

APPENDIX F

SPECIAL INTEREST SPECIES SUMMARY FOR THE MONROVIA WILDERNESS PRESERVE

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
<i>Aster greatae</i> Greata's aster	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Perennial herb (rhizomatous) found in broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland/mesic; elevation 300 to 2,010 meters (1,000 to 6,600 feet). Known from Los Angeles County.	June through October	Moderate-High. Suitable habitat present within the study area. Recorded occurrences in Spanish Cyn. (1915) and Monrovia Cyn. near Sawpit Dam (1928).
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	US: FE CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Perennial herb considered a limestone endemic and dependent on fire. Typically associated with the fire-dependent chaparral habitat on limestone and on down-wash sites. Elevation is below 640 meters (3,000 feet). Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties.	Blooms March through July	Observed. Observed approximately 100 individuals along a portion of Lower Clamshell Motorway adjacent to sage scrub/chaparral habitat (LSA 2006). Populations on site also observed by Pacific Southwest (1999).
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> Slender mariposa lily	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Shaded foothill canyons in areas of chaparral; typically 360 to 1,000 meters (1,200 to 3,300 feet) elevation; known only from San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.	March through June	Moderate. Suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Perennial herb of sandy or rocky sites of (usually) granitic or alluvial material in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at 100 to 1,700 meters (300 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known from the Santa Monica Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.	Blooms May through July	Observed. Observed a group of approximately 50 individuals, and approximately 20 scattered individuals adjacent to Lower Clamshell Motorway in open, rocky area within sage scrub/chaparral community.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> Southern tarplant	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Margins of marshes and swamps, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast, also in alkaline soils with saltgrass; below 1,500 feet elevation.	May through November	Low. Lack of suitable habitat within the study area.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 3	Annual herb of dry sandy soils in chaparral or coastal scrub at 40 to 1,750 meters (100 to 5,700 feet) elevation. Known only from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and possibly extending into Los Angeles County.	April through June	Low. Lack of suitable habitat within the study area.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B	Gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral in the Vail Lake Area, or on sandy soils in opening in alluvial scrub (usually late seral stage) in floodplain terraces and benches that receive overbank deposits every 50 to 100 years from generally large washes or rivers; 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	April through June	Low. Suitable substrate or growing conditions in the study area not present due to highly degraded state of alluvial fan scrub in project area. Not observed during LSA survey (2006).
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i> San Gabriel River dudleya	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Granitic soils in chaparral; elevations 275 to 425 meters (900 to 1,400 feet). Also granitic cliffs, walls, and outcrops near coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Known only from type locality along San Gabriel River.	April through July	Low-Moderate. Suitable habitat present within the study area. Records indicate type locality for this species outside of study area in Fish Canyon, east of Monrovia Cyn (1986).
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i> San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Found in granitic soils and on cliffs and canyon walls in chaparral, coastal scrub and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 300 to 520 meters (1,000 to 1,700 feet). Known from approximately five occurrences.	March through July	Moderate. Suitable habitat present within the study area. Records indicate presence of this species outside of study area in Fish Canyon, east of Monrovia Cyn (1989).
<i>Galium grande</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 4	Perennial herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest/granitic, sandy; elevation 425 to 1,500 meters (1,400 to 4,900 feet).	Blooms March through July	Low-Moderate. Habitat relatively suitable throughout much of the study area. Populations observed in Sawpit Canyon near Boy Scout Camp (1910), and near the study area on a ridge between Monrovia Cyn and Fish Cyn (2000).
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub; 70 to 825 meters (200 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. Believed extirpated from Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	February through September	Low-Moderate. Habitat relatively suitable throughout much of the study area.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> subsp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Marshes, playas, vernal pools, grassland; sea level to 3,000 feet elevation. Inland Southern California and along coast from San Luis Obispo County to Baja California.	February through June	Low. Lack of suitable habitat within the study area.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Dry soils in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, typically below 500 meters (1,600 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino Counties.	January through July	Low-Moderate. Suitable substrate or growing conditions marginally present.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Annual herb associated with lower and upper montane coniferous forest; found on dry rocky slopes, often in Jeffrey pine/canyon oak forest; 1,675 to 2,800 meters (5,500 to 9,200 feet) elevation; known only from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.	May through July	Low. Lack of suitable habitat within the study area.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i> Orcutt's linanthus	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Annual herb of openings (often gravelly) in chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland, and coniferous forest at 915 to 2,145 meters (3,000 to 7,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles (believed extirpated), Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.	Blooms May through June	Low-Moderate. Suitable substrate or growing conditions marginally present.
<i>Ribes diveracatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Deciduous shrub of riparian woodlands at 65 to 100 meters (200 to 300 feet) elevation. This plant is known from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties; may potentially be extirpated.	Blooms February through April	Low. Not observed within the study area, though suitable habitat may be present. Last known documentation of this species in this area was during 1882 collection by M.E. Jones.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 2	Perennial herb of streams and seepage areas 50 to 610 meters (170 to 2,000 feet); from San Jacinto Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains west in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties.	January through September	High. Documented and collected in Monrovia Canyon in 1967. Suitable habitat present in several canyons within the study area.
Fish				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	US: FT CA: CSC	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Year-round	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Gila orcutti</i> Arroyo chub	US: – CA: CSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams.	Year-round	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present within the study area.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	US: – CA: CSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock.	Year-round	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present within the study area.
Amphibians				
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Mountain yellow-legged frog	US: FE CA: CSC	Ponds, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevation; appears to prefer bodies of water with open margins and gently sloping bottom. Sierra Nevada Mountains and Transverse Ranges.	March through June	Low. Suitable habitat not observed during 2006 surveys.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> Western spadefoot	US: – CA: CSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but for breeding requires rainpools or other ponded water for 3+ weeks; burrows in loose soils during dry season; Central Valley and foothills, coast ranges, inland valleys to Baja California.	October through April	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i> Coast Range newt	US: – CA: CSC	Breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams; uses nearby upland areas including grassland, chaparral, and woodland; coastal drainages from Mendocino County south to San Diego County, with populations from San Luis Obispo County south designated as sensitive.	October through May	Moderate. Documented in vicinity of San Gabriel River tributaries in 2000.
Reptiles				
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> Coastal western whiptail	US: – CA: SA	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, sparse grassland, and riparian woodland; coastal and inland valleys and foothills; Ventura County to Baja California.	April through August	Observed. Observed in coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities throughout the study area by LSA (2006).
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> Rosy boa	US: – CA: SA	In rocky areas in chaparral or scrub habitats or immediately adjacent oak woodland; also in rocky riparian areas. Found in Los Angeles County, southwestern San Bernardino County, south through western Riverside County, and San Diego County into Baja California.	Nocturnal. Rarely active during day. Active between April and September	High. Habitat appears suitable.
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	US: – CA: SA	Under surface objects along drainage courses, in mesic chaparral and oak and walnut woodland communities. Moist habitats of southwestern California from about Ventura to Orange Counties.	Year-round	High. Habitat appears suitable.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i> Southwestern pond turtle	US: – CA: CSC	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent water below 1,830 meters (6,000 feet) throughout California, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest. Absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks.	Year-round with reduced activity November through March	Low-Moderate. Aquatic habitat within the study may be adequate. Observed in vicinity in 2005.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> Coast horned lizard	US: – CA: CSC	Occurs in annual grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodland communities. Prefers open country, especially sandy areas, washes, and floodplains. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs in Siskiyou County, in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills below 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) elevation, in coastal areas of central California, and in non-desert areas of southern California below 1,830 meters (6,000 feet) elevation, and in Baja California, Mexico.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	Observed. Observed throughout western portion of study area along Lower Clamshell Motorway by LSA (2006).
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> Coast patch-nosed snake	US: – CA: CSC	Coastal chaparral, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Baja California. Widely distributed throughout lowlands, up to 2,130 meters (7,000 feet) elevation, of Southern California from coast to the eastern border.	Year-round, active diurnally through most of year	Moderate. Habitat appears suitable.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> Two-striped garter snake	US: – CA: CSC	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	Diurnal Year-round	Moderate-High. Habitat is suitable due to presence of perennial streams along canyon bottoms.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> <i>Cooper's hawk</i>	US: – CA: CSC	Generally uses riparian habitat for nesting. Foraging occurs over a much wider range of habitats. Potential nesting habitat occurs in the sycamore/alder and oak woodland communities of the Preserve.	Year-round	Observed. Habitat is suitable due to the presence of foraging habitat and oak trees for nesting. Observed by Pacific Southwest during surveys (1993, 1999).

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<p><i>Accipiter striatus</i></p> <p>Sharp-shinned hawk</p>	<p>US: – CA: CSC</p>	<p>Woodland and semi-open habitats, parks, and residential areas during migration. Breeds in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer habitats. Prefers but not restricted to riparian habitats.</p>	<p>Migrant. Winter visitor; casual summer visitor</p>	<p>Observed. Habitat is suitable for foraging during migration. Observed in Monrovia Canyon Park by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999). Nesting is unlikely.</p>
<p><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></p> <p>Tricolored blackbird</p>	<p>US: – CA: CSC (nesting)</p>	<p>Open country in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California. Colonies nest in freshwater marshes or croplands, and forage widely.</p>	<p>Year-round</p>	<p>Moderate. Habitat suitable for foraging. May nest in canyons and washes within the project area.</p>
<p><i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> <i>canescens</i></p> <p>Coastal rufous-crowned sparrow</p>	<p>US: – CA: CSC</p>	<p>Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwest Baja California.</p>	<p>Year-round, diurnal activity</p>	<p>Observed. This species was detected throughout the project area in sage scrub habitat by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999).</p>
<p><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></p> <p>Golden eagle</p>	<p>US: – CA: CSC</p>	<p>Inhabits rolling foothills and mountains areas. Nests in cliff-walled canyons.</p>	<p>Year-round, diurnal activity</p>	<p>High. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present. Periodically observed in flight near Monrovia Canyon. This species has also reportedly nested in Sawpit Canyon (USFS, 1993).</p>
<p><i>Asio flammeus</i></p> <p>Short-eared owl</p>	<p>US: – CA: CSC (nesting)</p>	<p>Open country, usually with tall grass, in scattered regions around the Northern Hemisphere. Primarily a rare and local winter visitant to the coast, and a rare fall transient and winter visitant in the desert, including the Salton Sea and the Colorado River.</p>	<p>Fall through spring</p>	<p>Low. Apparently unrecorded in the study area, but occasional visitors are likely.</p>

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Asio otis <i>Long-eared owl</i>	US: – CA: CSC (nesting)	Nests in riparian woodlands and requires adjacent habitat with mice and old nests of crows and hawks for breeding. Scarce and local in forests and woodlands throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere.	Year-round	Moderate. Habitat in area suitable.
Baeolophus inornatus Oak titmouse	US: – CA: SA	Primarily oak woodland from southern Oregon to southern Baja California Sur.	Year-round	Observed. This species was detected throughout the project area in oak woodland habitat by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999).
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	US: – CA: ST	Grassland, scrubland, and agricultural areas; large trees for nesting. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America; in California restricted to Central Valley and Modoc Plateau.	Spring and Fall (in migration)	Moderate. Habitat in area suitable.
Calypte costae Costa's Hummingbird	US: – CA: SA (nesting)	Found primarily in deserts, arid brushy foothills, and chaparral in the southern California. Wanders widely.	February through September, rare in winter	Observed. This species was detected throughout the project area by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999). Habitat in the area suitable for foraging and nesting. Breeding is suspected.
Carduelis Lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch	US: – CA: SA (nesting)	Frequents oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland and other habitats in arid regions throughout much of California, usually near water.	Fairly common April through August; otherwise uncommon.	Observed. This species was detected throughout the project area by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999). Habitat in the area suitable for foraging and nesting.
Chaetura vauxi <i>Vaux's Swift</i>	US: – CA: CSC	Transient throughout Southern California. Can occur almost everywhere.	Spring and fall	Low-Moderate. Habitat suitable for foraging. Possible migrant visitor.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	US: – CA: CSC (nesting)	Forages over a wide range of open habitats. Nests in marshes, rivers, grassy valleys, or grass and sagebrush flats.	Year-round	Low-Moderate. Habitat in the area suitable for foraging. Nesting possible.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	US: – CA: CSC	Most frequently seen in the air feeding on tiny airborne insects. Usually seen near cliffs in mountainous regions; occasionally coastal. Nests in crevices in deep canyon cliffs near waterfalls or in sea cliffs. In California, breeds very locally in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range, the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains, and in coastal bluffs and mountains from San Mateo County south to probably San Luis Obispo County.	April through October	Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat not present on site; however, this species has historically nested in canyons to west of study area. Suitable foraging habitat is present.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting) California yellow warbler	US: – CA: CSC	Riparian woodlands of coastal lowland and foothill canyons and across the foothills of the Transverse Ranges. Riparian areas are exclusively used for nesting. Migrants belonging to other subspecies are widespread and common.	Summer, winter, or year-round, depending on locale	Observed. Habitat suitable for breeding and foraging. Observed by Pacific Southwest (1999) in oak woodland/ riparian habitat. Breeding not confirmed.
<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	US: FE CA: SE	Breeds and nests in riparian forest with dense understory. Rare and local in Southern California.	May through September	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> Merlin	US: – CA: CSC	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	September through April	Moderate. Generally rare and local, but foraging birds may occur almost anywhere. Habitat is suitable for foraging during migration within the project area and vicinity.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	US: – CA: CSC (nesting)	Open country in much of North America.	Year-round	Low. Not known to occur in the immediate area, but foraging birds may occasionally visit.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> American peregrine falcon	US: – CA: SE FP	Widespread, but scarce and local throughout North America. Nests on buildings and bridges in the L.A. Basin.	Year-round	Low. Not known to occur in the immediate area but foraging birds wander widely and can be found almost anywhere.

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<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat	US: – CA: CSC (nesting)	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	April through August	Observed. This species was detected in riparian areas by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999). Habitat in the area suitable for foraging and nesting.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	US: – CA: CSC	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Resident in suitable habitat in Southern California.	Year-round	Moderate. Habitat is marginally suitable in portions of the study area.
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i> (nesting) Nuttall's woodpecker	US: – CA: SA	Resident in oak and riparian woodland throughout most of California west of the deserts.	Year-round	Observed. Shrubs, trees, and the oak woodland habitat are present for foraging and nesting.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	US: FT CA: CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California, Mexico.	Year-round	Low. Coastal sage scrub within the study area is sporadic and degraded; however, it is within the historic distribution of the species.
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i> Allen's hummingbird	US: – CA: SA (nesting)	Chaparral, open oak woodland riparian woodland and residential areas on the breeding grounds from southwestern Oregon to southwestern California; primarily montane woodland on the wintering grounds in central Mexico.	Year-round in coastal Southern California; February through July elsewhere	Observed. Habitat in the area suitable for foraging and nesting. Observed foraging throughout study area by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999).
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i> Black-chinned sparrow	US: – CA: SA (nesting)	Breeds in chaparral, sagebrush, and arid scrub in the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico and winters primarily in Mexico.	March through August	High. Habitat is suitable in much of the study area.
<i>Spizella passerina</i> Chipping sparrow	US: – CA: SA (nesting)	Primarily open forests and woodlands, more widespread in winter; breeds throughout much of North America and winters from the southern United States to Central America.	Year-round	Low. Probably occurs in winter, but breeding is unlikely.
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> California thrasher	US: – CA: SA	Resident primarily in chaparral and riparian woodland in most of California west of the deserts.	Year-round	Observed. Habitat is suitable throughout the project area. Observed by Pacific Southwest (1993, 1999) and LSA (2006).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja California.	April through September	Low. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the study area; however, may use riparian habitat during migration.
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	US: – CA: CSC	Found in many habitats. Forages in grassland, orchards, shrublands, openings in oak woodland, and a variety of other habitats. Roosts in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (<i>e.g.</i> , deciduous trees in riparian	Year-round; Nocturnal	High. Roosting and foraging habitat widely present within study area.

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		areas, hollow trees, and fruit trees in orchards). Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings.		
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	US: – CA: CSC	Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or other similar structures for roosting. May use separate sites for night, day, hibernation, or maternity roosts. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats throughout California. This species is sometimes difficult to detect.	Year-round nocturnal; primarily warmer months	Low. Presumably rare and local in the Los Angeles Basin.
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> Big brown bat	US: – CA: SA	Forages in many habitats, and roosts in man-made structures such as buildings, mines and bridges. Tree roosting in large snags occurs in forested areas.	Year-round; Nocturnal	High. Roosting and foraging habitat widely present within study area.
<i>Eumops perotis</i> Western mastiff bat	US: – CA: CSC	Forages far from roosting sites and occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Primarily the warmer months	Moderate-High. Marginally suitable roosting sites are present within the study area. Foraging animals range widely.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> Western red bat	US: CA: SA	Forages over a wide range of habitats, but generally roosts in woodlands and forests. Ranges throughout most of California west of the deserts.	Primarily the warmer months	High. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat present in the riparian canyons within the study area.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	US: – CA: SA	Forages over a wide range of habitats, but prefers open habitats with access to trees for roosting, and water. Ranges throughout most of California.	Primarily the cooler months; nocturnal.	High. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat exists in the study area and vicinity. Oaks and rocky areas for roosting exist in the immediate area.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> Western yellow bat	US: – CA: SA	Occurs in southern California in palm oases and in residential areas with untrimmed palm trees. Roosts primarily in trees, especially the dead fronds of palm trees or in sycamore or cottonwood trees. Forages over water and among trees.	Primarily the warmer months	Moderate. Suitable roosting sites present in riparian canyons and old nursery areas. Foraging habitat present.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	US: – CA: CSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa mountain ranges.	Year-round, diurnal and crepuscular activity	Moderate. Habitat is marginally suitable in the project area.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	US: – CA: SA	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Common and widespread in California. Uncommon in the Mojave and Colorado Desert regions, except for mountains. Ranging	Nocturnal, primarily during the warmer months	High. Habitat in the vicinity suitable for foraging, particularly near perennial sources of water. Species roosts in crevices and trees, particularly in riparian areas.

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		generally from sea level to 2,440 m (8,000 ft). Roosts in buildings, mines, caves or crevices; occasionally in swallow nests and under bridges.		
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> Pocketed free-tailed bat	US: – CA: CSC	Populations occur in western North America, from southern California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico and western Texas, south into Mexico including Baja California. Roosts primarily in crevices of rugged cliffs, high rocky outcrops and slopes. It has been found in a variety of plant associations, including desert shrub and pine-oak forests. The species may also roost in buildings, caves, and under roof tiles.	Nocturnal, primarily during the warmer months	Low-Moderate. Suitable foraging habitat is present in the project area and vicinity. Potential roosting habitat present adjacent to the study area.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> Big free-tailed bat	US: – CA: CSC	In the southwestern U.S., populations appear to be scattered, but are known from throughout Southern California to Texas. Roosts in crevices in rocky canyons. Although it is mainly an inhabitant of rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes, it is also found in a variety of associations, including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests below 7,000 feet.	Nocturnal, primarily during the warmer months	Low-Moderate. Suitable foraging habitat is present in the project area and vicinity. Potential roosting habitat present adjacent to the study area. An individual of this species was collected in 1997 east of the study area in the vicinity of Azusa.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	US: – CA: CSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Nocturnal. Active late spring to early fall.	High. Habitat is suitable throughout the study area. Pacific Southwest reportedly detected this species in 1999.
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i> Western pipistrelle	US: – CA: SA	Found in areas containing cliff faces and rocky outcrops, often in arid desert habitats but also in mixed conifer forests. Forages over scrub.	Crepuscular and nocturnal.	Moderate-High. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat present within the study area.
<i>Puma concolor</i> Mountain lion	CDFG “Specially protected mammal” under Fish and Game code 4800	Found in many habitats. Requires large contiguous areas of native habitat.	Year-round, mainly nocturnal.	High. Suitable habitat present throughout the study area. Numerous recorded observations by park visitors and personnel at Monrovia Canyon Park.

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> Nelson's bighorn sheep	US: – CA: SA	Occurs in open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage; widely distributed from the White Mountains in Mono County to the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County.	Year-round.	Absent. Lack of suitable habitat present on site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	US: – CA: CSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, most commonly associated with cactus patches, rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes. Found in coastal southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Year-round, mainly nocturnal, occasionally crepuscular and diurnal	Low-Moderate. Not a high concentration of cactus habitat in the area. Pacific Southwest (1999) reportedly detected nests of this species in the western portion of the project area.

LEGEND

US: Federal Classifications

- FE Taxa listed as Endangered.
- FT Taxa listed as Threatened.
- FPE Taxa proposed for listing as Endangered.
- FPT Taxa proposed for listing as Threatened.
- FPD Taxa proposed for delisting.
- FC Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered.

CA: State Classifications

- SE Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
- ST Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
- SR Taxa State-listed as Rare.
- SCE Candidate for State-listing as Endangered.
- SCT Candidate for State-listing as Threatened.
- CSC California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
- CFP California Fully Protected. Refers to animals protected from take under Fish and Game Code sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515.
- SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.
- SP Special Plant. Refers to any other plant monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

- 1A Plants presumed extinct in California.
- 1B Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2 Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- 3 Plants about which more information is needed – a CNPS review list.
- 4 Plants of limited distribution – a CNPS watch list.