

## **APPENDIX B: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**



General and Focused  
Biological Resources Assessment

**Sunbird Mobile Home Park  
SEWER PIPELINE PROJECT**

near the community of  
Thermal  
Riverside County, California

**Prepared For:**

**The California State University  
Water Resources and Policy Initiatives**  
5500 University Parkway, PL-401  
San Bernardino, California 92407-2393

Field Study and Report Completed By:

**James W. Cornett**  
**Ecological Consultants**  
P.O. Box 846  
Palm Springs, California 92263

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An intensive plant and animal survey was conducted on an approximately 3.5-mile-long proposed sewer line corridor located near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California.

The entire length of the corridor has previously been disturbed by paved and unpaved roadways, a mobile home park, a public school, date groves, existing or fallow agricultural fields, invasion of exotic plant species, occasional flooding or existing utility corridors.

No special-status plant or animal species were detected or are expected within or adjacent to the proposed corridor.

No evidence of burrowing owl presence was found. Most of the habitat within the project boundaries is considered unsuitable for burrowing owls due to active human use and disturbances. The proposed corridor was not found to be a significant resource for other migratory bird species.

The proposed corridor does not include Desert Dry Wash Woodland habitat or impact a blue-line stream corridor. No state or federal permits are required for impacts to riparian or wash habitat.

The federally endangered Casey's June beetle does not occur on or near the project site.

No evidence of desert tortoise presence was found. No additional desert tortoise surveys are recommended or required.

The project site **does not** lie within a conservation area of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). The project site does not share a boundary with a Plan Conservation Area. The project site lies within the fee area of the Plan. However, due to the nature of the project (a sewer line), the project proponent involved (CVWD), existing disturbances and absence of any impact to a Conservation Area, the project is exempt from all fees under the Plan.

**Upon completion of the recommended mitigation, no significant adverse impacts upon biological resources in or near the corridor are expected because of the installation of a sewer line.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

On October 19, 2017, the firm of James W. Cornett - Ecological Consultants was retained by the California State University Water Resources and Policy Initiatives to conduct a biological survey and impact analysis on an approximately 3.5-mile-long utility corridor (the project site) located near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California.

The project site is located in the southern halves of Sections 7, 8 and 9, Township 7 South, Range 8 East; San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The regional location is shown in Figure 1, the area location in Figure 2 and the specific location in Figure 3. Site images are shown in Figures 4-7.

This study was included as part of an environmental assessment mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and required by the Coachella Valley Water District, the lead planning entity for the project. The biological survey and impact analysis were designed to ascertain the impacts of trenching, grading and sewer line installation on the plant and animal resources of the project site and immediate vicinity.

The specific purposes of the biological surveys and impact analyses are listed below.

1. Determine the vascular plant and vertebrate animal species that occur on, and immediately adjacent to, the project site.
2. Ascertain the presence of any plant or animal species given special status by federal or state governments or is **not** a covered species or habitat under the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). Species or habitats not covered under the CVMSHCP include burrowing owl and most other migratory bird species, Casey's June beetle, loggerhead shrike, kit fox and the Desert Dry Wash Woodland community.
3. Ascertain the existence of other significant biotic elements, corridors or communities.
4. Consider the site location as it relates to Conservation Areas as designated in the CVMSHCP.
5. If necessary and where feasible, recommend measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts of the project on any non-covered or special-status species, unique biotic elements or communities.

# Figure 1. Regional Location

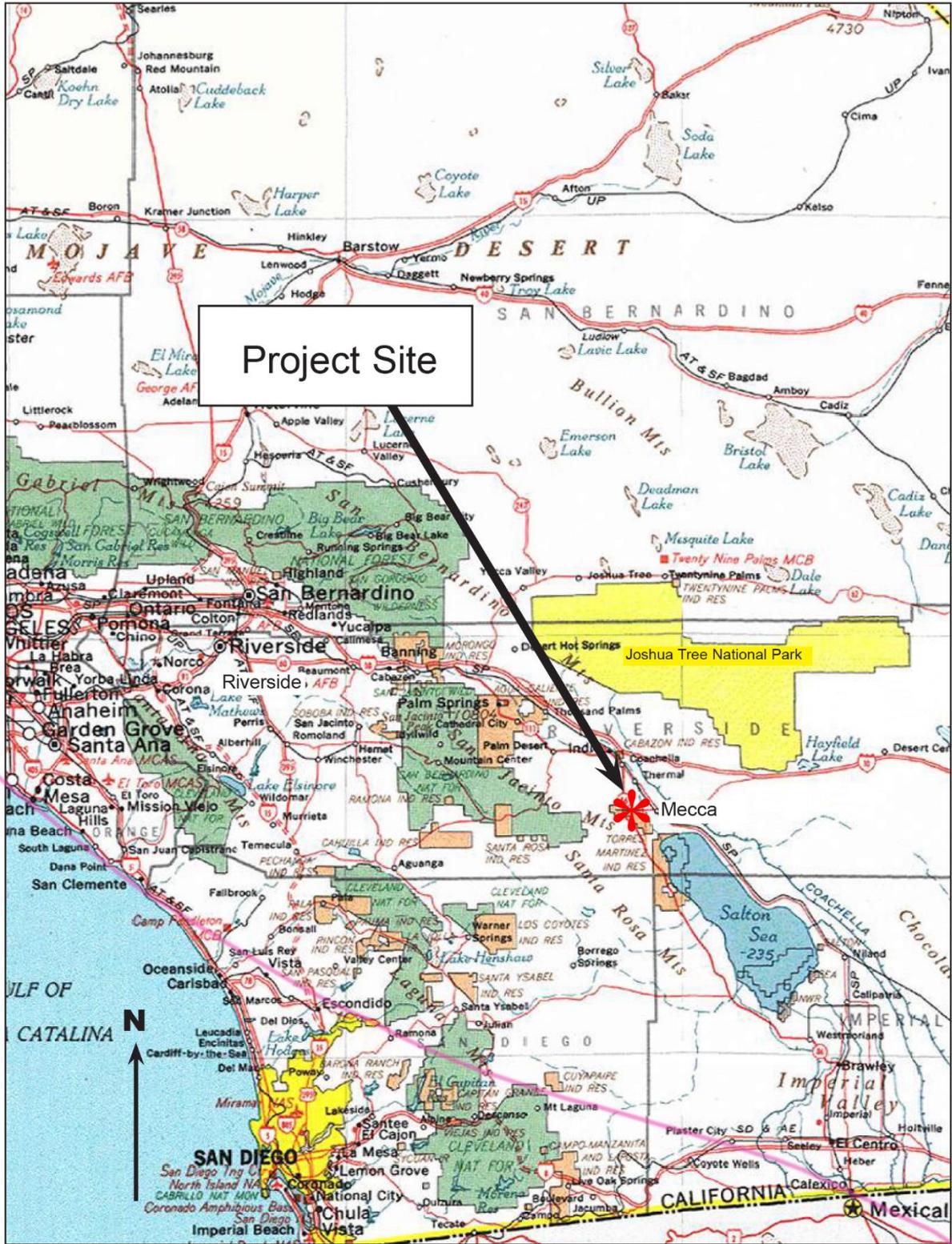


Figure 2. Area Location

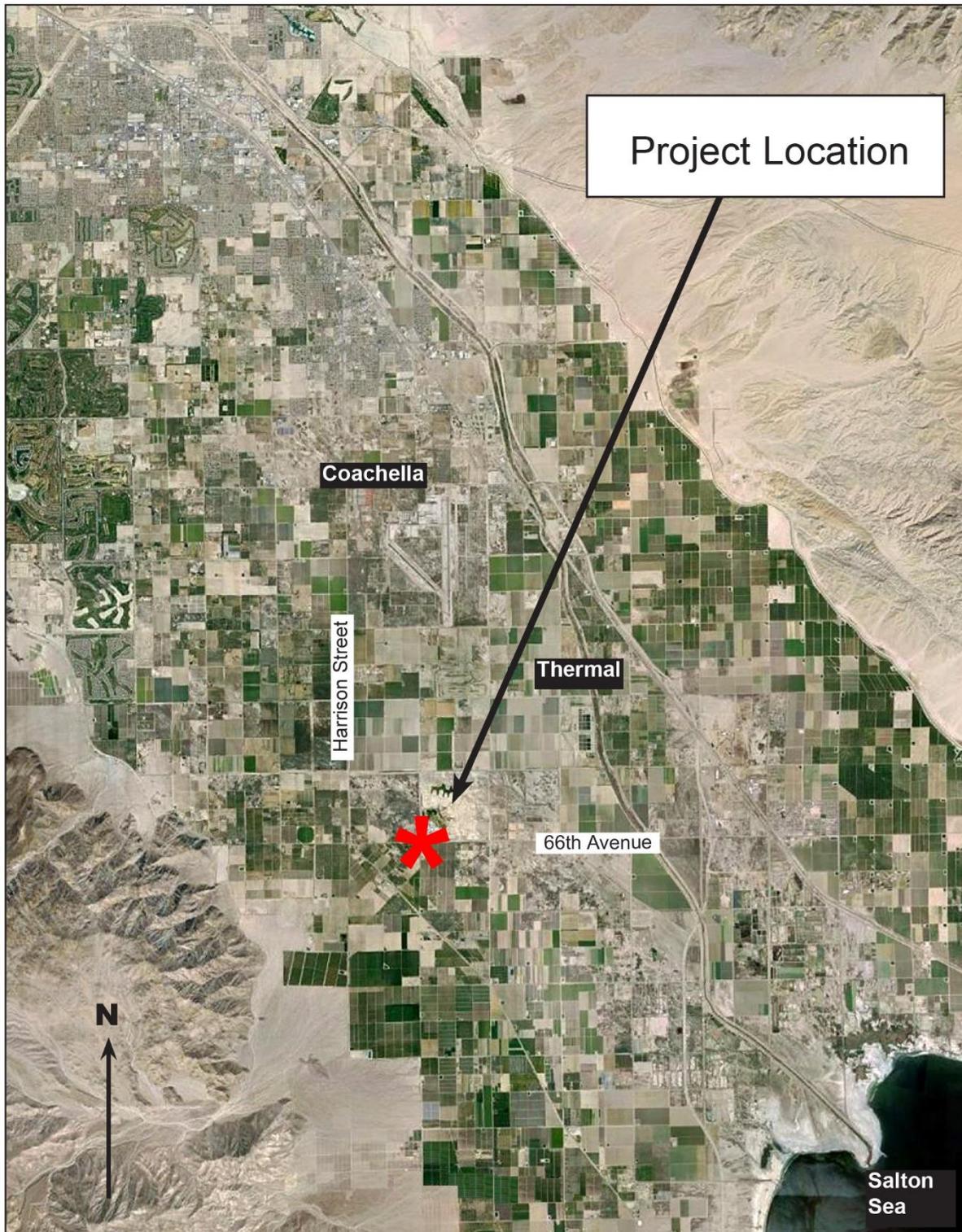
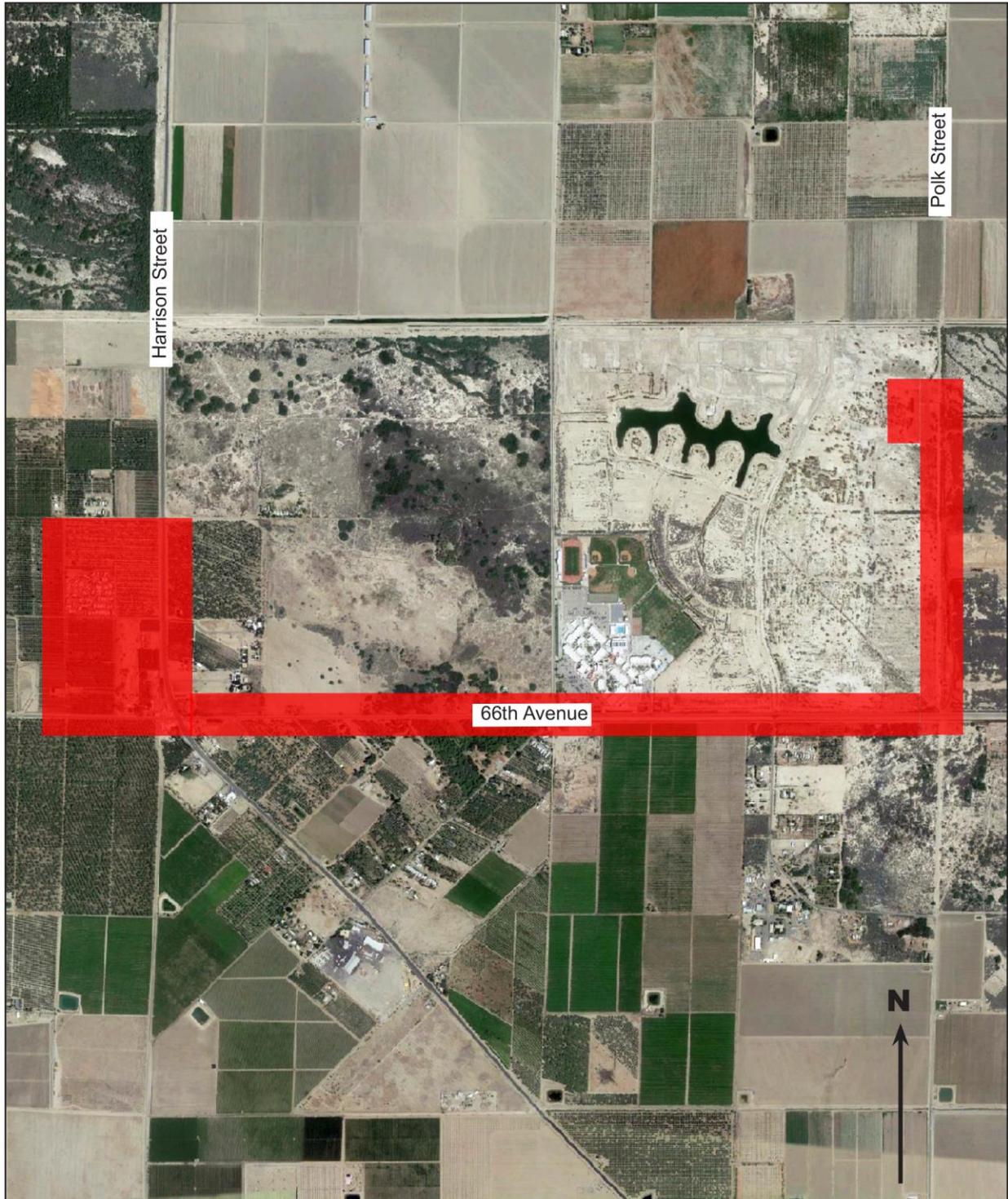


Figure 3. Project Site (in red)



## Figures 4-7. Project Site Images

Figure 4. View east from Echols Road at Sunbird Community.



Figure 5. View west on 66th Avenue at Tyler Street.



Figure 6. View west on 66th Avenue at Polk Street.

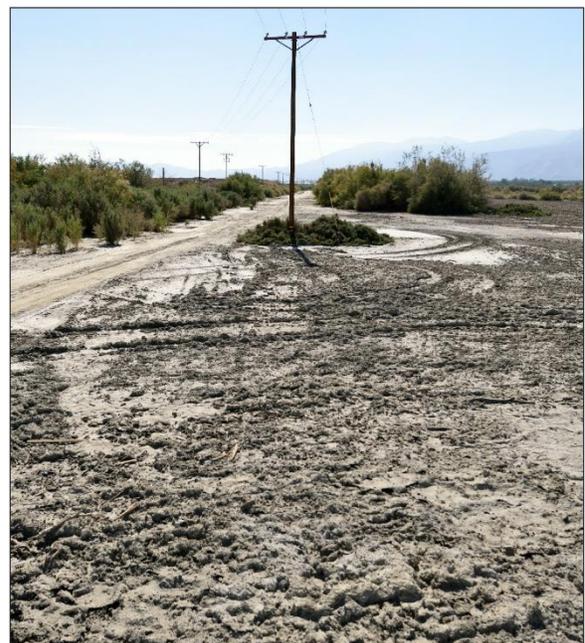


Figure 7. View south on Polk Street from existing lift station.

## **II. SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS**

### **Climate**

The project area lies within the confines of a geographical region known as the Colorado Desert, a subdivision of the Sonoran Desert as defined by Jaeger (1957). As is typical of this subdivision, annual rainfall averages 3.3 inches ((National Climatic Center, 2017). Most precipitation falls during winter and spring with occasional summer thundershowers that account for approximately one-fourth the annual total. Winter daily maximum temperatures are mild, averaging 71 degrees Fahrenheit. Winter nights occasionally drop to near freezing. The month of July brings the hottest temperatures with daytime highs averaging 109 degrees F.

### **Physical Features**

The project site lies from approximately 105 feet to 165 below sea level. There is no relief. Soils are alkaline and consist of fine sand and silt. There are no naturally occurring springs, permanent aquatic habitats or drainages on the project site. In addition, no blue-line streams, as depicted on United States Geological Survey topographical maps, exist within project boundaries.

### **Surrounding Lands**

Scattered residential units, agricultural fields, date groves and cleared vacant lots surround the project area. A few, scattered areas (all less than 1 acre) of native plant associations are present.

### **Existing Impacts**

Nearly the entire corridor project area has been completely impacted by human activities. It appears the entire study area has been graded in historical times for home sites, storage yards, agricultural fields, a school, utility alignments and roadways. Unrestrained dogs were observed on fourteen occasions. Unrestrained cats were observed on six occasions.

### **Project Description**

The project proponent proposes to excavate and install a new sewer line along the corridor area as shown in Figure 3. The purpose of the sewer pipeline is to provide sewer facilities to Sunbird Mobile Home Park. The project involves the installation of gravity sewer pipeline extension, and capacity upgrades to a lift station for the 90 residential units at the mobile home park. The 8-inch diameter gravity sewer pipeline begins at Sunbird Mobile Home Park and extends east along

Echols Road to Harrison Street. From there it continues south along Harrison Street from Echols Road to Avenue 66. The sewer pipeline heads east along Avenue 66, from Harrison Street to Polk Street. At the intersection of Polk Street and Avenue 66, the sewer pipeline connects with the existing Polk Street Trunk Sewer Pipeline which conveys sewer flow to Lift Station 55-11 and eventually to Water Reclamation Plant 4 via an existing 18-inch force main. Capacity upgrades would occur at Sewer Lift Station 55-21. Approximately 13,000 linear ft. of 8-in. and 10-in. diameter, gravity pipelines will be installed for the off-site sewer system to provide sewer service to Sunbird Mobile Home Park and adjacent existing and future developments.

### III. SURVEY METHODS

Prior to initiation of field work, a review of the literature was undertaken to determine biological resources existing within the general area and to determine possible occurrence of sensitive species (see References section). Records, collections and/or staff of the University of California at Riverside Herbarium, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments and the Boyd Deep Canyon Desert Research Center were consulted for more specific information as to occurrence. A California Natural Diversity Database check was conducted and yielded no known occurrences of special-status species within or adjacent to the project area.

Daylight field surveys were conducted on October 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30 and November 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13, 2017. Plant and animal surveys were conducted by walking parallel transects through the centers and edges of the corridor (and proposed alternate corridors) and 100 yards beyond corridor boundaries for a total corridor width of 300 yards. This width satisfied the requirements of the State burrowing owl survey recommendations, the most intensive survey effort recommended for any sensitive species that might possibly occur within the project area. In a few instances dense vegetation prohibited strict allegiance to parallel transect lines. Transects were not walked within fenced private property or within 25 yards of private residences.

In addition to transect walking, twenty-five live-animal traps designed for large and small mammals (which capture animals unharmed) were set within the project site for twenty-four-hour periods on October 29 and 30 and November 4 and 5, 2017. Both day and night live trapping was conducted. To determine if animal movement trails existed on the project site special attention was given to observing and identifying animal tracks. In addition, soil sifting and smoothing was done on un-vegetated locations so that tracks would be more prominent and identifiable. Road kills on 66<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Harrison Street were monitored on each site visit. Invertebrate sampling was conducted on the evenings of October 29 and 30, 2017. Three Bioquip Light Live Traps were used for attracting and live-capturing flying insects. Black lights were the attracting mechanism with each trap powered by a 12-volt automobile battery.

Though scientific name changes occur as new discoveries are made in plant and animal taxonomy, the scientific names used in this report are taken from the standard and most available references describing the species found in the desert regions of Southern California—Bruce G. Baldwin's *The Jepson Manual* (Second Edition) published in 2012; D. P. Tibor's *Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California* published in 2001; R. A. Stebbins and S. M. McGinnis' *Field guide to amphibians and reptiles of California* published in 2012; Peterson's *Bird of North America* published in 2008; and E. W. Jameson's and H. J. Peeters' *California mammals* published in 2004. Plant common names used in this report are taken from Baldwin (2012), Jaeger (1969) and Tibor (2001). Animal common names are taken from Stebbins and McGinnis (2012), Peterson (2008) and Jameson and Peeter (2004).

Fieldwork was conducted by James Cornett (M.S., biology). Plant identifications were made by Andrew Sanders (B.S.) and Mr. Cornett. Animal remains were identified by Robert Reynolds (B.S.) and Mr. Cornett. The literature review was conducted by Terry Belknap (B.S.). The report was written by Mr. Cornett.

## IV. PLANT SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive field surveys described in the previous section revealed no climax and intact native plant communities within the proposed utility line corridor. However, scattered and disturbed remnants of the mixed saltbush scrub community were found. Within the corridor, these isolated and scattered remnants included quailbrush (*Atriplex lentiformis*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), arrow weed (*Pluchea sericea*), iodine bush (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*), alkali goldenbush (*Isocoma acradenia*) and bush seepweed (*Suaeda moquinii*). These species occupy hundreds of square miles in the Coachella and Imperial valleys and thousands of square miles elsewhere in the desert lands in California.

Many kinds of introduced and exotic weed species were found in the proposed corridors including shrub tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), tree tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) and nettleleaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*). The abundance of exotic weed species is an indication of the severe human disturbance and activities within the project area

The Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, published by the California Native Plant Society (2001), the *CNDDDB Special Plant List* (2017) and the *Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California* (2017) indicate no listed or sensitive plants species that might occur within the project area. Additionally, The Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan does not indicate the presence of any sensitive species in the project area.

Although field surveys were done in fall when most spring-blooming ephemeral plant species would not be in evidence, no additional plant surveys are recommended. This is because (1) there is a known paucity of spring-blooming ephemerals in areas of saline soil such as is found in the project area, (2) no records exist indicating sensitive plant species are known within or near the project area and (3) the field surveys revealed no evidence of the presence of sensitive plant species. In addition, the existing CVMSHCP covers and protects nearly all sensitive plant species known to occur in the greater Coachella Valley region.

A list of native and naturalized vascular plant species found within the project boundaries can be found in Table 1 beginning on page 22 of the Appendix. The list does not include ornamental plantings associated with residences in the area nor commercial agricultural crops such as dates or citrus.

## V. ANIMAL SURVEY RESULTS

The fauna of the project site and surrounding vicinity was composed of species expected in an area dominated by human residences, abandoned agricultural fields and active agricultural fields.

### **Invertebrates**

Encountered invertebrates on the site included honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), antlion (Family Myrmeleontidae), Eleodes beetle (*Eleodes armata*) and European house cricket (*Acheta domesticus*). Three insect species known to occur within the region have been placed on the California Department of Fish and Game's *Special Animals* list. They are the Coachella giant sand treader cricket (*Macrobaenetes valgum*), Coachella Valley Jerusalem cricket (*Stenopelmatus caluilaensis*) and Coachella Valley grasshopper (*Spaniacris deserticola*). The United States Fish & Wildlife Service has listed as endangered a fourth insect species, Casey's June beetle, *Dinacoma caseyi*. (Casey's June beetle is not a covered species under the CVMSHCP.) None of these four insect species were found during the surveys and none are expected. The former three species are associated with windblown sand habitats, a habitat type not found in or near the project boundaries. Casey's June beetle is restricted to the upper Coachella Valley and has never been found within 20 miles of the project site area.

### **Amphibians**

No amphibians were observed or detected in or near the project boundaries. No amphibian species are expected as there are no standing bodies of water and soils are highly alkaline.

### **Reptiles**

Three reptile species were detected on site: desert spiny lizard (*Sceloporus magister*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*).

Effort was made to locate sign of the officially threatened desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*). However, no evidence of any kind was found. No direct observations were made. The desert tortoise has never been found within an alkali sink plant community. It is concluded that this species does not currently occur within the project site and immediate vicinity.

An effort was made to locate the flat-tailed horned lizard, *Phrynosoma mcalli*. However, no individuals or sign were found. The flat-tailed horned is associated with areas of loose,

windblown sand, a habitat not found in or near the project site. At one time, the flat-tailed horned lizard had been proposed to be listed as a threatened species.

## **Birds**

Birds observed within the project boundaries included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), common raven (*Corvus corax*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No observations or evidence of the loggerhead shrike, a state Species of Special Concern and not covered by the CVMSHCP, were recorded.

### **Burrowing Owl and other Migratory Birds**

No observations of the protected burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) were recorded and no evidence of this species' presence was found. There was no evidence that the project site was a significant source of cover or food resources for any sensitive or listed migratory bird species.

## **Mammals**

Detected mammals included the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

No individuals or evidence of the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*) or Palm Springs little pocket mouse, *Perognathus longimembris bangsi*, were detected. The United States Fish & Wildlife Service has expressed concern regarding the status of these species. The absence of the ground squirrel and pocket mouse on the project site undoubtedly reflects the lack of suitable habitat. These species are normally found in relatively undisturbed localities where soils are coarser and less saline. Both rodents are covered species under the CVMSHCP.

No evidence (observations, tracks, burrows or scat) of the protected and non-covered kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) was found.

A complete list of vertebrate species observed or detected on the project site can be found in Table 2 of the Appendix.

## **VI. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Approximately 3.5 miles of severely impacted landscape will be further disturbed because of the installation of a sewer line. Past impacts have been so severe that the current project will have no additional significant impacts upon native plants, animals or their habitats.

The remaining comments are restricted to those species or habitats not covered under the CVMSHCP or that are only partially covered.

### **Casey's June Beetle**

Although Casey's June beetle is known to occur in the Coachella Valley, trapping surveys failed to detect this species. Thus far, this officially endangered, non-covered species has not been found east of Cathedral City in the Coachella Valley. Therefore, no further surveys are recommended for Casey's June beetle and no mitigation is required or recommended.

### **Desert Tortoise**

Though the desert tortoise is a covered species under the CVMSHCP, clearance surveys for the tortoise can be required by the United State Fish & Wildlife Service prior to site disturbance. The desert tortoise is known to occur in the Coachella Valley but is not currently known to be present on the valley floor, particularly in disturbed environments where saline soils predominate. The overwhelming majority of observations have been on upper bajadas surrounding the valley. In keeping with this distribution pattern, protocol-level surveys revealed no evidence of the desert tortoise within or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, no additional surveys or actions regarding this species are recommended.

### **Burrowing Owl**

The burrowing owl is not typically found in areas of regular human use where impacts to natural communities are severe. In this study, the inability to detect the owl within the project site boundaries is attributed to four factors. (1) Surrounding lands are highly impacted by human activities including farming, playing children and moving vehicles. Burrowing owls do not normally take up residence where there are unpredictable human intrusions into owl territories. (2) Owls create burrows by expanding existing rodent burrows. Observable rodent burrows were extremely rare within the project site boundaries. This reduces or even eliminates opportunities for owl burrow enlargement. (3) Domestic dogs and cats were observed on more than a dozen occasions. Burrowing owls do not take up residence where stray dogs and cats, potential predators, are present. (4) Much of the corridor is occupied by date groves, dense tamarisk thickets and dwellings. Burrowing owls required unobstructed surroundings so that they may detect predators. The absence of the burrowing owl, therefore, is most likely due to a lack of suitable habitat. Due to the absence of suitable habitat for the burrowing owl, no additional or future owl surveys are recommended.

## **Loggerhead Shrike**

The loggerhead shrike is a state Species of Special Concern. No observations or evidence of its presence were recorded. The highly disturbed nature of the habitat, regular human activity and stray cats and dogs are the likely causes of the shrike's absence. No further action regarding this species is recommended or required.

## **Migratory Birds**

All species of migratory birds are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and are, therefore, not functionally covered under the CVMSHCP. However, the project area was found to not be a significant resource for any migratory avian species. The high level of site disturbance, regular human activities and stray animals resulted in the *not significant* finding.

## **Desert Dry Wash Woodland**

The desert dry wash woodland community is not a covered habitat under the CVMSHCP. However, this community is not present within the project boundaries and, therefore, no actions need be taken regarding this community.

## **CVMSHCP Conservation Areas**

The project site does not lie within a Conservation Area of the CVMSHCP. Additionally, there are no Conservation Areas that abut the project area. Therefore, there are no requirements or restrictions regarding this project and a Conservation Area.

Although the site does lie within the fee area of the CVMSHCP, the Coachella Valley Water District is not required to pay the wildlife habitat mitigation fee because of its preservation of land elsewhere within the Plan area.

## **Mitigation Summary**

No mitigation is required or recommended.

## **Conclusion**

***Development of the proposed sewer line corridor will not have significant adverse impacts upon biological resources in the region.***

## VII. REFERENCES

- Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti and D. H. Wilken. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*. (Second Edition) University of California Press, Berkeley, California.
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### **XIII. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

I, James W. Cornett, hereby certify the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



November 22, 2017

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Date

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Principal Investigator

# **APPENDIX**

## Species Status Terms Used in This Report

State, Federal, Tribal and local governments, and occasionally private conservation organizations, determine certain plant and animal species are in need of special protection because their numbers are declining and extinction may be likely. Collectively, such species are referred to as special-status species.

Species or subspecies officially classified as **Endangered** are in imminent danger of becoming extinct. State and federal endangered species laws require that government agencies take direct steps to prevent further decline in the numbers of each endangered species. Persons or companies wishing to develop land on which endangered animal species occur will be required to mitigate adverse impacts to the endangered species so that there is no reduction in numbers and no net loss of the species' habitat. Mitigation may take the form of avoiding development on that portion of the site inhabited by the species, acquiring habitat for the species elsewhere or, in rare instances, relocating the project to an alternate site. In certain instances, an endangered species may be adversely impacted even though it does not actually occur on site. If such a finding is made, mitigation will likely be required.

Species or subspecies officially classified as **Threatened** are likely to become endangered if action is not forthcoming from government agencies. These species are not in imminent danger of becoming extinct and there is more time to find ways to prevent their extinction. Mitigation requirements for threatened species are the same as those for endangered species.

The state of California has an additional classification known as **Species of Special Concern**. In brief, these are plant and animal species whose numbers may be declining or whose status may be in jeopardy but there is insufficient data to formerly classify them as threatened or endangered. Mitigation for these species can be required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) but is not automatic.

Government agencies sometimes erect Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) that protect selected **Covered** species. Specific mitigation for Covered species may not be required under such a plan. However, Covered species may not be **functionally** covered because state or federal agencies have refused to allow the taking of such species despite an approved HCP. Mitigation for Covered species not permitted to be taken by wildlife regulatory agencies may still be required.

If officially threatened or endangered species not fully covered under an HCP are adversely impacted by a development the project proponents should expect to meet with staff of the United States Fish & Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish & Game to review and decide upon mitigation alternatives.

**TABLE 1**  
**Plant Species Recorded**  
**Sunbird Sewer Pipeline Corridor**

**ANGIOSPERMAE – DICOTYLEDONES**

AMARANTHACEAE – PIGWEED FAMILY

*Amaranthus albus* – Tumble Pigweed  
*Amaranthus palmeri* – Palmer Amaranth

ASTERACEAE - SUNFLOWER FAMILY

*Ambrosia acanthicarpa* – Annual Bursage  
*Ambrosia salsola* – Cheesebush  
*Heterotheca subaxillaris* - Camphorweed  
*Conyza canadensis* – Horseweed  
*Helianthus annuus* – Common Sunflower  
*Isocoma acradenia* – Alkali Goldenbush  
*Malacothrix glabrata* – Desert Dandelion  
*Pluchea sericea* – Arrow-weed

BORAGINACEAE - BORAGE FAMILY

*Cryptantha micrantha* - Purple-rooted Forget-me-not  
*Tiquilia plicata* - Plicate Coldenia

BRASSICACEAE - MUSTARD FAMILY

*Brassica tournefortii* - Sahara Mustard  
*Sisymbrium irio* – London Rocket

CHENOPODIACEAE - GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

*Atriplex canescens* - Wingscale  
*Atriplex lentiformis* – Quailbrush  
*Atriplex polycarpa* – Cattle Spinach  
*Chenopodium murale* – Nettleleaf Goosefoot  
*Salsola tragus* - Russian Thistle

FABACEAE - PEA FAMILY

*Parkinsonia aculeata* – Mexican Palo Verde  
*Parkinsonia florida* – Blue Palo Verde  
*Prosopis glandulosa* – Honey Mesquite  
*Psoralea argemone* - Emory Dalea

TAMARICACEAE - TAMARISK FAMILY

*Tamarix aphylla* – Tree Tamarisk  
*Tamarix ramosissima* – Shrub Tamarisk

## ANGIOSPERMAE - MONOCOTYLEDONES

### ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY

*Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican Fan Palm

### POACEAE - GRASS FAMILY

*Avena fatua* – Wild Oat

*Bromus mollis* – Soft Brome

*Cynodon dactylon* - Bermuda Grass

*Distichlis spicata* – Salt Grass

*Hordeum leporinum* – Hare Barley

*Phalaris minor* - Canary Grass

*Polypogon monspeliensis* – Rabbitfoot Polypogon

*Schismus barbatus* - Abu-mashi

**TABLE 2**  
**Expected Breeding or Observed Vertebrates**  
**Sunbird Sewer Pipeline Corridor**

**REPTILES**

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE – SPINY LIZARDS AND KIN

*Sceloporus magister* – Desert Spiny Lizard \*

*Uta stansburiana* - Side-Blotched Lizard \*

TEIIDAE - WHIPTAILS

*Cnemidophorus tigris* - Western Whiptail \*

COLUBRIDAE - COLUBRIDS

*Lampropeltis getulus* - Common Kingsnake ?

*Masticophis flagellum* – Coachwhip ?

*Pituophis melanoleucus* - Gopher Snake

## BIRDS

### CHARADRIIDAE – PLOVERS

*Charadrius vociferous* – Killdeer \*

### CATHARTIDAE – NEW WORLD VULTURES

*Cathartes aura* – Turkey Vulture \*

### ACCIPITRIDAE - OSPREY, HAWKS, EAGLES

*Buteo jamaicensis* - Red-Tailed Hawk \*

### FALCONIDAE - FALCONS

*Falco sparverius* - American Kestrel \*

### COLUMBIDAE - PIGEONS AND DOVES

*Columba livia* - Rock Dove \*

*Zenaida macroura* - Mourning Dove \*

### CUCULIDAE - CUCKOOS

*Geococcyx californianus* - Greater Roadrunner \*

### CORVIDAE - CROWS AND JAYS

*Corvus corax* - Common Raven \*

### PARIDAE – CHICKADEES, TITMICE

*Auriparus flaviceps* – Verdin \*

### MIMIDAE - MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

*Mimus polyglottos* - Northern Mockingbird \*

### STURNIDAE - STARLINGS

*Sturnus vulgaris* - European Starling \*

### EMBERIZIDAE - WOOD WARBLERS, TANAGERS

*Dendroica coronata* – Yellow-rumped Warbler \*

*Euphagus cyanocephalus* - Brewer's Blackbird \*

*Quiscalus quiscula* – Great-tailed Grackle \*

### PLOCEIDAE - WEAVER FINCHES

*Passer domesticus* - House Sparrow \*

### FRINGILLIDAE - FINCHES

*Carpodacus mexicanus* - House Finch \*

## MAMMALS

### VESPERTILIONIDAE - EVENING BATS

*Pipistrellus hesperus* - Western Pipistrelle \*

### LEPORIDAE - HARES AND RABBITS

*Sylvilagus audubonii* – Desert Cottontail \*

### MURIDAE - RATS AND MICE

*Mus musculus* - House Mouse \*

*Peromyscus maniculatus* – Deer Mouse \*

### MUSTELIDAE - WEASELS AND SKUNKS

*Mephitis mephitis* – Striped Skunk \*

### CANIDAE - FOXES, WOLVES, AND COYOTES

*Canis latrans* - Coyote \*

*Urocyon cinereoargenteus* – Gray Fox ?

\* = Sign or individual observed on site.

? = Possible occurrence on or near site; not detected during survey