

Table 4-1: Resources-At-Risk Matrix – Species, Plants, Habitats, Protected Lands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^	CHWR (General Habitat Description) and USFWS (Critical Habitat Designated) *	Micro Habitat Description	Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes~
Birds					
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica</i>	State: SSC Fed: T	CWHR: Arid coastal scrub. USFWS: N/A	Low, dense coastal scrub habitat in arid washes, on mesas, and on slopes of coastal hills. Frequents California buckwheat, coastal sage, and patches of prickly pear.	Permanent resident. Breeds from late-February through August.
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	State: E Fed: E	CWHR: Lowland riparian. USFWS: N/A	Low, dense riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams. Associated with willow, cottonwood, baccharis, wild blackberry, or mesquite in desert localities.	Present in summer months. Breeds from late-March to September.
Bell's Sage Sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	State: WL Fed:	CWHR: Dense chaparral and desert scrub. USFWS: N/A	Low, fairly dense stands of shrubs, sagebrush and desert scrub.	Permanent resident. Breeds from late-March to mid-August.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	State: E Fed: E	CWHR: Montaine riparian. USFWS: N/A	Open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows. Thickets of low, dense willows edge on wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters.	Present in summer months. Nests near stream, standing water, or seep.

Mammals

pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats with high canopy closure. USFWS: N/A	Dens found in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles.	Permanent resident. Births February through May. Nocturnal.
western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. USFWS: N/A	Roosts and feeds in palm oases and riparian habitats.	Permanent resident. Births June and July. Nocturnal.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	State: SSC Fed: E	CWHR: Desert scrub and alkali desert scrub, sagebrush, Joshua tree, and pinyon-juniper habitats. USFWS: Santa Ana River Wash, Lytle/Cajon Creek Wash, San Jacinto River Wash, Cable Creek Wash, and Bautista Creek.	Uses desert flats or slopes with sparse to moderate canopy coverages and sandy to gravelly substrates.	Permanent resident. Births July to September. Nocturnal. Burrow systems frequently located under shrubs.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open early stages of forest and chaparral habitats. USFWS: N/A	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous.	Permanent resident. Breeds throughout the year.

pallid San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Arid scrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper and annual grassland.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes with Joshua trees. USFWS: N/A	Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats.	Permanent resident. Breeds October to May. Nocturnal.
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Arid shrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Sparsely vegetated habitat areas of desert scrub, sage scrub, chaparral and grassland habitats in sandy soils. USFWS: N/A	Patches of fine sandy soil associated with washes of windblown origin such as sand dunes.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
Fish					
Santa Ana speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Perennial streams. Shallow riffles dominated by gravel and cobble with overhanging riparian vegetation. Pools of low gradient streams with sand to boulder substrates.	Found in loose groups in appropriate habitat. Nocturnal and diurnal. Active annually if stream temperatures remain above 4°C.

arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcutti</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Adapted to survive in habitats with low oxygen concentrations and wide temperature fluctuations, conditions common in southern coastal streams. They are most common in streams with gradients of less than 2.5% slope and are found in pools, runs, riffles, and edge-water with at least some aquatic/emergent vegetation and substrate ranging from sand and silt to boulders.	Spawn primarily in June and July but can breed more or less continuously from February through August. Juveniles spend their first 3-4 months in the water column, usually in habitats with still water and vegetation or other submerged cover.
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	State: Fed: T	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Santa Ana suckers are primarily found in small to medium sized streams that flow year-round and may vary in depth from several centimeters to over 1 m deep. They favor cool (<22°C) flowing water where gravel, rubble, and boulder substrates are present.	Spawning occurs in gravelly riffles from mid-March until early June.
southern California steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	State: Fed: E	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Within a stream resident rainbows and freshwater phase steelhead have in-stream habitat preferences generally determined by size. The smallest fish are mostly found in riffles, medium sized fish in runs, and larger fish predominantly in pools.	Permanent resident (rainbow trout life history). Steelhead move out to the ocean.

Amphibians

Arroyo Toad	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	State: SSC Fed: E	CWHR: Upland habitats of alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, and oak woodland. USFWS: Upper Santa Ana River Basin/Cajon Wash, Upper Mojave River Basin.	Medium to large streams in coastal desert drainages. Sand, fine gravel, or pliable soil with varying amounts of large gravel, cobble, and boulders. Sand bars, alluvial terraces, and streamside benches with sparse to moderate vegetation.	Permanent resident. Breeds late-March to June. Seeks shelter by burrowing into sand.
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Reptiles

Coast Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, pine cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats. USFWS: N/A	Open country, sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.	Permanent resident. Lays eggs late May through June. Diurnal. Inactive in winter. Seeks shelter by burrowing into sand, under logs, rocks, mammal burrows, or in crevices.
California Glossy Snake	<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Desert habitats, chaparral, sagebrush, valley foothill hardwood, pine juniper, and annual grass. USFWS: N/A	Open sandy areas with scattered brush and rocky areas.	Permanent resident. Lays eggs in early June which hatch from late-August to mid-September. Nocturnal. Inactive in winter. Seeks shelter by burrowing in loose soil, flat rocks, and vegetation.

Southern California Legless Lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Coastal dune, valley foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub types, sandy washes and alluvial fans. USFWS: N/A	Sandy or loose organic soils with abundance of leaf litter.	Permanent resident. Young is born September to November. Nocturnal and diurnal. Inactive in winter.
Two-striped Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation. USFWS: N/A	Streamside rocks and densely vegetated stream banks.	Permanent resident. Young born in late summer and fall. Diurnal. Activity limited in winter. Seeks shelter in water, mammal burrows, and under rocks and rotting logs.
Coastal Whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Valley-foothill riparian, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, desert scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and annual grassland. USFWS: N/A	Dense vegetation and sand areas along gravelly washes.	Permanent resident. Breeds from May to August. Diurnal. Inactive in winter.
Invertebrates					
N/A					
Plants**					
white-bracted spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca</i>	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.2	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrubs, alluvial fans, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.

Parry's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	State: E Fed: E Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and alluvial fans.	Perennial herb. Blooms April to September.
short-joint beavertail	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.2	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	Perennial stem and succulent. Blooms April to June.
slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	State: E Fed: E Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and alluvial fans.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.

^State and federal threatened and endangered species and California Species of Special Concern. Migratory birds w/o any other status were not included. T= Threatened, E = Endangered, C= Candidate, SSC= State Species of Concern, R = Rare, FP= Fully Protected, WL = Watch List, VU – Vulnerable

*Use CDFW's CWHR habitat classifications and note if there is USFWS critical habitat designated (or adjacent)

USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper - <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=2c2453ee613f47cdae9dbd0ed7939409>

NOAA Fisheries West Coast Critical Habitat Mapper -

http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/endangered_species_act_critical_habitat.html

**For plants: Primary Source = CDFW Native Plant Program; Secondary Source = Calflora and CNPS only

~Large concentrations, rookeries, spawning, breeding, etc. For plants include the blooming season (include months) and flower description (if applicable)

USFWS Designated Wetlands			
Wetland Type (Riverine assumed present)	Federal Wetland Description	Micro Habitat Description	Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes
Palustrine: Emergent (Freshwater Emergent Wetland)	In areas with relatively stable climatic conditions, emergent wetlands maintain the same appearance year after year.	Characterized by emergent plants—i.e., erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens—are the tallest life form with at least 30% areal coverage.	Vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years.
Palustrine: Forested (Freshwater Forested)	Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.	Vegetated wetlands called marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie found throughout the U.S. Also includes small, shallow, permanent or intermittent water bodies often called ponds.	Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.
Palustrine: Scrub-Shrub Wetland (Freshwater Shrub Wetland)	May represent a successional stage leading to Forest Wetland or may be relatively stable communities. They occur only in Estuarine and Palustrine Systems and are often referred to as shrub swamp, shrub carr, bog, fen, and pocosin.	Woody plants less than 20 ft. tall are the dominant life form—i.e., the tallest life form with at least 30 percent areal coverage. The "shrub" life form includes true shrubs, young tree species that have not reached 20 ft. in height, and woody plants that are stunted due to adverse environmental conditions.	All water regimes are included except Subtidal.
Palustrine: Rock Bottom (Freshwater Pond)	Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.	Includes all wetlands and deep-water habitats with substrates having an areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock 75% or greater and vegetative cover of less than 30%.	Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.

Source: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the US; <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>.

Commercial and Recreational Fisheries (Public Health, Fisheries Closure)			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Contact Information	Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes
N/A			
Designated or Protected Lands			
Area Name	Designation***	Contact Information	Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes
N/A			

***State and federal wildlife refuges, wildlife areas, ecological reserves, wild and scenic rivers, etc.