

<b>PROJECT REFERENCE NO.:</b> SD05-0043 (PMW/LLS)	<b>PROJECT PLANNER:</b> Andrea Ozdy
<b>DATE:</b> 8 December 2005 Field visit 17 November 2005	<b>PROJECT BIOLOGIST:</b> David L. Magney and Cher Batchelor of David Magney Environmental Consulting (DMEC)

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The project site is located on the ridge of Sulphur Mountain in the unincorporated territory of the County of Ventura, California. The nearest road is Sulphur Mountain Road. The project site includes: Sections 13 and 14, and the north half of northwest quarter of Section 24, all of Township 4 North, Range 22 West, Ojai, California Quadrangle (USGS 7.5-minute Series Topographic Map). The center of the property is at approximately 34.41686° North, 119.13992° West.

**PROJECT ADDRESS:** APNs: 037-0-012-280, 037-0-050-01, and 037-0-050-06.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Mr. Holly and Mr. Dupuy are requesting a parcel map waiver and large lot subdivision for four (4) parcels (40-acre minimum). The four parcels would be for residential use.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:** Currently, the site is undeveloped; however, an access road (dirt) and building pads have been cleared and graded previously. The project site sits on ridge south and above Upper Ojai Valley. Elevation ranges from approximately 2,100 to 2,600 feet in elevation (above mean sea level).

DMEC conducted a search of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG's) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) RareFind3 (CDFG 2005), and a literature search to account for all tracked (and reported) special-status plant and wildlife species and habitats in the vicinity of the project site. Special-status plant species are discussed in further detail below, and in the CNDDDB results table provided after page 14 of this study.

A total of 103 plant species were observed onsite by DMEC during the field survey on 17 December 2005. Table 1, Plant Species observed at the Holly-Dupuy Property, Sulphur Mountain, lists all plant species observed during this fall survey. Of the 103 plant species listed, 14 of them are special-status plant species. These special-status species found onsite are considered Species of Local Concern within Ventura County (Magney 2005).

The fungi observed at the Sulphur Mountain project site include the following: *Boletus dryophilus* (King Boletus - Boletaceae), *Coriolus versicolor* (Many-colored Polypore - Polyporaceae), *Coprinus lagopus* (Coprinaceae), and *Pisolithus tinctorius* (Dead-man's Foot – Lycoperdaces).

The lichens observed onsite include: *Xanthoria* sp., *Xanthoparmelia* sp., *Phaeophysia* sp., *Punctelia* sp., *Parmelia sulcata*, *Pertusaria* sp., *Buellia* sp., *Candellaria concolor*, *Chrysothrix candelaris*, and *Lecidella* sp.

A total of 38 species of wildlife were also observed onsite during the November 2005 survey conducted by DMEC, and they are listed below in Table 2, Wildlife Observed at the Holly-Dupuy Property, Sulphur Mountain. At least another 30 wildlife species are expected to inhabit or frequent the property. One special-status wildlife species was detected onsite: an active San Diego Desert Woodrat nest was observed. Several other special-status wildlife species are expected to frequent or inhabit the property, as wildlife habitats onsite are highly functional and in relatively pristine condition. Special-status wildlife species are discussed in further detail below, and in the CNDDDB results table, which is provided following page 14 of this study.

**Table 1. Plant Species Observed at the Holly-Dupuy Property, Sulphur Mountain**

Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Common Name	Habit <sup>2</sup>	WIS <sup>3</sup>	Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California White Yarrow	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	S	.	Rosaceae
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel	AH	FAC	Primulaceae
<i>Antirrhinum</i> cf. <i>multiflorum</i>	Snapdragon	AH	.	Plantaginaceae
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian Milkweed	PH	.	Ascepiadaceae
<i>Avena barbata</i> *	Slender Wild Oat	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Brush	S	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> ssp. <i>crocea</i>	Goldenstars	PH	.	Amaryllidiaceae
<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>carinatus</i>	California Brome	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Grass	AG	(FACU)	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	Soft Chess	AG	FACU-	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i> *	Madrid Brome	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	Red Brome	AG	NI	Poaceae
<b><i>Calochortus catalinae</i></b>	<b>Catalina Mariposa Lily</b>	PG	.	Liliaceae
<b><i>Calochortus clavatus</i> ssp. <i>clavatus</i></b>	<b>Club-Haired Mariposa Lily</b>	PG	.	Liliaceae
<i>Camissonia californica</i>	Mustard Primrose	AH	.	Onagraceae
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany	S	.	Rosaceae
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Soap Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle	BH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Bull Thistle	BH	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	Four-spotted Purple Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant Clarkia	AH	.	Onagraceae
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
<b><i>Cordylanthus nevinii</i></b>	<b>Rigid Bird's Beak</b>	AH	.	Orobanchaceae
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>rigidus</i>	Rigid Bird's Beak	AH	.	Orobanchaceae
<b><i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setigerus</i></b>	<b>Dark-tipped Rigid Bird's Beak</b>	AH	.	Orobanchaceae
<i>Corethrogyne</i> [ <i>Lessingia</i> ] <i>filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i>	Cudweed-Aster	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Deinandra</i> [ <i>Hemizonia</i> ] <i>fasciculata</i>	Fascicled Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Coastal Wood Fern	PF	.	Dryopteridaceae
<b><i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i></b>	<b>Woodland Wildrye</b>	PG	FACU	Poaceae
<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i>	California Fuchsia	PH	.	Onagraceae
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Dove Weed	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae

<sup>1</sup> \* = Introduced/nonnative plant species. **Bold** = Special-status species (discussed below in the Special-Status Biological Resources section). Scientific names follow Hickman (1993) and Flora of North America Editorial Committee (1993-2005).

<sup>2</sup> Habit definitions: AG = annual grass or graminoid; AH = annual herb; PF = perennial fern or fern ally; PG = perennial grass or graminoid; PH = perennial herb; PV = perennial vine; S= shrub; T = tree.

<sup>3</sup> WIS = Wetland Indicator Status. The following code definitions are according to Reed (1988):  
 OBL = obligate wetland species, occurs almost always in wetlands (>99% probability).  
 FACW = facultative wetland species, usually found in wetlands (67-99% probability).  
 FAC = facultative species, equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (34-66% probability).  
 FACU = facultative upland species, usually found in nonwetlands (67-99% probability).  
 "+" or "-" symbols are modifiers that indicate greater or lesser affinity for wetland habitats.  
 NI = no indicator has been assigned due to a lack of information to determine indicator status.  
 \* = a tentative assignment to that indicator status by Reed (1988).  
 Parentheses around a status indicate a wetland status as suggested by David L. Magney based on extensive field observations.

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Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Common Name	Habit <sup>2</sup>	WIS <sup>3</sup>	Family
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Redstem Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>	Common Eucrypta	AH	.	Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae]
<b><i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i></b>	<b>Climbing Bedstraw</b>	PV	.	Rubiaceae
<i>Garrya veatchii</i>	Silk-Tassel Bush	S	.	Garryaceae
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> *	Dissected Geranium	AH	.	Geraniaceae
<i>Geranium molle</i> *	Annual Cranesbill	AH	.	Geraniaceae
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>abrotanifolia</i>	Blue Field Gilia	AH	.	Polemoniaceae
<b><i>Grindellia camporum</i> var. <i>camporum</i></b>	<b>Gumplant</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>FACU</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b>
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>obtusata</i>	Prickly Saw-toothed Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Hesperoyucca [Yucca] whipplei</i> ssp. <i>whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	S	.	Agavaceae
<i>Heteromeles salicifolia</i> [H. <i>arbutifolia</i> ]	Toyon	S	.	Rosaceae
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	Summer Mustard	PH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	Smooth Cat's-ear	AH	.	Asteraceae
<b><i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i></b>	<b>Southern California Black Walnut</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>FAC</b>	<b>Juglandaceae</b>
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved Bush Penstemon	S	.	Plantaginaceae
<b><i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i></b>	<b>Branched Lagophylla</b>	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> var. <i>vestitus</i>	Pacific Peavine	PV	.	Fabaceae
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wildrye	PG	FACU	Poaceae
<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wildrye	PG	FAC+	Poaceae
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> *	Italian Ryegrass	AG	FAC*	Poaceae
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	Deerweed	PH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus cf. longifolius</i>	Long-leaved Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus sparsiflorus</i> ssp. <i>sparsiflorus</i>	Few-flowered Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae
<b><i>Madia gracilis</i></b>	<b>Slender Tarplant</b>	<b>AH</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b>
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Tenuated Cliff-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac	S	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	White Horehound	S	FAC	Lamiaceae
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	Burclover	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Coast Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Melilotus indica</i> *	Sourclover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae
<i>Monardella lanceolata</i>	Mustang Mint	AH	.	Lamiaceae
<i>Nassella lepida</i>	Foothill Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae
<b><i>Navarretia atractylodes</i></b>	<b>Navarretia</b>	AH	.	Polemoniaceae
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California Peony	PH	.	Paeoniaceae
<i>Phacelia davidsonii</i>	Davidson's Phacelia	AH	.	Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae]
<i>Phacelia imbricata</i>	Imbricate Phacelia	PH	.	Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae]
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var. <i>auritum</i>	Blue Fiesta Flower	AH	.	Boraginaceae [Hydrophyllaceae]
<i>Phoradendron macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Mistletoe	S	.	Viscaceae
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> *	Smilo Grass	PG	(FACU-)	Poaceae
<i>Pseudognaphalium [Gnaphalium] californicum</i>	Green Everlasting	A/BH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	T	.	Fagaceae
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Redberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae

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<i>Ribes malvaceum</i> var. <i>malvaceum</i>	Chaparral Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i> var. <i>viridifolium</i>	Sticky Chaparral Currant	S	.	Grossulariaceae
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian Thistle	AH	FACU+	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	S	FAC	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> var. <i>crassicaulis</i>	Pacific Sanicle	PH	.	Apiaceae
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London Rocket	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	PG	FAC	Iridaceae
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Prickly Sow Thistle	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	Hedge Nettle	PH	.	Lamiaceae
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	Common Chickweed	AH	FACU	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Stephanomeria cichoriacea</i>	Fort Tejon Milk-Aster	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i>	Twiggy Wreath Plant	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry	S	.	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison Oak	S/V	(FACU)	Anacardiaceae
<b><i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i></b>	<b>Vinegar Weed</b>	AH	.	Lamiaceae
<b><i>Trifolium willdenovii</i></b>	<b>Tomcat Clover</b>	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> var. <i>lasiostachys</i>	Western Verbena	AH	FAC-	Verbenaceae
<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered Side-Oats	AG	.	Poaceae

**Table 2. Wildlife Species of the Holly-Dupuy Property**

Scientific Name <sup>4</sup>	Common Name	Evidence
<b><i>Amphibians</i></b>		
<i>Batrachoseps nigriventris</i>	Black-bellied Slender Salamander	Observed
<i>Hyla regilla</i>	Pacific Treefrog	Expected
<b><i>Reptiles</i></b>		
<i>Elgaria multicarinatus</i>	San Diego Alligator Lizard	Expected
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard	Observed
<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>	Side-blotched Lizard	Expected
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Gopher Snake	Expected
<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	Western Rattlesnake	Expected
<b><i>Avifauna</i></b>		
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	Observed
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail	Expected
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	Expected
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	Expected
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	Observed
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	Expected
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	Expected
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	Observed
<i>Lophortyx californicus</i>	California Quail	Observed
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	Observed
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker	Observed
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	Observed
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	Expected
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	Observed
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe	Expected

<sup>4</sup> Bold type indicates special-status wildlife species.

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Scientific Name <sup>4</sup>	Common Name	Evidence
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-jay	Observed
<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	American Crow	Observed
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	Observed
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Spotted Towhee	Observed
<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	Brown Towhee	Observed
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse	Observed
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	Common Bushtit	Observed
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	Expected
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	Expected
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	Observed
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California Towhee	Expected
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	Expected
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	Observed
<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	House Finch	Expected
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	Expected
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	Observed
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia Opossum	Expected
<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Mole	Expected
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel	Observed
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	<b>San Diego Desert Woodrat</b>	Nest Observed
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's Pocket Gopher	Observed
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	Expected
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat	Expected
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	Scat
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox	Expected
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole	Expected
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Longtail Weasel	Expected
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	Expected
<i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i>	Audubon Cottontail	Observed
<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Western Spotted Skunk	Expected
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	Expected
<i>Felis concolor</i>	Mountain Lion	Expected
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	Expected
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule Deer	Observed
<b>Invertebrates</b>		
<i>Apis mellifera</i> *	European Honey Bee	Observed
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage White Butterfly	Observed
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady Butterfly	Observed
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	Observed
<i>Nymphalis milberti</i>	Milbert's Tortoise Shell Butterfly	Observed
<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>	Argentine Ant	Observed
-	Termite	Observed
<i>Rhagio mystacea</i>	Snipe Fly	Observed
-	Grasshopper	Observed
-	Dusky Beetle	Observed
-	Centipede	Observed
<i>Phidippus formosus</i>	Red Jumping Spider	Observed



The project site vegetation is comprised of four predominant **habitat types**, including *Leymus triticoides*-*Nassella* Alliance (Creeping Wildrye-Needlegrass Native Perennial Grassland), the Coastal Sage Scrub plant community *Salvia leucophylla* Alliance (Purple Sage Scrub), *Juglans californica* var. *californica* Alliance (California Walnut Woodland), and *Quercus agrifolia* Alliance (Coast Live Oak Woodland). These are discussed in the following paragraphs.

***Leymus triticoides*-*Nassella* Alliance** (Creeping Wildrye-Needlegrass Native Perennial Grassland) consists of low, herbaceous vegetation that is dominated by perennial native bunchgrasses, including *Nassella lepida* (Foothill Needlegrass), *Nassella pulchra* (Purple Needlegrass), and *Leymus triticoides* (Creeping Wildrye). Introduced annual grassland plant communities (California Annual Grassland) have largely replaced the native perennial grassland communities throughout California. *Leymus triticoides*-*Nassella* Alliance occurs on all topographic locations in deep, high clay content soils, and grows at elevations between sea level and 1,300 meters. Stands of this once extensive alliance now typically include non-native annual species mixed with the perennial grasses and herbs. *Nassella lepida* may grow sympatrically with of the *Nassella* species; however, they do not typically mix, especially in southern California, and species of *Nassella* segregate based on substrate and slope factors. (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995.)

This alliance is described by Magney (1992) as Southern Coastal Needlegrass Grassland, in which native and introduced annuals grow within the open gaps between the perennials, often actually exceeding the bunchgrass in cover. These perennial grasslands typically consist of at least 10% of native perennial grass species with several native wildflower species as associates. It is found as small, open pockets within Coastal Sage Scrub areas or intergrading with chaparral and woodland communities. Southern Coastal Needlegrass Grassland prefers sites with fine-textured soils that are moist during winter and very dry during summer. This plant community occurs on coastal terraces, foothills, valleys of California's south coast (Santa Ana Mountains), and in the coastal Transverse Ranges (including the Santa Monica Mountains).

The important *Leymus triticoides*-*Nassella* Alliance associate species observed onsite include: *Achillea millefolium* var. *californica*, *Bromus hordeaceus* (Soft Chess), *Clarkia* spp. (Clarkia), *Deinandra fasciculata* (Tar Plant), *Eremocarpus setigerus* (Doveplant), *Gnaphalium californicum* (Green Everlasting), *Trichostema lanceolatum* (Vinegar Plant), *Trifolium willdenovii* (Tomcat Clover), and *Verbena lasiostachys* (Western Verbena).

**Coastal Sage Scrub** is a shrubland dominated by facultative drought-deciduous, low-growing, soft-leaved, and grayish-green (malacophyllus) shrubs and subshrubs. Coastal Sage Scrub plant series typically exhibit a patchy distribution, often in close association with areas inhabited by chaparral habitats. Coastal Sage Scrub is a community at risk, with approximately 90 percent already lost to development (urban and agriculture); very little Coastal Sage Scrub has been protected by any legal mechanisms, such as enforceable conservation easements (Davis et al. 1985; Boyd 1999). Due to stand variations, Coastal Sage Scrub is often considered part of a collection of species-specific plant series (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). The Coastal Sage Scrub alliance observed onsite is *Salvia leucophylla* Alliance (Purple Sage Scrub). ***Salvia leucophylla* Alliance** (Purple Sage Scrub) is dominated by *Salvia leucophylla* (Purple Sage), and is often an important shrub with *Artemisia californica* (California Sagebrush). *Salvia leucophylla* typically forms a continuous to intermittent canopy over a variable ground layer. *Salvia leucophylla* Alliance grows on steeper north-facing slopes in colluvial-derived, rocky soils. It is considered part of the Coastal Sage Scrub series collection, and *Salvia leucophylla* stands typically create mosaics with *Quercus agrifolia* Alliance and *Juglans californica* Alliance.

Several associate native species contribute to the canopy of *Salvia leucophylla* Alliance onsite, including: *Artemisia californica* (California Sagebrush), *Baccharis pilularis* (Coyote Brush), *Eriogonum elongatum* var. *elongatum* (Elegant Buckwheat), *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum* (Golden Yarrow), *Leymus condensatus* (Giant Wildrye), *Lotus scoparius* var. *scoparius* (Deerweed), *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* (Chaparral Bush Mallow), *Malosma laurina* (Laurel Sumac), *Nassella pulchra*, *Paeonia californica* (California Peony), *Toxicodendron diversilobum* (Western Poison Oak).

***Juglans californica* Alliance** (California Walnut Woodland) is dominated by *Juglans californica* var. *californica* (Southern California Black Walnut), a broad-leaved winter-deciduous, monoecious tree. *Juglans californica* Alliance forms an open to closed canopy (less than 10 meters tall) growing over a common or infrequent shrub stratum and a sparse or grassy ground layer. This habitat requires deep, shale-derived, intermittently flooded/saturated soils of freshwater riparian corridors, floodplains, incised canyons, seeps, and stream or riverbanks at elevations between 150 and 900 meters. (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995.)

*Juglans californica* is an uncommon endemic species, ranging from coastal southern California from Santa Barbara County to Los Angeles County. *J. californica* is a CNPS List 4 (limited distribution) and has a CNPS R-E-D (Rare-Endangerment-Distribution) Code of 1-2-3 ([1] Rare, but low potential for extinction-[2] Endangered in a portion of its range-[3] Endemic to California) (CNPS 2001). *Juglans californica* Alliance is a much fragmented, declining natural community, and it is threatened by urbanization and grazing, which inhibit natural reproduction.

*Juglans californica* Alliance was observed as an open canopy consisting of several large, mature trees growing over an understory of associate shrubs and herbs, including several of those listed above in Native Perennial Grassland and Coastal Sage Scrub

***Quercus agrifolia* Alliance** (Coast Live Oak Woodland) is dominated by *Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak), which is a broad-leaved, evergreen, wide-topped tree with furrowed, dark gray bark and spine-toothed, convex, dark green leaves. *Q. agrifolia* is the most widely distributed species of the evergreen oaks, and it is capable of achieving large size and old age (Zedler et al. 1997). *Quercus agrifolia* Alliance occurs predominantly on steep slopes and on raised stream banks and terraces at elevations below 1,200 meters. It forms a continuous to open 30-meter-tall canopy, growing over an understory of occasional shrubs and an herbaceous ground layer. *Quercus agrifolia* Alliance requires sandstone or shale-derived soils. (Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf 1995.)

Associate canopy contributors include *Herteromeles salicifolia* [*H. arbutifolia*] (Toyon), *Juglans californica* var. *californica* and *Sambucus mexicana* (Mexican Elderberry). The understory is variable, including many of those associate shrub species listed above under Native Perennial Grassland and Coastal Sage Scrub.

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IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:	PROJECT IMPACT DEGREE OF EFFECT <sup>5</sup>				CUMULATIVE IMPACT DEGREE OF EFFECT			
	N	LS	PS-M	PS	N	LS	PS-M	PS
What level of impact will the proposal have on:								
A. Endangered, Threatened, or Rare Species			X				X	
B. Wetland Habitat	X				X			
C. Coastal Habitat	X				X			
D. Migration Corridors			X				X	
E. Locally Important Species/Communities			X				X	
<b>Will the proposal:</b>								
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X				X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X				X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetland as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	X				X			
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X				X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X				X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X				X	

<sup>5</sup> N = No Impact; LS = Less Than Significant; PS-M = Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated;  
PS = Potentially Significant Impact.



**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR EXPLANATIONS:**

DMEC conducted a search of the CDFG's CNDDDB RareFind3 (CDFG 2004) for the Ojai, California Quadrangle (USGS 7.5-minute Series Topographic Map), and all surrounding quads (Lion Canyon, Topatopa Mountain, Santa Paula Peak, Santa Paula, Saticoy, Ventura, and Matilija.), to account for all special-status plant and wildlife species and habitats with potential to occur onsite. The RareFind3 search resulted in 43 tracked elements, including 16 special-status plant species, 21 special-status wildlife species, and 6 sensitive habitat types. These special-status biological resources, tracked by CNDDDB in the immediate vicinity of the project site, are listed on the CNDDDB results table provided following page 14.

Although no CNDDDB tracked special-status plant or wildlife species were observed onsite, impacts to these reported taxa would be considered a significant impact. DMEC does not expect the proposed parcel map waiver and large lot subdivision to result in any impacts to these plant species onsite; however, there is still potential for these species to become established onsite, and seasonal surveys are recommended prior to any development onsite. It should be noted that the four building pads were graded prior to the November field survey; therefore, it is unknown what might have inhabited these sites prior to these grading activities.

DMEC also conducted a literature search of California Native Plant Society's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001) and the *Checklist of Ventura County Rare Plants* (Magney 2005) to account for other special-status plant species not tracked by CNDDDB with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site. Fourteen (14) special-status species, not tracked by CNDDDB, were observed onsite. These special-status species found onsite are considered Species of Local Concern within Ventura County (Magney 2005).

Projects reviewed under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) should consider impacts to Locally Important species as potentially significant. Generally, any impacts to a population of one or more of the plants listed herein would be considered significant.

According to the CEQA Guidelines, a species is considered "rare" when either: (A) Although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens; or (B) The species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered "threatened" as that term is used in the Federal Endangered Species Act. Guidelines § 15380(b)(2).

Of the 14 special-status species observed onsite that are not tracked by CNDDDB, two (2) have a status of CNPS List 4, four (4) species observed onsite are considered Locally Rare, and seven (7) species observed onsite are considered Locally Uncommon. Locally Rare is defined as the species was either formally listed by USFWS, CDFG, CNPS, or the species has five or fewer occurrences in Ventura County. Locally Uncommon is defined as the species has six to ten occurrences with in Ventura County.

The Locally Rare and Uncommon species observed onsite include the following:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina Mariposa Lily	CNPS 4 (Uncommon)
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> ssp. <i>clavatus</i>	Club-Haired Mariposa Lily	CNPS 4 (Uncommon)
<i>Cordylanthus nevinii</i>	Rigid Bird's Beak	Uncommon
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setigerus</i>	Dark-tipped Rigid Bird's Beak	Uncommon
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i>	Woodland Wildrye	Rare
<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i>	Climbing Bedstraw	Uncommon
<i>Grindellia camporum</i> var. <i>camporum</i>	Gumplant	Rare
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Southern California Black Walnut	CNPS 4
<i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i>	Branched Lagophylla	Uncommon
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Slender Tarplant	Uncommon
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	Navarretia	Rare
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegar Weed	Uncommon
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	Tomcat Clover	Uncommon
<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered Side-Oats	Rare

Several **special-status wildlife** species are known or expected to occur in the region of the project site. A total of 21 special-status wildlife species (including invertebrates) are tracked in the vicinity of the project site by CNDDDB (refer to the CNDDDB results table provided after page 14). One special-status wildlife species was observed onsite, an active nest of San Diego Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), however, this species is not tracked within the 9-Quad area for which the CNDDDB search was conducted. Habitat exists onsite for several of the special-status wildlife species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the property. DMEC expects that some of these sensitive species may inhabit or frequent the project site; however, DMEC does not expect the nature of the proposed parcel map waiver and large lot subdivision to result in any significant impacts to any wildlife species (sensitive or otherwise). Focused wildlife surveys are recommended prior to any development stage of this project to avoid any future impacts to special-status wildlife species inhabiting the property.

No federal or state listed wildlife species were observed at Lyons Canyon Ranch; however, DMEC observed an active San Diego Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) nest onsite. This species is a CDFG California Species of Concern. This species occurs in coastal southern California from San Diego to San Luis Obispo Counties. San Diego Desert Woodrat occupies arid areas with sparse vegetation. This species is restricted to the Pacific slope in a range that stretches from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Baja California. San Diego Desert Woodrat has a compact body, long tail, large ears, and large, slightly bulging, black eyes. This species has a pale to dark gray wash with yellow above, light undersides, grayish to yellowish below and gray at the base of the throat region. Their tail, over half of the body length, is distinctively bicolored. Their hind feet are white. These woodrats live in high desert areas, chaparral, sagebrush flats, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Populations may be impacted by habitat loss to agricultural and urban development, isolation, and fragmentation of habitats, and wildfires, especially in cactus areas. (Aquarium of the Pacific Animal Data Base available at [http://www.aquariumofpacific.org/ANIMAL\\_DATABASE/animaldb.asp?id=158](http://www.aquariumofpacific.org/ANIMAL_DATABASE/animaldb.asp?id=158).)

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The geographic coordinates for the location of each special-status (Locally Important) species observed by DMEC on 17 November 2005 on the Holly-Dupuy Property (Sulphur Mountain) are listed below:

Special-Status Species	Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (ft.)
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	DM-017	34.41489179	-119.13784957	2624
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i>	CB-018	34.41669725	-119.13856069	2585
<i>Cordylanthus nevinii</i>	CB-020	34.41809795	-119.13814109	2561
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setigerus</i> ; <i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	DM-024	34.41730862	-119.13914130	2580
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>Jepsonii</i> ; <i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i>	DM-001	34.41480872	-119.14316579	2658
<i>Grindellia camporum</i> var. <i>camporus</i>	CB-026	34.42082844	-119.13422490	2453
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	CB-002	34.41463186	-119.14383399	2580
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	CB-011	34.41451519	-119.13669303	2578
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	CB-024	34.42003056	-119.13438843	2505
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	DM-012	34.41428251	-119.13719645	2622
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	DM-026	34.41725867	-119.13839246	2589
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	DM-016	34.41485239	-119.13764773	2636
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	CB-022	34.41763150	-119.13938379	2568
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	DM-004	34.41424286	-119.14294576	2655
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	DM-025	34.41731776	-119.13881307	2590
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	CB-014	34.41417002	-119.13768142	2615
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i> ; <i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i>	DM-018	34.41516202	-119.13802282	2613
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	CB-001	34.41504233	-119.14403901	2606
<i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	CB-006	34.41483437	-119.13757917	2626
San Diego Desert Woodrat	DM-011	34.41398805	-119.13731178	2617

The CNDDDB search resulted in six **sensitive habitat types** with potential to occur onsite, based on the 9-Quad search, including:

- California Walnut Woodland;
- Southern California Coastal Lagoon;
- Southern California Steelhead Stream;
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest;
- Southern Riparian Forest; and
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland.

However, CNDDDB tracks other sensitive habitats that have not been mapped in the vicinity of the project site that were observed onsite by DMEC during the November 2005 survey, and they include:

- California Walnut Woodland (described above as *Juglans californica* Alliance);
- Valley Needlegrass Grassland (*Leymus triticoides*-*Nassella* Alliance); and
- Coastal Sage Scrub (*Salvia leucophylla* Alliance).

DMEC also observed extensive relatively pristine Coast Live Oak Woodland (Described above as *Quercus agrifolia* Alliance).

The **State of California Oak Woodlands Legislation** was adopted by the California Legislature for the preservation and conservation of oak woodlands, and was provided for the inclusion of §21083.4 to the Public Resources Code (CEQA Statute). The CEQA requires a lead agency to assess whether or not a discretionary project will have a significant effect on the environment, or if project revisions would avoid or mitigate significant effects on the environment. The Oak Woodlands Conservation Act requires a county to determine if oak woodland conversion associated with a project would result in a

significant environmental effect, to require one or more of specified mitigation alternatives to mitigate the significant effect of the conversion of oak woodlands.

**Recommendations:**

Mr. Holly and Mr. Dupuy are requesting a parcel map waiver and large lot subdivision for four (4) parcels (40-acre minimum). The four parcels would be for residential use. DMEC does not expect this immediate request to result in significant impacts to biological resources.

However, given that DMEC does not know exactly where subsequent development may occur in the future, no focused surveys could be conducted within any particular future footprints. Furthermore, DMEC had insufficient time to conduct focused surveys of all areas of the extensive property during the November survey, and surveys were conducted late in the growing season to detect all resources onsite. The potential for the development of the property creates the potential for significant impacts to result to some of the biological resources reported in this study. The following are recommendations to avoid future impacts to sensitive resources onsite.

The presence of a Ventura County Locally Important plant species onsite represents a potentially significant impact if the plant population is destroyed. Subsequent development creates the potential to impact the locally important species population; however, the loss of individual plants in itself would not likely result in a significant adverse impact. Since many of these plants are annual species, and will set seed, incidental disturbance to several individual plants would not likely result in a loss of the plant population. The populations onsite likely extend beyond what DMEC could assess were potential building pads, providing a mechanism for recolonization of disturbed areas.

Regardless, DMEC recommends spring (seasonal) surveys to be conducted onsite within all areas proposed for development subsequent to this current request for the parcel map waiver and large lot subdivision. Any sensitive species observed during focused seasonal surveys should be flagged and mapped onsite. Locations of such sensitive resources (including sensitive plants, wildlife and habitats) should be considered and should aid in the placement of each future footprint as to avoid impacts to special-status resources to the maximum extent possible onsite.

The presence of San Diego Desert Woodrat onsite represents a potentially significant impact if significant habitat is cleared resulting from any subsequent development of the property. However, DMEC does not expect this species to be impacted directly by any subsequent human activity onsite. Focused surveys are recommended prior to any subsequent construction activities.

The potential for oak woodland conversion resulting from subsequent development of the property exists onsite. Extensive pristine, functional Coast Live Oak Woodland habitat exist onsite, and any impacts to this habitat is subject to all conditions and requirements set forth by The Oak Woodlands Conservation Act. This act requires projects, for which a significant impact to oak woodlands would occur, to adopt one or more of the following mitigation alternatives, which shall be required to mitigate the significant effects of the conversion of oak woodlands. If unavoidable impacts to Coast Live Oak Woodland results from subsequent development, mitigation will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Conserve oak woodlands through the use of conservation easements.
- Plant appropriate number of trees, including maintaining plantings and replacing dead/diseased trees.
- Maintain trees seven (7) years after the trees are planted.
- Mitigation shall not fulfill more than one-half of the mitigation requirement for the project.
- The requirements may be used to restore former oak woodlands.

- Contribute funds to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund, for the purpose of purchasing oak woodlands conservation easements.
- Other mitigation measures developed by the County.

**Citations/References Cited:**

- California Department of Fish and Game. 2005. California Natural Diversity Database search of RareFind3. (Updated 2 November 2004) The Resource Agency, State of California, Sacramento, California.
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- Fiedler, P. 1991. *Mitigation Related Transplantation, Translocation and Reintroduction Projects Involving Endangered and Threatened and Rare Plant Species in California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.
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- National Geographic. 2002. *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* (Fourth Edition). Washington, D.C.
- Sawyer, J.O., and T. Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California.



<b><u>MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE</u></b>		<b><u>Yes/Maybe</u></b>	<b><u>No</u></b>
Based on the information contained with Section B6:			
1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of major periods of California's history or prehistory?		X	
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one that occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)			X
3. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effect of other current projects, and the effect of probable future projects. (Several projects may have relatively small individual impacts on two or more resources, but that total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)			X
4. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X

<b><u>E. DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT:</u></b>	
On the basis of this initial evaluation:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION should be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environmental, there would not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measure(s) described in section C of the Initial Study will be applied to the project, A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION should be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find the proposed project, individually and/or cumulatively, MAY have a significant effect on the environmental, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environmental, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in and earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



*Biological Resources Initial Study Preparer*

8 December 2005

*Date*

California Department of Fish and Game

Natural Diversity Database

County of Ventura (Planning) CEQA IS SD05-0043 Holly Property on Sulphur Mountain

Ojai California Quadrangle with surrounding Quads, including Lion Cyn., Topatopa Mtn., Santa Paula Peak, Santa Paula, Saticoy, Ventura, and Matilija.

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS/R-E-D
1 Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020			G2G3	S2	SC
2 Anniella pulchra pulchra silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012			G3G4T3T4 Q	S3	SC
3 Aphanisma blitoides aphanisma	PDCHE02010			G2	S1.1	1B/2-2-2
4 Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus Miles's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F2X3			G5T2	S2.2	1B/2-2-3
5 Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1.1	1B/3-3-3
6 Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1			G5T2?	S2?	1B/3-2-2
7 Bufo californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01111	Endangered		G2G3	S2S3	SC
8 California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA			G2	S2.1	
9 Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa lily	PMLIL0D122			G2T2	S2.1	1B/2-2-3
10 Calochortus weedii var. vestus late-flowered mariposa lily	PMLIL0D1J2			G3?T2	S2.2	1B/2-2-3
11 Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened		G1	S1	SC
12 Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095			G5T3	S2.1	1B/2-3-2
13 Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021			G5T3	S2?	SC
14 Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened		G4T3	S2	SC
15 Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican long-tongued bat	AMACB02010			G4	S1	SC
16 Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Candidate	Endangered	G5T2Q	S1	
17 Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010			G1	S1	
18 Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010			G5	S3	
19 Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	PDRAN0B1W0			G2G3	S2S3.3	1B/2-1-3
20 Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010			G5	S3	
21 Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032			G3G4T2T3 Q	S2	SC
22 Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered		G3	S2S3	SC

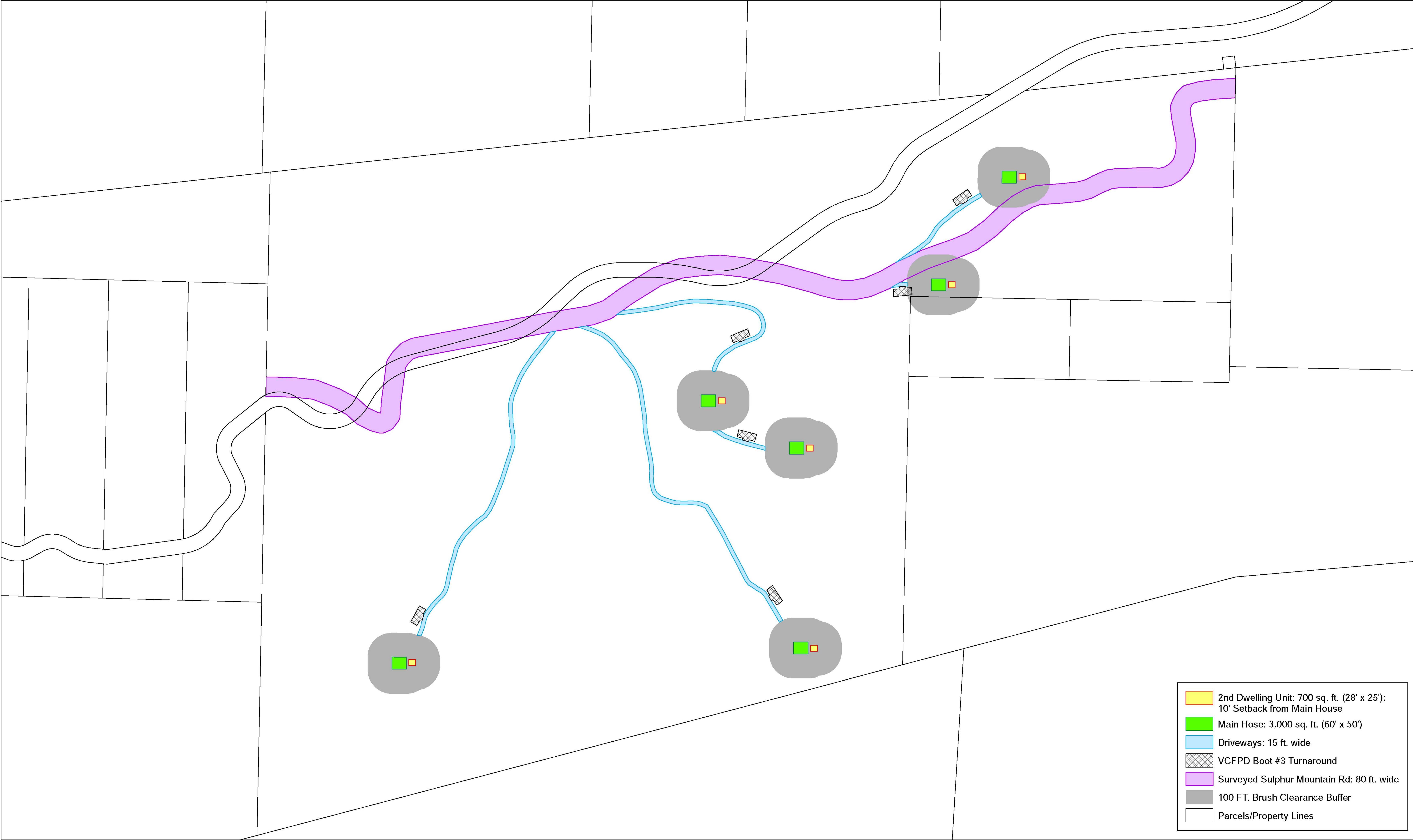
California Department of Fish and Game

Natural Diversity Database

County of Ventura (Planning) CEQA IS SD05-0043 Holly Property on Sulphur Mountain

Ojai California Quadrangle with surrounding Quads, including Lion Cyn., Topatopa Mtn., Santa Paula Peak, Santa Paula, Saticoy, Ventura, and Matilija.

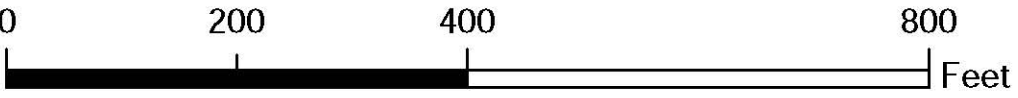
Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS/R-E-D
23 Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	PMLILOV0N0			G1	S1.2	1B/3-2-3
24 Gila orcutti arroyo chub	AFCJB13120			G2	S2	SC
25 Gymnogyps californianus California condor	ABNKA03010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	
26 Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045			G4T2	S2.1	1B/2-3-3
27 Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1			G4T3	S2.1	1B/2-3-2
28 Nolina cismontana chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0			G1	S1.1	1B/3-2-3
29 Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus southern steelhead - southern California esu	AFCHA0209J	Endangered		G5T2Q	S2	SC
30 Orobanche valida ssp. valida Rock Creek broomrape	PDORO040G2			G3T1	S1.2	1B/3-2-3
31 Oxytheca parishii var. abramsii Abrams's oxytheca	PDPGN0J041			G4?T2	S2.2	1B/2-2-3
32 Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii) Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	ARACF12021			G4T3T4	S2S3	SC
33 Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
34 Rana aurora draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened		G4T2T3	S2S3	SC
35 Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0			G3	S3.2	1B/2-2-3
36 Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0			G4?	S2S3	2/2-2-1
37 Southern California Coastal Lagoon	CALE1220CA			G?	S?	
38 Southern California Steelhead Stream	CARE2310CA			G?	S?	
39 Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA			G4	S4	
40 Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA			G3	S3.2	
41 Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA			G4	S4	
42 Thamnophis hammondi two-striped garter snake	ARADB36160			G3	S2	SC
43 Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	



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SD05-0043  
BASE MAP



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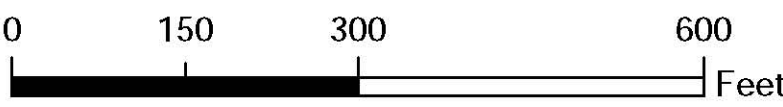






SD05-0043  
AERIAL MAP

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