-fat scrub	0.09	0.09
Freshwater marsh	0.02	0.02
Disturbed habitat	7.22	7.22
Ornamental areas	2.84	2.84
Agricultural areas	41.7	41.7
Developed areas	17.2	17.2
Total	69.1	69.1

Two raptors, red-shouldered and red-tailed hawk, were detected on-site. Portions of ornamental areas supporting scattered eucalyptus and other large trees provide nesting habitat for raptors. In order to avoid impacts to nesting raptors, project activities resulting in the removal of trees, including trees in ornamental areas, should be restricted during the breeding season for raptors (January 1 to September 15). If construction activities cannot be restricted, a nesting raptor survey should be conducted no more than three days prior to removal of trees.

In the event that an active migratory bird and/or raptor nest is identified during the nesting survey, a buffer should be established between the construction activities and the nest so that nesting activities are not interrupted. The buffer should be a minimum width of 300 ft. for migratory birds and 500 ft. for raptors, should be delineated by temporary fencing, and should remain in effects as long as construction is occurring or until the nest is no longer active. No project construction should occur within the fenced nest zone until the young have fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents, have left the nest, and will no longer be impacted by the project.



	Agriculture
	Developed
	Disturbed
	Fresh Water Marsh
	Mule Fat Scrub
	Ornamental
	Area of Potential Effect (APE)

0 500 1000
feet

Figure 4
Biological Resources Impacts Map



Areas of disturbed habitat and agriculture provide appropriate foraging habitat for raptor species; however, more expansive and more suitable areas of foraging habitat occur off-site. Thus, impacts to potentially appropriate raptor foraging habitats are not considered significant. Turkey vulture, an opportunistic scavenger, was also detected on-site. However, this species foraging habits are not restricted to specific habitats. Nesting habitat for turkey vulture does not occur on-site.

Furthermore, although golden eagle was not detected on-site, this species is known to winter in the vicinity of the project area and has been documented to breed in hillsides east of the project area (Unitt 2004). Habitats occurring on-site may provide marginal foraging habitat for golden eagle. However, the project area does not support appropriate nesting habitat for golden eagle. Furthermore, more suitable foraging habitat for golden eagle occur off-site. The project area does not support appropriate nesting or foraging habitat for bald eagle. Furthermore, there are no records of bald eagle occurring in the vicinity of the project area on in this area of the county (Unitt 2004).

Measures would be taken in order to avoid indirect impacts to habitats occurring adjacent to the project area. All proposed lighting associated with the project would be directed away from habitats occurring off-site. Stormwater run-off from the existing casino is currently held in two retention basins and allowed to desilt prior to being released off-site. A third retention basin would be constructed as part of the proposed project thereby reducing impacts from stormwater to less than significant. Other indirect impacts, such as increased noise levels and dust, would be considered temporary and would not have an adverse effect on existing habitats off-site.

6.0 LITERATURE CITED

- Behler, J. L. and F. W. King. 1979. *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians*. Chanticleer Press, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Barbour, Michael G. and Jack Major, ed. 1977. *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. New York, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Bowman, R.H. 1973. *Soil Survey of San Diego, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2003. Database Rarefind Report. Natural Diversity Data Base. Boucher Hill Quadrangle. December 13, 2006.
- CNPS. 2001. *Inventory for Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (sixth edition). Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. X = 338 pp.
- Ehrlich, P. R., et al. 1988. *The Birder's Handbook*. Simon and Schuster Inc. New York.
- Federal Register. 1997. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Laguna Mountains Skipper and Quino Checkerspot Butterfly. Vol. 62, No. 11, Final Rule. January 16.
- Hickman, J. C. 1993. *The Jepson Manual - Higher Plants of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.
- Holland, R. F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Non-game Heritage Program, Sacramento, CA.
- Jameson, E. W. and H. J. Peeters. 1988. *California Mammals*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.
- O'Farrell, M.J. and C.E. Uptain. 1989. Assessment of population and habitat status of the Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*). California Dept. Fish and Game Non-game Bird and Mammal Sect. Rept. 19 pp+appendices.
- Sibley, A.S. 2000. National Audubon Society The Sibley Guide to Birds. Chanticleer Press, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Unitt, P. 2004. *The Birds of San Diego County*. San Diego Natural History Museum.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Arroyo Southwestern Toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*) Recovery Plan. US. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon. vi + 119pp.

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. 2002. Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) Survey Protocol Information. February.
- U.S. Forest Service. 1999. Status and Breeding Activities of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher at the Cleveland National Forest in 1999.
- Westman, W. 1987. Implications of Ecological Theory for Rare Plant Conservation in Coastal Sage Scrub. Pages 133-149. In Proceedings of the "Conference on Conservation and Management of Rare and Endangered Plant", T. Elias (eds.); California Native Plant Society, Sacramento.
- Westman, W.E. 1981. Diversity relations and succession in Californian coastal sage scrub. *Ecology* 62: 170-184.
- Yard, Helen K and Bryan T. Brown. 2000. Sexual and temporal differences in vocal behavior of nesting willow flycatchers along the Verde River, Arizona. Abstract from The Ecology and Conservation of the Willow Flycatcher Conference. 24-26 October 2000.

APPENDIX A. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



United States Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, California 92009



DEC 05 2002

In Reply Refer To:
FWS-SDG-2302.2

Virgil Townsend, Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Southern California Agency
2038 Iowa Avenue, Suite 101
Riverside, California 92507-2471

Re: Request for Proposed, Threatened, or Endangered Species Potentially Occurring on
Indian Trust Lands within the Jurisdiction of the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office

Dear Mr. Townsend:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your November 5, 2002, letter in which you requested an updated species list for all Indian Reservations located within the jurisdiction of our office to assist you in evaluating the potential effects of fire management activities on federally listed, proposed, or candidate species. In response, we are providing an updated list of species that may occur in the vicinity of the identified Indian Trust lands (see attached). We recommend that you seek assistance from a biologist familiar with the areas, activities, and with the listed species to more definitively assess the potential for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts likely to result from the proposed activity. Please contact the California Department of Fish and Game if you are interested in State-listed and sensitive species that may occur on Indian Reservations in southern California.

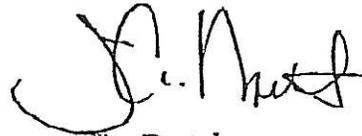
The primary concern and mandate of the Service is the protection of public fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. The Service has legal responsibility for the welfare of migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered animals and plants occurring in the United States. The Service is also responsible for administering the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (Act). Section 7 of the Act requires Federal agencies to consult with the Service if their actions may affect a federally listed threatened or endangered species. Section 9 of the Act prohibits the "take" (e.g., harm, harassment, pursue, injure, kill) of federally listed wildlife species. Take can only be permitted pursuant to the pertinent language and provisions in Section 7 and Section 10(a) or through a special rule under Section 4(d) of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to listed species prior to a written request for formal consultation.

Virgil Townsend (FWS-SDG-2302.2)

2

Should you have any questions regarding the species listed or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Susan Wynn or Karen Evans of my staff at (760) 431-9440.

Sincerely,



Jim Bartel
Field Supervisor

Attachment

Attachment 1

A-9

Virgil Townsend (FWS-SDG-2302.2)

**Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species
that May Occur on Indian Trust Lands within the
Jurisdiction of the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office**

Pala Reservation

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
San Diego thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	T
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	E
Del Mar manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> spp. <i>crassifolia</i>	E
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	E
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	E
arroyo toad	<i>Bufo californicus</i>	E, CHR V
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T
mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	E
mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	PT
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	C
southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E
coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	T
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E, CH
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	E

Pauma and Yuima Reservation

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
San Diego thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	T
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	E
Del Mar manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> spp. <i>crassifolia</i>	E
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	E
San Bernardino bluegrass	<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>	E
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	E
Laguna Mountains skipper	<i>Pyrgus ruralis lagunae</i>	E
arroyo toad	<i>Bufo californicus</i>	E
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T
mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	E
mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	PT
southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E
coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	T
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	E

Status

E = Endangered; T = Threatened; PT = Proposed Threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered; C = Candidate;
CH = Critical Habitat; PCH = Proposed Critical Habitat; CHR V = Critical Habitat Remanded and Vacated

APPENDIX B. PLANT SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE PAUMA/FOXWOODS CASINO PROJECT AREA

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Dicots	
AIZOACEAE Fig-Marigold Family <i>Malephora crocea</i>	croceum iceplant
ANACARDIACEAE Sumac Family <i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
ASTERACEAE Sunflower Family <i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> <i>Artemisia californica</i> <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> <i>Dimorphoteca</i> sp. <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> <i>Sonchus asper</i>	annual bur-sage coastal sagebrush mule-fat tocalote African daisy telegraph weed prickly sow-thistle
BORAGINACEAE Borage Family <i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	rancher's fiddleneck
BRASSICACEAE Mustard Family <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	short-pod mustard sweet alyssum
CACTACEAE Cactus Family <i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coast prickly-pear
CHENOPODIACEAE Goosefoot Family <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Salsola tragus</i>	lamb's quarters Russian thistle
CUCURBITACEAE Gourd Family <i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family <i>Chamaesyce</i> sp. <i>Croton californica</i> <i>Ricinus communis</i>	rattlesnake spurge California croton castor bean
FABACEAE Pea Family <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> <i>Lotus scoparius</i> <i>Melilotus</i> sp.	golden wattle deerweed sweetclover
FAGACEAE Oak Family <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak

APPENDIX B. PLANT SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE PAUMA/FOXWOODS CASINO PROJECT AREA

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
GERANIACEAE Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stem filaree
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	white-stem filaree
HYDROPHYLLACEAE Waterleaf Family	
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	phacelia
LAMIACEAE Mint Family	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound
MALVACEAE Mallow Family	
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed
ONAGRACEAE Evening Primrose Family	
<i>Camissonia claviformis</i>	evening-primrose
<i>Camissonia graciliflora</i>	hill sun cup
POLYGONACEAE Buckwheat Family	
<i>Erigonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	common knotweed
PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel
RUTACEAE Rue Family	
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	lemon
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	orange
SALICACEAE Willow Family	
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	western cottonwood
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
SCROPHULARIACEAE Figwort Family	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Persian speedwell
SOLANACEAE Nightshade Family	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco
TAMARICACEAE Tamarisk Family	
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	salt cedar
URTICACEAE Nettle Family	
<i>Urtica urens</i>	dwarf nettle
Monocots	
ARECACEAE Palm Family	
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm

APPENDIX B. PLANT SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE PAUMA/FOXWOODS CASINO PROJECT AREA

Scientific Name

Common Name

POACEAE Grass Family

Bromus madritensis

foxtail chess-

Cynodon dactylon

Bermuda grass

POACEAE Grass Family (continued)

Hordeum murinum ssp. *leporinum*

hare barley

Poa annua

annual bluegrass

TYPHACEAE Cattail Family

Typha latifolia

broad-leaf cattail

APPENDIX C. WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE PAUMA/FOXWOODS CASINO PROJECT AREA

Scientific Name

Common Name

Birds

<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Picoides nuttalli</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Hutton's vireo
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bush-tit
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American goldfinch

Mammals

<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

Reptiles

<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard