

Appendix B

Terrestrial Biological Resources



**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE DANA POINT HARBOR
REVITALIZATION PROJECT
CITY OF DANA POINT
ORANGE COUNTY**

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SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) was retained by RBF Consulting to conduct a literature review, tree survey, and reconnaissance-level biological survey for the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site, including two offsite staging areas: the Selva parking lot and South Coast Water District (SCWD) parcel. For the purpose of this report, the term “project site” shall mean these three sites collectively, unless otherwise stated. All sites are located in Orange County. The purpose of this report is to document the current biological diversity and to assess the habitat for its potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species.

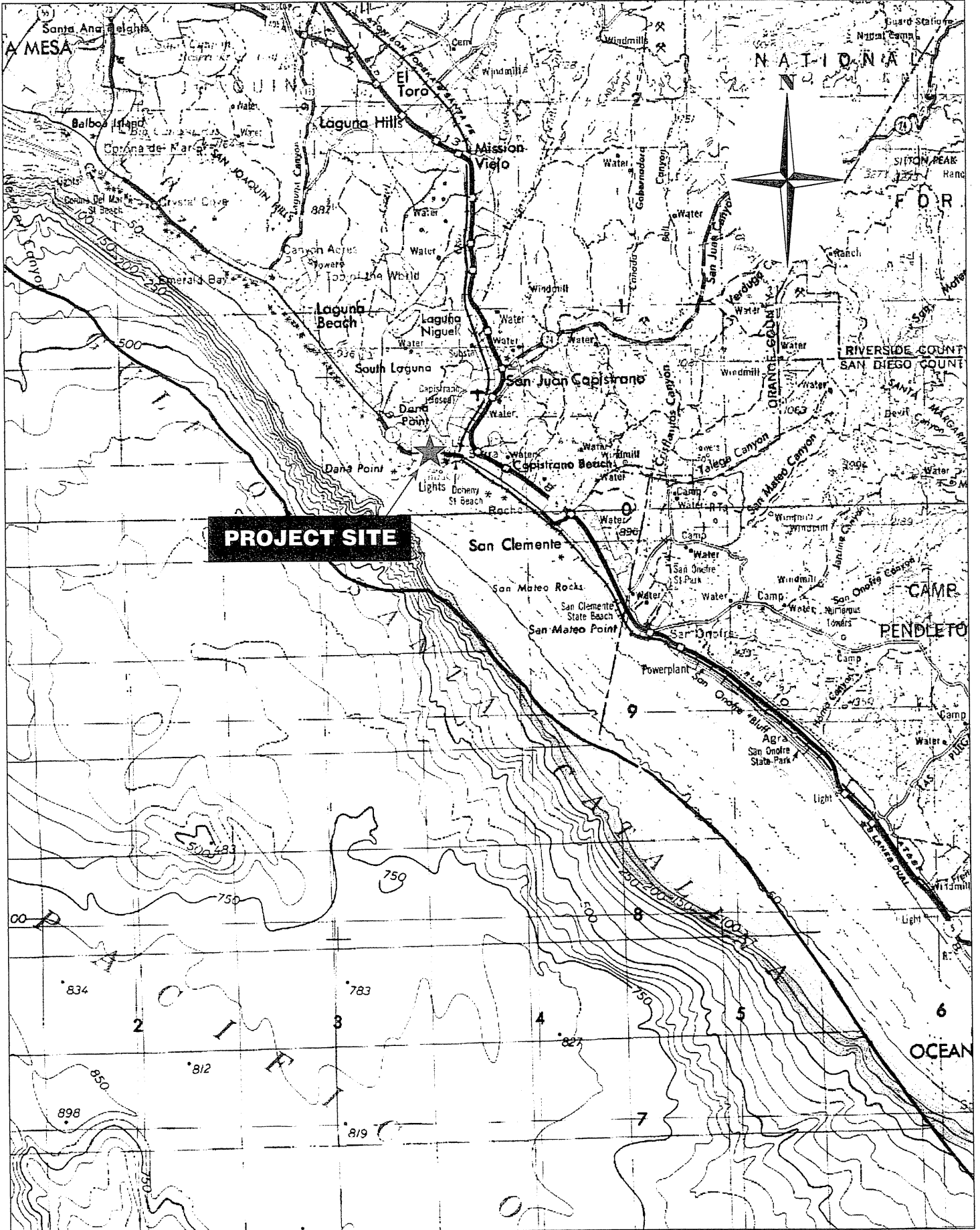
The Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site encompasses approximately 276.8 acres and contains a diverse range of recreational and commercial amenities. The marina is made up of 2,550 boat slips and includes a variety of recreational, sporting and commercial boating amenities. Other prominent land uses in and around the project site include Dana Warf, Mariner’s Village, the Marina Inn, numerous restaurants, small retail and gift shops, the Ocean Education Center, Baby Beach, and the County-operated Youth and Group Facility.

The topography of the site is generally flat, gently sloping towards the Pacific Ocean. Located south of Hwy 1 and west of Interstate 5 (I-5) in the city of Dana Point, the project site is just west of Doheny State Beach and can be accessed by Dana Point Harbor Drive via Pacific Coast Highway and Street of Golden Lantern. The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 0 to 50 feet above mean sea level (msl). It is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Dana Point 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Sections 22 and 23 of T.8S, R.8W. The Selva parking lot is located west of I-5 along Hwy 1, just south of Niguel Road and can be accessed via Selva Road. The Selva parking lot is used by the general public to access nearby Doheny State Beach. The SCWD parcel is located west of I-5 and north of Hwy 1, adjacent to San Juan Creek and can be accessed via Stonehill Road. The SCWD parcel is actively used as a staging area for other projects. The project vicinity is shown on Figure 1 and the project location is shown on Figure 2.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Dana Point Harbor (Harbor) is approximately 276.8 acres, owned and operated by the County of Orange (County). The Harbor is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the south, Dana Headlands and the Old Cove Marine Life Preserve to the west, Doheny State Beach to the east and a variety of commercial, hotel, residential, and public park uses to the north. The Harbor is a man-made regional recreational facility built in a cove formed by the headlands of Dana Point to the north, in Capistrano Bay. The Harbor construction was completed in the early 1970s. The County has not remodeled, refurbished any of the Harbor facilities since that time. Planning for the Revitalization project began in the late 1990s.

The Revitalization Plan for Planning Areas 1 and 2 consists of the replacement and/or remodeling of all existing retail and restaurant buildings, a new 610-space parking deck, new boater loading and drop-off areas, a new dry-stack boat storage building and improvements to boater service and public restroom buildings. On a programmatic level, the Revitalization Plan provides for a number of future improvements in Planning Areas 1, 3 through 7 (landside) and 8 through 12 (waterside). Plans for Planning Area 1 include a second dry stack boat storage building and the construction of a new lighthouse facility by the Dana Point Lighthouse Society at the terminus of Puerto Place.



Chambers Group

Scale: 1:250,000

Source: USGS Quadrangle: Santa Ana, California
1959 PhotoRevised 1979

DANA POINT HARBOR REVITALIZATION PROJECT
PROJECT VICINITY MAP
Figure 1

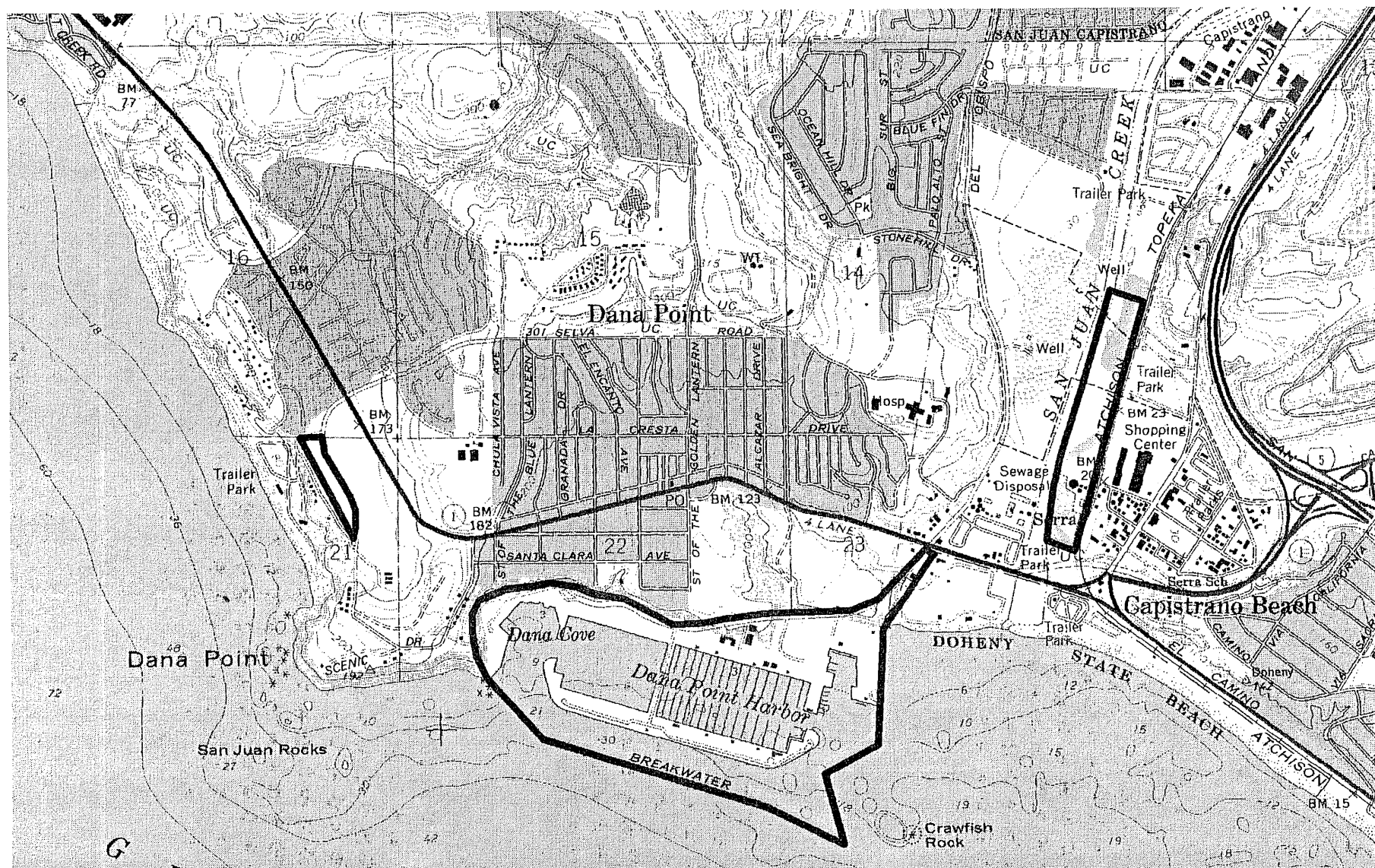


FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF DANA POINT HARBOR REVITALIZATION PROJECT AND STAGING AREAS

NORTH

SCALE: 1:24,000

SOURCE: USGS DANA POINT 7.5' QUADRANGLE

SECTION 2.0 – METHODOLOGY

2.1 GENERAL

Prior to performing the field survey, existing documentation relevant to the project site was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2004) and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPSEI 2004) were reviewed for the quadrangles containing and surrounding the project site (i.e., Dana Point and Laguna Beach USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles). These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened or proposed endangered or threatened species, former Federal Species of Concern (FSC), California Species of Special Concern (CSC), or otherwise sensitive species or habitat that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

A reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on January 29, 2003, by Lindsay Messett and Ken McDonald of Chambers Group for the purpose of identifying vegetation communities and the distribution and relative abundance of general and sensitive wildlife habitats on the project site. The survey was conducted by walking the project site and recording plant and wildlife observations on standardized field data sheets. Plant communities on the project site were identified and qualitatively described. Biological resources in the project site were inventoried and the potential for the presence of sensitive plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats was assessed, focusing on those species listed as threatened or endangered by the state and federal agencies. Notes were made of the general vegetation types, species observed, and the potential for plant and wildlife habitat on the project site. Appendix A contains field data sheets; Appendix B contains the list of plant species observed on the project site, and Appendix C contains the list of wildlife species observed on the project site.

2.1.1 Tree Survey

A tree survey was conducted during the reconnaissance survey. The numbers of trees occurring within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site were estimated and the species noted. Native trees occurring within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site were counted and mapped (Figure 3). Tree species at the Selva parking lot and the SCDW parcel were also noted.

2.1.2 Soils

Prior to conducting the survey, soil maps were referenced to determine the types of soil found on the project site. Soils were determined in accordance with categories set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA) and by referencing the USDA Soil Survey of Orange County and Western Part of Riverside County (1974).

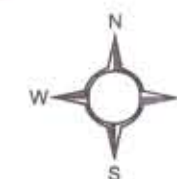
2.1.3 Vegetation

Plant communities and sub-communities were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in the Orange County Habitat Classification System (OCHCS) (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Plants of uncertain identity were collected and subsequently identified from keys, descriptions, and illustrations in Abrams (1923, 1944, 1951), Abrams and Ferris (1960), Hickman (1993), and Munz (1974). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993). A list of plant species observed during the survey is presented in Appendix B.

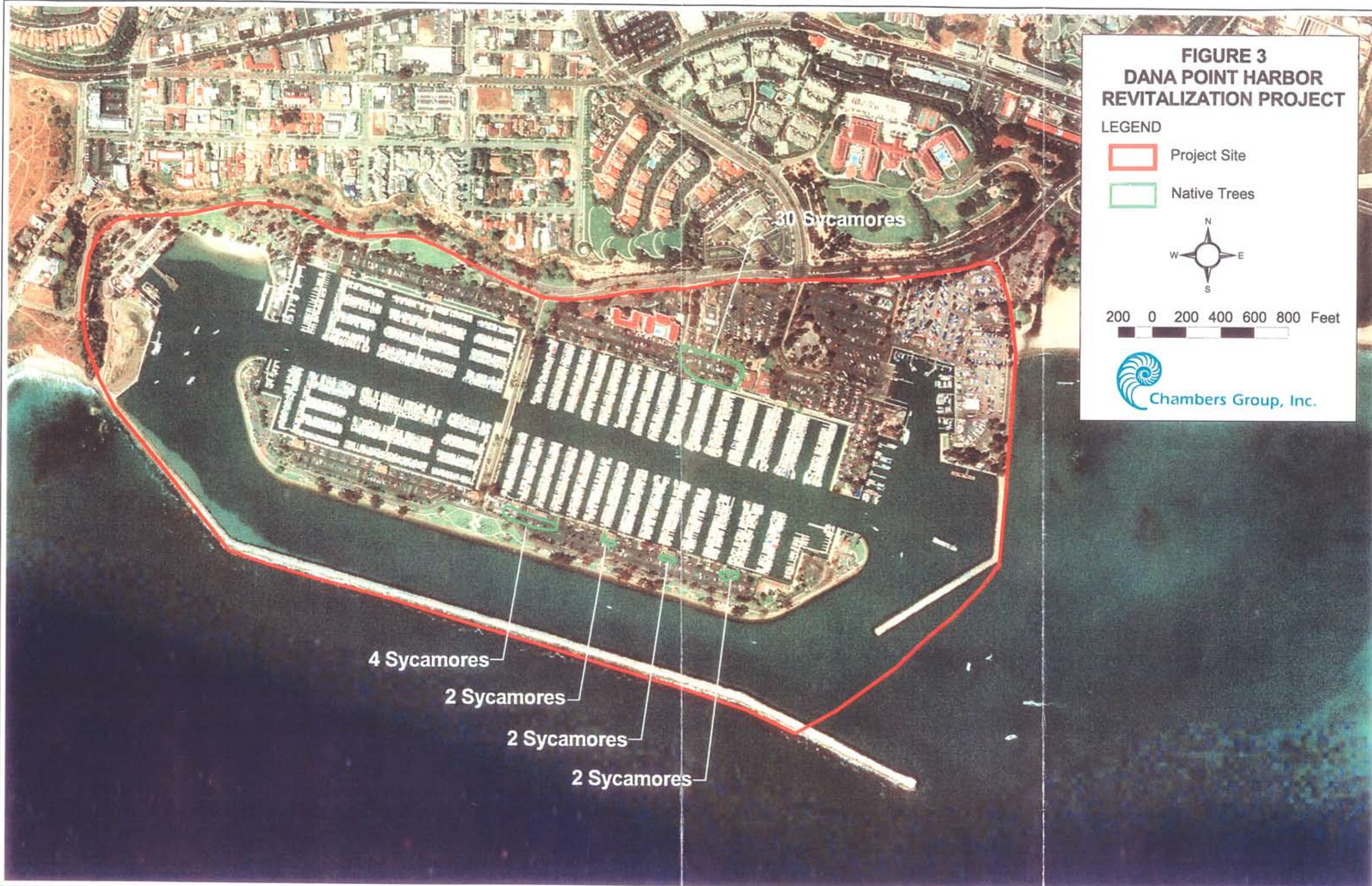
**FIGURE 3
DANA POINT HARBOR
REVITALIZATION PROJECT**

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Native Trees



200 0 200 400 600 800 Feet



2.1.4 Special Status Plants

The potential occurrence of special status plants was evaluated through a literature review and visit to the project site. Focused surveys for sensitive plants were not conducted.

However, all habitat types on the project site were visited on foot, and the probability for special-status plants to occur onsite was evaluated. The "potential for occurrence" ranking is based on the following criteria:

- Occurs:** Species was observed within the project site at the time of the survey.
- High:** Both a record exists of the species within the project site or its immediate vicinity and the habitat requirements associated with the species occur within the project site.
- Moderate:** Either a record exists of the species within the immediate vicinity of the project site or the habitat requirements associated with the species occur within the project site.
- Low:** No current records exist of the species occurring within the project site or its immediate vicinity and/or habitats needed to support the species are of poor quality.
- Absent:** Species was not observed during focused surveys conducted at an appropriate time for identification of the species, or species is restricted to habitats that do not occur within the project site.

2.1.5 Wildlife

The reconnaissance-level wildlife survey was conducted over the entire project site, on January 29, 2003 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the survey were mostly clear with temperatures ranging from 60°F to 75°F. Wind speeds ranged from 0 to 5 miles per hour. Habitat types were investigated, concentrating on sensitive habitat areas (e.g., coastal sage scrub, riparian) on the sites and their immediate vicinity. Wildlife and wildlife sign (including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, nests, excavations, and vocalizations) if observed were noted and recorded on standardized data sheets (Appendix A). A list of wildlife species observed during the site visit is included as Appendix C.

2.1.6 Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence Criteria

A sensitive wildlife species was considered as a potential inhabitant of the project site if its known geographical distribution encompassed part of the project site or if its distribution was near the site and general habitat requirements of the species were present (such as the presence of roosting, nesting, or foraging habitat, or a permanent water source). Furthermore, the potential for each species to occur within the project site was also assessed. The "potential for occurrence" ranking is based on the following criteria:

- Occurs:** The species was observed within the project site at the time of the survey.
- High:** There is both a recent or historical record, or observation of the species occurring within the project site or its immediate vicinity and the diagnostic habitat requirements strongly associated with the species occur within the project site or its immediate vicinity.
- Moderate:** There is a recent or historical record of the species within the project site or its immediate vicinity and/or a limited amount of suitable habitat associated with the species occurs within the project site or its immediate vicinity.

- Low:** There is either a recent record or historical record of the species occurring within the project site or its immediate vicinity; however, the diagnostic habitat requirements strongly associated with the species do not occur within the project site or its immediate vicinity.
- Absent:** Species is considered to be absent from the project area based on a failure to detect the species during focused surveys.

SECTION 3.0 – RESULTS

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The main project site was a developed urban/commercial area devoted to marine enterprises and recreation, with no naturally occurring vegetation. Sensitive plant or animal species were not observed during the survey and are not expected to occur on the project site, with the exception of a few foraging animal species.

3.1.1 Soils

Six soil series were represented on the project site, two within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site, three within the SCWD parcel, and one within the Selva parking lot area. The series found on the project site are as follows (USDA 1974):

Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Cieneba Series (sandy loam)

Balcom Series (beaches; sandy, gravelly, or cobbly)

SCWD Parcel

Chino Series (silty clay loam)

Metz Series (loamy sand)

Sorrento Series (loam)

Selva Parking Lot

Marina Series (loamy sand)

3.1.2 Vegetation

Native plant communities were not observed on the project site during the survey. The project site consisted primarily of developed areas. The largest portion of the project site is devoted to the working boat marina and the adjacent channel. The vegetation community sub-types in the developed areas were non-urban commercial and ornamental landscaping. Non-urban commercial areas include scattered commercial buildings, pavement, and highway right-of-way. Ornamental landscaping consists of planted and maintained trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass. The majority of the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site was covered with asphalt parking lots, commercial buildings, and scattered ornamental landscaping. The offsite staging areas were developed (Selva parking lot) and disturbed (SCWD parcel). Disturbed areas are characterized by a lack of vegetation or are dominated by ruderal vegetation, such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), which describes the SCWD parcel. Very few native species were observed on any of the sites, with the exception of the native plants installed in the native plant garden at the Ocean Institute in the western-most section of the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The project areas were dominated by exotic plant species that are typically used in urban landscaping. Representative photos of the site are included in Appendix D.

Southern coastal bluff scrub occurs within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site, on the bluffs west and northwest of the Ocean Institute and along the northern side of Dana Point Harbor Drive. The vegetation on the bluffs consisted of coastal bluff scrub species, including coast cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*),

California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), and dudleya (*Dudleya* sp.), which matches the OCHCS (Gray and Bramlet, 1992) description of coastal bluff scrub.

3.1.3 Tree Survey

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) was the most common tree observed throughout the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site, with a total of approximately 525 trees. About 175 of the eucalyptus were large, and although they are non-native, they had good ecological or aesthetic value, while the remaining trees were small or leggy with little canopy cover. Approximately 40 native California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees were observed on the project site, mostly within the commercial retail area east of Island Way (Figure 3). The sycamore trees throughout the site were in their winter dormant stage, but were large and appeared healthy. There were approximately 25 pines (*Pinus* sp.) throughout the site, and these were generally less than 20 feet in height. Other common trees included coral tree (*Erythrina* sp.), bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and various species of palm. Trees in the Selva parking lot consisted mainly of non-native bay fig, myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), acacia (*Acacia* sp.), and a few small native willows (*Salix* sp.). The few trees observed on the SCDW parcel were landscape trees, mainly non-native ornamentals.

3.1.4 Sensitive Plants

The literature review resulted in a list of 20 sensitive plant species that have the potential to occur on or within the vicinity of the project site. None of the following sensitive plant species were observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. The current status of each of the sensitive species and their potential to occur on the project site are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> Aphanisma	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal bluff scrub in sandy or clay soils. Up to 1,000 feet in elevation.	March – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, coastal dune, and coastal bluff scrub habitat that is not present on the project site.

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland on alkaline or clay soils. From 10 to 1,510 feet in elevation.	March – October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, coastal dune, coastal bluff scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	Annual herb. Occurs in chenopod scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and playas, often in alkali soils. Up to 1,640 feet in elevation.	March – October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 3-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to chenopod scrub, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and playa habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	Annual herb. Occurs in chenopod scrub, vernal pools, and playas, usually, on drying alkali flay with fine soils. From 10 to 6,230 feet in elevation.	June – October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 3-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to chenopod scrub, vernal pool, and playa habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub on alkaline soils. From 10 to 820 feet in elevation.	April – October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 3-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat that is not present on the project site.

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa lily	Perennial bulbiferous herb occurring in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Often in rocky soils. From 400 to 2,805 feet in elevation.	May – July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-2-3	Absent. This species is restricted to chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes. From 10 to 330 feet in elevation.	January – August	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal bluff scrub and coastal dune habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> Summer holly	Evergreen shrub. Occurs in chaparral and mixed chaparral. Occasionally occurs in post-burn areas. From 100 to 1,800 feet in elevation.	April – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to chaparral and mixed chaparral habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, on rocky, often clay or serpentinite soils. Elevation 1 to 1,476 feet.	April – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B R-E-D: 2-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland, usually on clay soils or grassy slopes. Up to 2,590 feet in elevation.	April – July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 1-2-3	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach dudleya	Stoloniferous perennial herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland on rocky soils. Endemic to Orange County. From 30 to 850 feet in elevation.	May – July	Fed: THR CA: THR CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 3-3-3	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i> cliff spurge	Perennial shrub. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub on rocky soils. From 30 to 1,640 feet in elevation.	December – August	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2 R-E-D: 2-2-1	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> vernal barley	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, coastal dunes, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands, often in saline flats or depressions. From 15 to 3,280 feet in elevation.	March – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3 R-E-D: ?-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, coastal dunes, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland habitat that is not present on the project site.

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral and cismontane woodland on sandy or gravelly soils. From 230 to 2,660 feet in elevation.	February – September	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-3-3	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	Shrub. Occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral on sandy, often disturbed soils. From 30 to 445 feet in elevation.	April – November	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-2-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub and chaparral habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, playas, sinks, and vernal pools. Up to 4,600 feet in elevation.	February – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal salt marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, playas, sinks, and vernal pool habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i> mud nama	Annual to perennial herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps, and along lake margins and riverbanks. From 15 to 1,640 feet in elevation.	January – July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2 R-E-D: 3-2-1	Absent. This species is restricted to marsh and swamp habitat that is not present on the project site.

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Status Designation	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	Evergreen shrub. Occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy soils to clay loam. From 50 to 1,310 feet in elevation.	February – April	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 2-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> rayless ragwort	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral on drying alkaline flats. Elevation 20 to 1,885 feet in elevation.	January – April	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 2 R-E-D: 3-2-1	Absent. This species is restricted to cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitat that is not present on the project site.
<i>Verbesina dissita</i> Crownbeard	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral on gravelly soils. From 150 to 690 feet in elevation.	April – July	Fed: THR CA: THR CNPS: 1B R-E-D: 3-3-2	Absent. This species is restricted to coastal scrub and chaparral habitat that is not present on the project site.
General references: Hickman (ed.) 1993; Munz 1974; CNPSEI 2004; CNDDB 2004.				
Federal designations: (federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS): END: Federally listed, endangered. CAN: Proposed federal listed, endangered. THR: Federally listed, threatened.				
State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG) END: State-listed, endangered. THR: State-listed, threatened. RARE: State-listed as rare.				
California Native Plant Society (CNPS) designations: List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California. List 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range. List 2: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range. List 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list. List 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.				

Table 1 (Continued)
Sensitive Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

CNPS R-E-D Code:		
Rarity	1:	Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction or extirpation is low at this time.
	2:	Occurrence confined to several populations or one extended population.
	3:	Occurrence limited to one or a few highly restricted populations, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported.
Endangerment	1:	Not endangered.
	2:	Endangered in a portion of its range.
	3:	Endangered throughout its range.
Distribution	1:	More or less widespread outside California.
	2:	Rare outside California.
	3:	Endemic to California (i.e., does not occur outside California).

This section provides a brief summary of the 20 sensitive plant species that were identified in the literature review as having a potential to occur on the project site.

Aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*) is a CNPS List 1B species blooming from March to June. It is an annual herb that occurs in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and chaparral in sandy or clay soils, up to 1,000 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Apanisma is considered absent from the site.

Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*) is a CNPS 1B list species. It is a perennial herb that occurs in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and valley and foothill grasslands in alkaline or clay soil up to 1,510 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Coulter's saltbush is considered absent from the site.

South coast saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*) is a CNPS List 1B species blooming from March to October. This annual herb occurs in chenopod scrub, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, and playas up to 1,640 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. South coast saltscale is considered absent from the site.

Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*) is a CNPS List 1B species that blooms from June to October. It is an annual herb blooming from June to October that occurs in chenopod scrub, vernal pools, and playas from 10 to 6,230 feet in elevation. It is often found on drying alkali flats that have fine soils. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Parish's brittlescale is considered absent from the site.

Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*) is a CNPS List 1B species that blooms from April to October. It is an annual herb that occurs in coastal scrub and coastal bluff scrub from 10 to 820 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Davidson's saltscale is considered absent from the site.

Intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is a bulbiferous, perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub and in valley and foothill grassland in dry, rocky soils from 400 to 4,760 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Intermediate mariposa lily is considered absent from the site.

Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*) is a CNPS List 1B species. It is an annual herb that occurs in coastal scrub on sandy soils from 10 to 330 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Orcutt's pincushion is considered absent from the site.

Summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is an evergreen shrub that occurs in chaparral on sandy soils from 10 to 1,800 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Summer holly is considered absent from the site.

Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is a perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and in valley and foothill grassland. It often occurs in heavy, clay or serpentite soils up to 1,476 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Blochman's dudleya is considered absent from the site.

Many-Stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is a perennial herb blooming from April to July that occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and in valley and foothill grasslands. It often occurs in heavy, clay soils or on grassy slopes and rocky outcrops from 50 to 2,590 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Many-stemmed dudleya is considered absent from the site.

Laguna Beach dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*) is a federally and state-listed as **threatened** species with a CNPS listing of 1B. It is a stoloniferous perennial herb that occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It is found on rocky soils from 30 to 850 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Laguna Beach dudleya is considered absent from the site.

Cliff spurge (*Euphorbia misera*) is a CNPS List 1B species. This perennial shrub occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub on rocky soils from 30 to 1,640 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Cliff spurge is considered absent from the site.

Vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*) is CNPS 1B list species. This annual herb occurs in coastal dunes, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands, often in saline flats or alkaline depressions from 15 to 3,280 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Vernal barley is considered absent from the site.

Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*) is CNPS 1B list species. This perennial herb blooms from February to September, occurring in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, often in sandy or gravelly soils at an elevation of approximately 230 to 2,660 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Mesa horkelia is considered absent from the site.

Decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*) is CNPS 1B list species. This shrub occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral on sandy soils that have been disturbed, from 30 to 445 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Decumbent goldenbush is considered absent from the site.

Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is an annual herb flowering from February to June that occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, playas, sinks, and vernal pools up to 4,600 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Coulter's goldfields is considered absent from the site.

Mud nama (*Nama stenocarpum*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. It is an annual to perennial herb blooming from January to July that occurs in marshes and swamps, and along lake and riverbank margins, from 15 to 1,640 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Mud nama is considered absent from the site.

Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) is a CNPS 1B listed species. This evergreen shrub occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy or clay loam soils from 50 to 1,310 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Nuttall's scrub oak is considered absent from the site.

Rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) is a CNPS List 2 species. It occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral on drying alkaline flats. It is found from 20 to 1,885 feet in elevation. These plant communities were not present within the project site. Rayless ragwort is considered absent from the site.

Crownbeard (*Verbesina dissita*) is a federally and state-listed as **threatened** species with a CNPS listing of 1B. It is a perennial herb that occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral on gravelly soils from 150 to 690 feet in elevation. These plant communities and soils were not present within the project site. Crownbeard is considered absent from the site.

Native vegetation communities are not present on the project site, but coastal bluff scrub occurs adjacent to the property on the bluffs of north Dana Point Harbor Drive and west and northwest of the Ocean Institute. Several sensitive plant species have a potential to occur in this plant community, including aphanisma, Coulter's saltbush, south coast saltscale, Blochman's dudleya, and cliff spurge. Because this plant community doesn't occur within the boundaries of the project site, these species are expected to be absent.

3.1.5 Wildlife

Butterflies

Butterfly species were not observed on the project site during the survey. Some common butterfly species that are expected to occur on the project site include cabbage white (*Artogeia rapae*) and painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*).

Amphibians

Amphibian species were not heard or observed on the project site during the survey. Amphibian species are not expected to occur on the project site due to lack of suitable habitat.

Reptiles

Two reptile species, the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and the side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) were observed on the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site during the survey. Because the site is comprised primarily of developed areas, very few reptile species are expected to occur.

Birds

A total of 30 different avian species were observed during the survey. Birds observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site included the lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Species observed within the Selva parking lot included mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Species observed within the SCWD parcel included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

Mammals

Three mammal species were observed or detected during the surveys. The species observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site included the California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and domestic cat (*Felis catus*). Additionally, a Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) carcass was observed within the Selva parking lot site.

3.1.6 Sensitive Wildlife

After a literature review and an assessment of the various habitat types on the project site, it was determined that 69 sensitive wildlife species potentially occur in the region where the project site is located. Fifteen of these species are listed as federal and/or state endangered or threatened or proposed endangered or threatened. Of the 69 sensitive wildlife species evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, five were present, two have a high potential to occur, nine have a moderate potential to occur, and fifty-three have a low potential to occur. Table 2 provides a list of the federal- and state-listed endangered, threatened, candidate, and sensitive wildlife species that either occur or have the potential to occur within the project site. A brief description of the sensitive wildlife species follows.

Table 2
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
CLASS INSECTA	INSECTS				
CICINDELIDAE	TIGER BEETLES				
<i>Cicindela gabbii</i>	Tiger beetle	*	L	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats in the lower zone along the coast of southern California.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
DANAIDAE	MILKWEED BUTTERFLIES				
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	*	H	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California among wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby.	Suitable habitat (eucalyptus trees) is present within the project site. Closest known occurrence located approximately 0.5-1 mile east of the project site at Doheny State Beach.
CLASS OSTEICHTHYES	BONY FISH				
GOBIIDAE	GOBIES				
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater Goby	FE, CSC	L	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	No suitable habitat present. Closest known occurrence located approximately 2 miles east of the project site in San Juan Creek.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
CYPRINIDAE	MINNOWS				
<i>Gila orcutti</i>	arroyo chub	CSC	L	Occurs in slow fresh water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Often found in intermittent streams.	No suitable habitat present. Closest known occurrence located approximately 1-2 miles northeast of the project site in San Juan Creek.
CLASS AMPHIBIA	AMPHIBIANS				
SALAMANDRIDAE	NEWTS				
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Coast range newt	CSC	L	Occurs in the coast ranges from central Mendocino County south to northern San Diego County. Found primarily in valley-foothill hardwood, coastal scrub and mixed chaparral. Breeds in fresh water ponds, reservoirs or slow moving streams.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
PELOBATIDAE	SPADEFoot TOADS				
<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	(FSC), CSC	L	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley foothill hardwood woodlands. Temporary pools of water are necessary for breeding.	No suitable habitat present. Closest known historical occurrence located approximately 1-2 miles north of project site in the city of Dana Point.
BUFONIDAE	TRUE TOADS				
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	Arroyo Southwestern toad	FE, CSC	L	Found in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams. Often near streams with sandy banks, gravel washes, and riparian vegetation.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
RANIDAE	TRUE FROGS				
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, CSC	L	Found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep fresh water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
CLASS REPTILIA	REPTILES				
EMYDIDAE	WATER TURTLES				
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	Southwestern pond turtle	(FSC), CSC	L	Occurs in fresh water aquatic sites that contain suitable basking sites within woodlands, grasslands, and open forests.	No suitable habitat present. Closest known historical occurrence located within 5 miles of the site in the city of Dana Point.
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS				
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego horned lizard	CSC	L	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, riparian woodland, annual grassland habitats that support adequate prey species.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
TEIIDAE	WHIPTAIL LIZARDS				
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus Beldingi</i>	Orange-throated whiptail	CSC	L	Inhabits sandy washes, rocky hillsides, and coastal sage scrub that support adequate prey species.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
ANNIELLIDAE	LEGLESS LIZARDS				
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	(FSC), CSC	L	Common in several habitats in the coast ranges but especially in coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub types.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
BOIDAE	BOAS				
<i>Charina trivigata</i>	Rosy boa	(FSC)	L	Found in desert and chaparral communities from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation with rocky cover.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
COLUBRIDAE	COLUBRID SNAKES				
<i>Diadophis punctatus simillis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake	*	L	Common in open, relatively rocky areas with valley-foothill, mixed chaparral and annual grass habitats.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	CSC	L	Highly aquatic. Found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
VIPERIDAE	VIPERS				
<i>Crotalus exsul</i>	Northern red diamond rattlesnake	CSC	L	Associated with chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert communities from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Prefers rocky areas with dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects for shelter.	No suitable habitat is present. Closest known occurrence is located over 5 miles from the project site, east of Laguna Canyon Road, and approximately one mile north of the junction with El Toro Road.
CLASS AVES	BIRDS				
GAVIIDAE	LOONS				
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common loon (nesting)	(FSC), CSC	P (wintering only)	Occurs regularly in winter offshore and in coastal estuaries of southern California. Designated a CSC because of a decline in the availability of breeding habitats in California.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Suitable nesting habitat is not present. However, the site is within the species winter range and there is suitable foraging habitat present. Additionally, the species was observed during the biological survey within the western portion of the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site.
PELECANIDAE	PELICANS				
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American white pelican (nesting colony)	CSC	H (foraging only)	Inhabits inland lakes as well as salt ponds and marine habitats. They require flat or gently sloping nest-sites with loose soil, which lack shrubs or other obstructions that would impede flight take-off.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Nesting colonies are not present. However, the site is within the species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican (nesting colony)	FE, SE	P (foraging only)	Found in estuarine, marine, subtidal and marine pelagic waters along the California coast.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Nesting colonies are not present. However, the site is within the species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present. Additionally, the species was observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site during the biological survey.
PHALACROCORACIDAE	CORMORANTS				
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested cormorant (rookery site)	CSC	P (foraging only)	Frequently found along the coast on rocky cliffs, and beaches. Also inhabits inland lakes and rivers. Their nests are a large mass of sticks in tress, bushes, or marsh on lake margins, or of sticks or seaweed on island or sea cliffs.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Rookery sites are not present. However, the site is within the species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present. Additionally, the species was observed throughout the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site during the biological survey.
ARDEIDAE	HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNS				
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Distributed widely in winter in fresh emergent wetlands, primarily west of the Sierra Nevada.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret (rookery)	(FSC)	P (foraging and nesting)	Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Rookery sites are present on the east side of the harbor. The site is within the species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present. Additionally, the species was observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site during the biological survey.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned night heron	*	P (foraging and nesting)	Nests colonially in dense trees or shrubs in or around water	No CNDDDB occurrences. Rookery sites are present on the east side of the harbor as well as in Doheny State Beach. This species has been previously observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site.
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, AND EAGLES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk (nesting)	CSC	M	Prefers open grasslands and woodland margins with riparian vegetation and trees for nesting.	No CNDDDB occurrences; however, the site is within the species range and there is suitable nesting and foraging habitat present in the trees on the project site.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk (nesting)	CSC	M (foraging only)	Breeds in dense, mid-elevation forested habitats such as ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, and mixed conifer. Requires north facing slopes and plucking perches.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and although there is no suitable nesting habitat, there is limited suitable foraging habitat present on the project site.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk (wintering)	(FSC), CSC	L	Uncommon winter resident and migrant in lower elevations. Found in open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, and low foothills surrounding valleys.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier (nesting)	CSC	M (foraging only)	Forages in open areas, fields, saltmarshes. Prefers to nest on or near the ground, sometimes over shallow water.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and although there is no suitable nesting habitat, there is limited suitable foraging habitat present on the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Forages in open grasslands, meadow, and marshes. Nesting habitat includes riparian and oak woodland.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	CSC	L	Found in rolling foothills, mountainous terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, as well as cliffs and rock outcrops. Requires open areas to hunt.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle (nesting & wintering)	FT, FPD, SE	L	Requires large bodies of water or free flowing rivers with abundant fish and adjacent snags or trees for perching. Wintering bald eagles roost communally in dense, remote conifer stands.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey (nesting)	CSC	M	Forages over open water habitats. Nests in bare trees, human structures, or cliffs.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and there is suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within the project site.
FALCONIDAE	FALCONS				
<i>Falcon peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon (nesting)	SE	M (foraging only)	Found in riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands. Known to frequent bodies of water in open areas with cliffs and canyons nearby for cover. Nests and forages near or over water.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and although there is no suitable nesting habitat, there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie falcon (nesting)	CSC	L	An uncommon resident and migrant found in open terrain such as perennial grasslands, rangeland, some agricultural fields, and desert scrub. Requires sheltered cliff ledges for cover and nests on cliffs, bluffs, or rock outcrops.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin (wintering)	CSC	L	Winters in southern California on coastal lowlands and marshes.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species winter range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
RALLIDAE	RAILS, COOTS AND GALLINULES				
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	(FSC), ST	L	Inhabits salt-marshes that border larger bays. Also known to occur in fresh-water and brackish-water marshes that are heavily grown with pickleweed.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	Light-footed clapper rail	FE, SE	L	Associated with salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs. Requires a dense growth of pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting and cover.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS AND RELATIVES				
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover (coastal nesting population)	FT, CSC	M (wintering only)	Found on sandy beaches on marine and estuarine shores. It can also be found on salt pond levees and the shores of large alkali lakes. It requires sandy, gravelly, or friable substrate for nesting.	No CNDDB occurrences. Suitable nesting habitat is not present. The site is within the species range, and there is limited suitable wintering habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site.
SCOLOPACIDAE	SANDPIPERS				
<i>Numenius americanus</i> (nesting)	Long-billed curlew	(FSC), CSC	L	A migrant and winter visitor in saltmarsh and upland habitats.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
LARIDAE	SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS, SKIMMERS				
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	CSC	P	Common visitor fall through spring. Occasional in summer, on mudflat habitats and open water.	No CNDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and there is suitable habitat present. Additionally, the species was observed on the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site during the biological survey.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black skimmer	CSC	L	Forages in tidal channels, diked ponds, and generally undisturbed shallow waters. Nests on low islets, artificial sand flats, dry mudflats and dikes.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	California least tern (nesting colony)	FE, SE	M (foraging only)	Migratory in California, arriving at breeding grounds in late April in Southern California. Breeding colonies are located along marine and estuarine shores.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Suitable nesting habitat is not present. The project site is within the species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site.
<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Elegant tern	(FSC), CSC	M	Fairly common post-breeding summer and early fall visitor from Mexico. Prefers seacoast, estuaries, bays and harbors.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and there is suitable habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site.
STRIGIDAE	TRUE OWLS				
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl (burrow sites)	(FSC), CSC	L	Occur in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Requires burrows (i.e., California ground squirrel) for breeding.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there are no suitable, burrow sites present.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl (nesting)	CSC	L	Found in open, treeless areas such as grasslands, prairies, meadows, irrigated lands, and wetlands with elevated areas for perches. Requires dense vegetation such as tall grasses, ditches, and wetlands for resting and roosting.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS				
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Occurs in dry deserts of yuccas and cacti. Often far from water; in southern California this species usually inhabits dry washes and chaparral.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
PICIDAE	WOODPECKERS				
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Red-breasted sap sucker (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Prefers mixed deciduous-coniferous woodlands, especially those bordered by riparian areas.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS				
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	L	Nests in riparian woodlands in southern California.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific slope flycatcher (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Requires well-shaded areas within woodlands, forests, and canyons with riparian woodlands nearby.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
LANIIDAE	SHRIKES				
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	(FSC), CSC	L	Prefers grasslands or open areas with scattered trees or other perch sites for foraging.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
VIREONIDAE	VIREOS				
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	L	Occurs in moist thickets and riparian areas that are predominantly composed of willow and mule fat.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
ALAUDIDAE	LARKS				
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned lark	CSC	L	Prefers short-grass plains, grasslands, mesas, and hillsides. In southern California they are fairly common coastal breeders where habitat still remains.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS				
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i>	Coastal cactus wren	CSC	L	Southern California coastal sage scrub. Requires tall Opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	Although the closest known occurrence is located approximately 0.5 miles west of the project site, there is no suitable habitat present within the project site.
MUSCICAPIDAE	KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS, BABBLERS				
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, CSC	L	Occurs in coastal sage scrub vegetation on mesas, arid hillsides, and in washes and nests almost exclusively in California sagebrush	Although the closest known occurrence located approximately 0.5 miles west of the project site, there is no suitable habitat present.
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS				
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher	(FSC)	L	Inhabits dense shrubs, chaparral, and riparian woodland thickets.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
PARULIDAE	WOOD WARBLERS				
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Yellow warbler (nesting)	CSC	L	Occur in riparian woodlands. Requires mature riparian growth for nesting.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	CSC	L	Inhabits dense thickets near water courses and willow-riparian areas with a dense understory.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
EMBERIZIDAE	SPARROWS				
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark sparrow (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Require edges of grasslands bordered by trees and meadows interspersed with low bushes.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i> (wintering)	Large-billed savannah sparrow	CSC	M	Winters along the coast within salt marshes, on beaches along the strand line, on reefs, and breakwaters. Breeds along the Colorado River delta.	No CNDDDB occurrences. The project site is within the species range and there is limited suitable habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization site.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE	L	Occurs from Santa Barbara through San Diego County. Nests in pickleweed on and around the margins of tidal flats.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	(FSC), CSC	L	Highly colonial. Most numerous in the Central Valley, largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES AND RELATIVES				
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch (nesting)	(FSC)	L	Nests within open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral habitats, near water.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS				
VESPERTILIONIDAE	MOUSE-EARED BATS				
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	(FSC)	L	Found in a variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet but is uncommon above 8,000 feet. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis	(FSC)	L	Found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 9,000 feet, but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Small-footed myotis	(FSC)	L	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, primarily in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water.	No CNDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	Habitat	Comments
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	CSC	L	Occurs in grassland, shrublands, woodlands, and forests, requires rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	Townsend's western big-eared bat	(FSC), CSC	L	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. It is most abundant in mesic habitats.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
MOLOSSIDAE	FREE-TAILED BATS				
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	(FSC), CSC	L	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands and chaparral communities. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
HETEROMYDAE	POCKET MICE & KANGAROO RATS				
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE, CSC	L	Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County. Prefers soils of fine alluvial sands near the ocean.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
LEPORIDAE	HARES AND RABBITS				
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	CSC	L	Found in areas with intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats as well as open shrub/herbaceous edges.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.
MUSTELIDAE	WEASELS AND RELATIVES				
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	*	L	Uncommon, permanent resident in California. Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	No CNDDDB occurrences. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Continued)
Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the
Dana Point Harbor Revitalization Project Site

<u>Status Codes</u>		Potential for Occurrence (PFO)
Federal		<p>A = Absent from Site – Species is considered to be absent from the project area based on a failure to detect the species during focused surveys.</p> <p>L = Low Potential for Occurrence – There is either a recent or historical record of the species occurring within the project site or its immediate vicinity; however, the diagnostic habitat requirements strongly associated with the species do not occur within the project site or its immediate vicinity.</p> <p>M = Moderate Potential for Occurrence – There is a recent or historical record of the species within the project site or its immediate vicinity and/or a limited amount of suitable habitat associated with the species occurs within the project site or its immediate vicinity.</p> <p>H = High Potential for Occurrence – There is both a recent or historical record of the species occurring within the project site or its immediate vicinity and the diagnostic habitat requirements strongly associated with the species occur within the project site or its immediate vicinity.</p> <p>P = Species Present – The species was observed in the project area at the time of the survey.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), Dana Point and Laguna Beach quads, 2004</p>
FE	= Federally listed; Endangered	
FT	= Federally listed; Threatened	
(FSC)	= Federal Species of Concern; not an active term, and is provided for informational purposes only.	
FPD	= Federally Proposed for Delisting	
State		
ST	= State listed; Threatened	
SE	= State listed; Endangered	
CSC	= California Species of Special Concern	
*	-- Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range, or at a critical stage in their life cycle when residing in California.	
	-- Population(s) in California that may be peripheral to the major portion of a taxons range, but which are threatened with extirpation within California.	
	-- Taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California (e.g., wetlands, riparian, old growth forest).	

Sensitive Wildlife Species Descriptions

This section provides a brief description of the biology of the sensitive wildlife species that occur or have a potential to occur on the project site.

The **tiger beetle** (*) inhabits estuaries and mudflats in the lower zone along the coast of southern California. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The tiger beetle has a low potential for occurrence.

The **monarch butterfly** (*) overwintering roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California among wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. Suitable roosting habitat is present in eucalyptus trees within the project site. Additionally, the project site is within this species overwintering range. The monarch butterfly has a high potential for occurrence.

The **tidewater goby** (FE, CSC) is found in brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda lagoon to San Diego County. It inhabits shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where there is still but not stagnant water with high oxygen levels. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The tidewater goby has a low potential for occurrence.

The **arroyo chub** (CSC) is associated with the coastal streams of southern California. This species is found in shallow areas of slow moving fresh water and mud and sandy bottoms. They feed heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The arroyo chub has a low potential for occurrence.

The **coast range newt** (CSC) occurs in the Coast Ranges from central Mendocino County south to northern San Diego County. This species is primarily found in valley-foothill hardwood, coastal scrub and

mixed chaparral. The coast range newt breeds in ponds, reservoirs or slow moving streams. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable breeding habitat present. The coast range newt has a low potential for occurrence.

The **western spadefoot toad** ([FSC], CSC) occurs in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. This species requires temporary rain pools with water temperatures of 90°C and less than 300°C for reproduction. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The western spadefoot toad has a low potential for occurrence.

The **arroyo toad** (FE, CSC) is associated with semi-arid regions such as valley-foothill and desert riparian communities. This species is found near washes or intermittent streams with sandy banks and riparian vegetation. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The arroyo toad has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California red-legged frog** (FT, CSC) is found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water. The red-legged frog requires 11 to 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The California red-legged frog has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Southwestern pond turtle** ([FSC], CSC) occurs in a variety of habitats including woodland, grassland, and open forest. This species is thoroughly aquatic, existing in good quality ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches that have rocky or muddy bottoms. The southwestern pond turtle requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The southwestern pond turtle has a low potential for occurrence.

The **San Diego horned lizard** (CSC) is associated with arid coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities. The species is often found in open sandy areas with an abundant ant population. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The San Diego horned lizard has a low potential for occurrence.

The **orange-throated whiptail** (CSC) is associated with a variety of habitats but is most likely found in areas of open coastal sage scrub and along the fringes of riparian corridors. The species is often found near washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. The orange-throated whiptail is also associated with areas supporting abundant termite colonies. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The orange-throated whiptail has a low potential for occurrence.

The **silvery legless lizard** ([FSC], CSC) Occurs beneath soil, under stones, logs, and debris within coastal dunes, beaches, dry washes, oak woodlands, riparian woodlands, and coastal sage scrub. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The silvery legless lizard has a low potential for occurrence.

The **rosy boa** ([FSC]) prefers habitats with a mix of brushy cover and rocky soil such as coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes and mountains. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The rosy boa has a low potential for occurrence.

The **San Diego ringneck snake** (*) is found in open, relatively rocky areas with valley-foothill, mixed chaparral and annual grass habitats. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The San Diego ringneck snake has a low potential for occurrence.

The **two-striped garter snake** (CSC) is highly aquatic. This species is found in or near permanent fresh water. It is often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Two-striped garter snake has a low potential for occurrence.

The **northern red diamond rattlesnake (CSC)** is associated with chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert communities from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. This species prefers rocky areas with dense vegetation. It needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects for shelter. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The northern red diamond rattlesnake has a low potential for occurrence.

The **common loon (nesting) ([FSC], CSC)** occurs regularly in winter offshore and in coastal estuaries of southern California. The common loon was designated a CSC because of a decline in the availability of breeding habitats in California. There is no suitable nesting habitat present within the project site. However, the project site is within this species winter range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. Additionally, this species was observed in the Dana Point Harbor during the biological survey. The common loon is present and would be expected to overwinter and forage in the waters adjacent to the project site but this species would not be expected to nest on the project site.

The **American white pelican (nesting colony) (CSC)** inhabits inland lakes as well as salt ponds and marine habitats. They require flat or gently sloping nest-sites with loose soil, which lack shrubs or other obstructions that would impede flight take-off. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The American white pelican has a high potential to forage in the waters adjacent to the project site but, there are no nesting colonies on the project site.

The **California brown pelican (nesting colony) (FE, SE)** is found in estuarine, marine, subtidal and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. Additionally, this species was observed in the Dana Point Harbor during the biological survey. The California brown pelican is present and forages in the waters adjacent to the project site but, there are no nesting colonies on the project site.

The **double-crested cormorant (rookery site) (CSC)** is frequently found along the coast on rocky cliffs, and beaches. Also inhabits inland lakes and rivers. Their nests are a large mass of sticks in tress, bushes, or marsh on lake margins, or of sticks or seaweed on island or sea cliffs. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. Additionally, this species was observed in the Dana Point Harbor during the biological survey. The double-crested cormorant is present and forages in the waters adjacent to the project site but, there are no rookeries located on the project site.

The **American bittern (nesting) ([FSC])** is distributed widely in winter in fresh emergent wetlands, primarily west of the Sierra Nevada. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The American bittern has a low potential for occurrence.

The **snowy egret (rookery) ([FSC])** is widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. Rookery sites are present on the east side of the harbor. The project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. Additionally, this species was observed throughout the Dana Point Harbor during the biological survey. The snowy egret is present and forages and nests within the project site.

The **black-crowned night heron (rookery) (*)** nests colonially in dense trees or shrubs in or around water. Rookery sites are present within the eastern portion of the harbor as well as Doheny State Beach. Additionally, this species was previously observed within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The black-crowned night heron is present and forages and nests within the project site.

The **Cooper's hawk (nesting) (CSC)** nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood plains; also live oaks, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. The project site

is within this species range, and suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present throughout the project site. Additionally, there are recent records of this species nesting in the immediate area surrounding the project site (as per local resident). Cooper's hawk has a moderate potential for occurrence.

The **sharp-shinned hawk (nesting)** (CSC) nests and forages in mixed woodlands. This species is a fairly common migrant and winter resident in California. The project site is within this species range and although there is no suitable nesting habitat, there is limited suitable foraging habitat present within the project site. The sharp-shinned hawk has a moderate potential for foraging within the project site.

The **Ferruginous hawk (wintering)** ([FSC], CSC) occurs in timber belts in barren, treeless plains and grassy prairies; cliffs and rocky outcrops. This species is a fairly common winter resident in southwestern California. Although the project is within this species winter range, there is no suitable habitat present. The ferruginous hawk has a low potential for occurrence.

The **northern harrier (nesting)** (CSC) frequents fresh water and saltwater emergent wetlands, grasslands and meadows. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is limited suitable foraging habitat present. The northern harrier has a moderate potential for foraging within the project site but this species is not expected to nest there.

The **white-tailed kite (nesting)** ([FSC]) nests and forages in open areas with scattered trees usually near water. This species is a common yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands and is rarely found away from agriculture areas. Although the project site is within this species range there is no suitable nesting habitat present. The white-tailed kite has a low potential for occurrence.

The **golden eagle (wintering and nesting)** (CSC) is an uncommon, permanent resident and migrant throughout California, except in the center of the Central Valley. The golden eagle occurs typically in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats and desert habitats. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. The golden eagle has a low potential for occurrence.

The **bald eagle (wintering and nesting)** (FT, FPD, SE) nests and roosts in large trees usually within 1 mile of water. This species roosts communally in winter. Although the project site is within this species winter range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present. The bald eagle has a low potential for occurrence.

The **osprey** (CSC) is associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. The project site is within this species range and there is suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The osprey has a moderate potential for occurrence but, with the presence of so much human activity, it is unlikely this species would nest on the project site.

The **American peregrine falcon (nesting)** (SE) nests on inaccessible mountain cliffs, prairie escarpments and canyon walls. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is limited suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The American peregrine falcon has moderate potential for foraging within the project site but it is not expected to nest on the project site.

The **prairie falcon (nesting)** (CSC) occurs in open desert scrub, grasslands and open terrain adjacent to cliffs or rocky outcrops for nesting. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present. The prairie falcon has a low potential for occurrence.

The **merlin (wintering)** (CSC) nests and forages in open woods, heavy timberlands and cliffs. Although the project site is within this species winter range, there is no suitable habitat present. The merlin has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California black rail** ([FSC], ST) mainly inhabits salt-marshes that border larger bays. This species is also known to inhabit fresh-water and brackish-water marshes that are heavily grown with pickleweed. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The California black rail has a low potential for occurrence.

The **light-footed clapper rail** (FE, SE) is associated with salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs. The rail requires a dense growth of pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting and cover and feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The light-footed clapper rail has a low potential for occurrence.

The **western snowy plover (coastal population)** (FT, CSC) is found on sandy beaches and on marine and estuarine shores. This species can also be found on the shores of large alkali lakes. The western snowy plover requires sandy, gravelly, or friable substrate for nesting. The Federal listing is reserved to the coastal population of this species. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is limited suitable wintering habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The western snowy plover has a moderate potential for wintering within the project site.

The **long-billed curlew** ([FSC], CSC) is a migrant and winter visitor in saltmarsh and upland habitats. Although the project site is within this species range there is no suitable habitat present. The long-billed curlew has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California gull** (CSC) is a common visitor during fall through spring. It is an occasional summer visitor on mudflat habitats and open water. The project site is within this species range and there is suitable habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. Additionally, this species was observed in the Dana Point Harbor during the biological survey. The California gull is present on the project site.

The **black skimmer** (CSC) forages in tidal channels, diked ponds, and generally undisturbed shallow waters. Nests on low islets, artificial sand flats, dry mudflats and dikes. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The black skimmer has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California least tern (nesting colony)** (FE, SE) is a colonial breeder that nests on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates such as sand beaches and alkali flats. The California least tern is known to occur along the coast from San Francisco Bay to northern Baja California. There is no suitable nesting habitat present. However, the project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The California least tern has a moderate potential for foraging within the project site but this species would not be expected to nest on the project site.

The **elegant tern** ([FSC], CSC) is a fairly common post-breeding summer and early fall visitor from Mexico. It prefers seacoast, estuaries, bays and harbors. The project site is within this species range and there is suitable foraging habitat present in the waters adjacent to the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The elegant tern has a moderate potential for occurrence.

The **burrowing owl** ([FSC], CSC) occurs in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species is dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The burrowing owl has a low potential for occurrence.

The **short-eared owl (nesting)** (CSC) is found in open, treeless areas such as grasslands, prairies, meadows, irrigated lands, and wetlands with elevated areas for perches. Requires dense vegetation such as tall grasses, ditches, and wetlands for resting and roosting. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present. The short-eared owl has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Costa's hummingbird (nesting)** ([FSC]) occurs in dry deserts of yuccas and cacti, often far away from water. In southern California, this species usually inhabits dry washes and chaparral. The project site is within this species range; however, there is no suitable nesting habitat present within the project site. The Costa's hummingbird has a low potential for occurrence.

The **red-breasted sapsucker (nesting)** (FSC) inhabits aspen groves, edges of coniferous forests, mountain gulches and sheltered hillsides. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable nesting habitat present. The red-breasted sapsucker has a low potential for occurrence.

The **southwestern willow flycatcher** (FE, SE) prefers moist thickets of dense, structurally diverse riparian habitat. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Additionally, the project site is not located within critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. The southwestern willow flycatcher has a low potential for occurrence.

The **pacific-slope flycatcher** ([FSC]) occurs in warm, moist woodlands including valley foothill and montane riparian, hardwood, and hardwood-conifer habitats. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The pacific-slope flycatcher has a low potential for occurrence.

The **loggerhead shrike** ([FSC], CSC) occurs in open country with lookout perches; thickets, roadside trees, parks, low scrub, deserts and orchards. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The loggerhead shrike has a low potential for occurrence.

The **least Bell's vireo** (FE, SE) is a small migratory songbird that nests in southern California. This species is a summer resident of southern California and breeds in willow thickets and other dense riparian growths in lowlands and lower portions of canyons. They are generally found along permanent or nearly permanent streams. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Additionally, the project site is not located within critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo. The least Bell's vireo has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California horned lark** (CSC) occurs in open grasslands, farmlands, prairies, tundras, beaches and parks. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The California horned lark has a low potential for occurrence.

The **coastal cactus wren** (CSC) occurs in Southern California coastal sage scrub. Requires tall *Opuntia* cactus for nesting and roosting. Although the project site is within this species range and there are recent recorded observations of this species in the surrounding area, there is no suitable habitat present within the project site. The coastal cactus wren has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California gnatcatcher** (FT, CSC) is an obligate resident of southern California coastal sage scrub communities. This species is found near arid hillsides, mesas, and washes. Although the project site is within this species range, and there are recent recorded observations of this species in the surrounding area, there is no suitable habitat present within the project site. Additionally, the site does not fall within designated critical habitat for the gnatcatcher (USFWS). The California gnatcatcher has a low potential for occurrence.

The **California thrasher** ([FSC]) inhabits dense shrubs, chaparral, and riparian woodland thickets. The project site is within this species range; however, there is no suitable habitat present within the project site. The California thrasher has a low potential for occurrence.

The **yellow warbler** (CSC) is associated with riparian habitats. This species prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores and alders for nesting and foraging. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The yellow warbler has a low potential for occurrence.

The **yellow-breasted chat** (CSC) is a summer resident of California. This species inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near water. Nests in low, dense vegetation consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The yellow-breasted chat has a low potential for occurrence.

The **lark sparrow** ([FSC]) inhabits prairies, weedy fields, pastures and grasslands with scattered bushes and trees. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The lark sparrow has a low potential for occurrence.

The **large-billed savannah sparrow** (CSC) winters along the coast within salt marshes, on beaches along the strand line, on reefs, and breakwaters. This species breeds along the Colorado River delta. The project site is within this species range. Additionally, there is limited suitable habitat present within the Dana Point Harbor Revitalization project site. The large-billed savannah sparrow has a moderate potential for occurrence.

The **Belding's savannah sparrow** (SE) occurs from Santa Barbara to San Diego County. It nests in pickleweed on and around the margins of tidal flats. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Belding's savannah sparrow has a low potential for occurrence.

The **tricolored blackbird** ([FSC], CSC) is a highly colonial species, most numerous in the Central Valley and vicinity. It is largely endemic to California. This species inhabits freshwater marshes of cattails, tule, bulrushes and sedges. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The tricolored blackbird has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Lawrence's goldfinch** ([FSC]) inhabits chaparral, open woodlands, foothills and mountain valleys; usually close to water. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Lawrence's goldfinch has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Yuma myotis** ([FSC]) is found in a variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet but is uncommon above 8,000 feet. Optimal habitats for this species are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The Yuma myotis has a low potential for occurrence.

The **long-eared myotis** ([FSC]) is found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 9,000 feet, but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The long-eared myotis has a low potential for occurrence.

The **small-footed myotis** ([FSC]) occurs in a wide variety of habitats, primarily in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The small-footed myotis has a low potential for occurrence.

The **pallid bat** (CSC) occurs in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. This species requires rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The pallid bat has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Townsend's western big-eared bat** ([FSC], CSC) is found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. It is most abundant in mesic habitats. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. Townsend's western big-eared bat has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Western mastiff bat** ([FSC], CSC) inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands and chaparral communities. This bat roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The western mastiff bat has a low potential for occurrence.

The **Pacific pocket mouse** (FE, CSC) is known to occur from the Mexican border to El Segundo in Los Angeles County. The Pacific pocket mouse occurs in narrow coastal plains and is typically found in fine alluvial sands near the ocean. Although the project site is within the species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The Pacific pocket mouse has a low potential for occurrence.

The **San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit** (CSC) is found in areas with intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous edges. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit has a low potential for occurrence.

The **American badger** (*) is an uncommon, permanent resident in California. This species is most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Although the project site is within this species range, there is no suitable habitat present. The American badger has a low potential for occurrence.

SECTION 4.0 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the project may result in adverse indirect impacts to native wildlife species. These impacts are related to noise and construction activity. Based on the high levels of noise and activity related to existing traffic and human presence in the project area, these impacts are not expected to be significant.

4.1 GENERAL

Potential biological effects associated with the project may include the removal of some native and non-native trees during construction. A number of these trees are large enough that they may provide habitat for native bird species. The native trees and the larger non-native trees should be left untouched where possible. The loss of native trees within the project site boundaries can be offset by replanting native trees where they will fit into the newly developed or landscaped areas. This would provide the benefit of creating native habitat that may be utilized by native wildlife species.

In order to avoid impacts to native coastal bluff scrub habitat, construction activities should be kept well away from the bluffs that are located within the west and northwest portions of the project site. The coastal bluff scrub that occurs on these bluffs provides potential habitat for native species of plants and animals.

Offsite staging activities at the Selva parking lot and the SCWD parcel will not have any significant direct or indirect impacts on native habitat or wildlife species.

4.2 SENSITIVE PLANTS

Listed or sensitive plant species were not found on the project site and none are expected to occur within the project site. The developed nature of the project area precludes the possibility of most native species from occurring. Although a small amount of native vegetation exists on portions of the project site, these areas were purposely installed and maintained as regular ornamental landscaping. The coastal bluff scrub located within the project site potentially provides habitat for several sensitive plant species, although none with federal- or state-listed status. No sensitive plants species will be impacted if the project remains outside the bluff habitat.

4.3 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

According to the literature review, a total of 69 sensitive wildlife species were identified as having the potential to occur within the project site. Of these 69 sensitive wildlife species, five were present and 11 have a moderate to high potential to occur. Four federal-listed endangered or threatened species were either present or have a moderate to high potential to occur onsite. These species include the California brown pelican (foraging only), American peregrine falcon (foraging only), Western snowy plover (wintering only), and California least tern (foraging only). Because these species are not expected to nest within the proposal construction areas, these species will not be significantly impacted by the project.

Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat for the California gnatcatcher is present (southern coastal bluff scrub) within the northern portion of the Dana Point Harbor project site. The gnatcatcher has a low potential for occurrence on the project site. The project is not expected to have any direct or indirect impacts on this species.

Direct impacts to this habitat are not expected to occur as a result of the project. Indirect impacts to wildlife that inhabit this habitat may occur from noise associated with construction activities. But, based on the existing level of traffic and activity in the project site, it is unlikely that any insignificant indirect impacts will occur.

The red-tailed hawk was present and several other raptors (i.e., Cooper's hawk and osprey) have the potential to occur within the project site, as raptors are known to nest in urban areas, as well as in natural habitats. In order to avoid disrupting the nesting activities of any raptors, a qualified biologist should conduct nesting raptor surveys just prior to construction if the project will be implemented during the breeding season. If active nests are identified, then a 500-foot wide buffer around these nests will have to be established until the young raptors fledge from the nest.

SECTION 5.0 – MITIGATION MEASURES

In order to minimize indirect impacts on biological resources that may be related to noise and construction activity, the following best management practices (BMPs) are recommended prior to or during construction activities.

- Limit construction and all project activities to a well-defined area;
- Construction limits shall be fenced or flagged adjacent to preserved trees and/or sensitive habitats to avoid direct impacts;
- If work is scheduled to be performed during the breeding season, a preconstruction survey for raptor nest should be performed by a qualified biologist in order to document the presence/absence of all nesting raptors and other bird species;
- If active raptor nests are found, a buffer of 500 feet in diameter should be established around the nest and no construction activity shall occur within that buffer until the young have fledged.

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APPENDIX A

FIELD DATA SHEETS

PROJECT:	DANA POINT HARBOR	DATE:	1/29/03
SURVEYOR(S):	K. McDONALD, L. MESSETT		
SPECIES:	NOTES:		
EUCALYPTUS SP.*	SITE PRIMARILY PAVED FOR		
PHORMIUM SP.* FLAX	PARKING LOT AND SHOPS, OR IS		
ROSEMARYNUS OFFICINALIS*	LANDSCAPED.		
DIETES BICOLOR* ^{BICOLOR} FORT NIGHT LILY	LANDSCAPING CONSISTS OF ORNAMENTAL		
HEMEROCALLIS SP.* Day Lily	TREES, SHRUBS, + PERENNIAL, MOSTLY		
LIGUSTRUM SP.* PRIVET OLEACEAE	NON-NATIVE. ALSO SEVERAL AREAS		
AGAPANTHUS PRAECOX*	OF TURF GRASS.		
ESCALONIA SP.* (SAXIFRAGE)	TREES ARE MOST COMMON TREES,		
ISTRECIETIA NICOLAI* (WILD BANANA)	FOUND THROUGHOUT SITE, INCLUDING		
ACACIA SP.*	ISLANDS THROUGHOUT PARKING LOTS.		
HIBISCUS SP.*	OTHER TREES AND LARGE NON-		
ISTRECIETIA SP.* (BIRD OF PARADISE)	NATIVE SHRUBS OCCUR OCC.		
WATSONIA RUFIDA	ON THE PARKING LOT ISLANDS.		
CYRIPEDIUM ALBUM*	ONLY AREA OF BIOLOGICAL INTEREST		
SISSYMARIA IRIO*	IS THE BLUFFS ALONG DANA POINT DR,		
MYOPORUM LATUM*	THE BLUFFS ADJACENT TO THE		
PITTOSPORUM SP.* PITTOPOREAE TOBIAN FAM.	OCEAN INSTITUTE, AND THE OCEAN		
ALOE SP.*	INSTITUTE PLANTED NATIVE GARDEN.		
CRASSULA OVATA*	BLUFF SCRUB GROWING ABOVE		
CARISSA MACROCARPA* NATAL PLUM ARBORESCENS	INSTITUTE + N. SIDE OF DANA PT. HARBOR		
PRODRASPARGUS DENSIFLORUS* ASP. FERN	DRIVE.		
MALVA PARVIFLORA*			
PURPATHERUM MILIACEUM*			
ERODIUM BRACHYCARPUM*			
SALICOLA THALUS*			
JUNIPERUS SP.			
ULTICA URENS*			
TURF GRASS*			
ANTHEMIS COTULA*			
SONCHUS OLERACEUS*			
MELOLOTUS INDICA*			
ACTOTIS SP.*			
COTYLEDON SILICULA*			
PENNYCETUM PURPUREUM*	ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA - SPECIFIC		
SISYRINCHIA BECCARIA	PINUS SP.		
LAVANDULA STOECHAS* (CERISE CAVE-NEED)	FICUS MACROPHYLLA*		
RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA* ROTACEAE	CYCAS REVOLUTA*		
IMPATIENS SP.*	NANDINA DOMESTICA* SACRED BAMBOO		
WODWARDIA FIMBRIATA	DIETES IRIDIODES* FORTNIGHT LILY		

PROJECT:	DATE:
SURVEYOR(S):	
SPECIES:	NOTES:
TRILBASTIA VIOLACEA *	LANTANA CAMARA *
FICUS BENJAMINA *	AGAVE ATTENUATA *
TRIFOLIUM SP. *	PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLUS * Podocarpus
ACROPHOENIX SP. *	CONYZA CANADENSIS *
VINCA MAJOR *	RANUNCULUS MAJOR *
APTEINIA CORDIFOLIA *	VICIA SP. T
PERALANUM SP. *	POLYSTICHUM SP.
PLATANUS SP. *	MALUM A. LAUREA
LIMONILUM SP. *	ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA *
LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS * + CANARA *	KALANCHOE BEHARENSIS *
CYPRESSUS SP. *	OPUNTIA FICUS-INDICA *
CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIODES *	MALANT MACRATA *
QUIS QUA	CARPOBROTUS EDULIS *
BIDENS SP. *	PLUMBAGO AURIBULATA *
RUBUS SP.	ATRIPLX LENTHOMIS
PHOENIX CANARIENSIS *	ERODIUM CECILIUM *
SCITINUS MOLLE *	SCITINUS MOLLE *
IRIDIUM SP. *	MIRABILIS BILLOVEN - P
CALLISEMON SP. *	DUPLEA LANCEOLATA - P
SENECO VULGARIS *	ARENDO DOVA *
RYTHARIS PILULARIS	BRICKELLIA CALIFORNICA
ERYTHRINA SP. *	NICOTIANA GLAUCO *
ATRIPLX SEMIBACATA	ERIODICTION CASSIUM - P
EUPHORBIA SP. *	ACHILLEA MILEFOLIUM - P
HEDERA HELIX *	EDIGERON SP. - P
TRANDESGANTIA SP. *	ERIDANUM FASCICULUM -
VIOLA SP. *	OPUNTIA PROLIFERA -
CHRYSTANTHEMUM SP. *	ISOMERIS ARBOREA -
HEDERA HELIX *	SALVA ARANA - P
FRAGARIA SP.	GALVA MELLIFERA - P
YUCCA SP. * TREE YUCCA	CALILE MARITIMA - P
OPUNTIA LITTELLIS	AGILENTA VILLOSA - P
ERODIUM CALIFORNICA	MIMULUS AUCIARIS - P
TRIOPELOM MAJUS * NASTURTIUM	CAULOPHILA SP. - P
BOLIVIANVILLEA SP. *	NASTELLA SP. - P
AMBROSIA CHAMISSONIS - P	ICAMISSONIA CHEIRANTHIFOLIA - P
MALACOTHAMNUS SP. - P	DUPLEA RUERDIA
COPEANICIA SP. *	ERIOBLOM CANUM - P
DUPLEA EDULIS - P	LYONOTHAMNUS SP. - P

PROJECT:	DATE:
DANA POINT - SCWD PARCEL	1/29/03
SURVEYOR(S):	PAGE 1 OF 1
K. McDONALD, L. MESSETT	
SPECIES:	NOTES:
ARUNDO DONAX *	- THIS PARCEL IS A STAGING AREA FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.
RICINUS COMMUNIS *	
BRASSICA NIGRA *	
SENECIO VULGARIS *	- HUNDREDS OF PLANTS STORED IN POTS (MOSTLY PALMS).
ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA	- SITE IS OCCASIONALLY LANDSCAPED,
HETEROTHECA GRANDIFLORA	MOSTLY NON-NATIVE ORNAMENTALS.
PINUS SP. *	- SOME HEAVY MACHINERY STORED,
WASHINGTONIA OBUSA	AND AUTOMOBILE PARKING.
CALADIUM SP. *	- SITE DISTURBED, VERY FEW NATIVE SPECIES GROWING HERE. NO SENSITIVE RESOURCES.
MYOBLUM LUTUM *	
CHORISIA SPECIOSA *	
BAMBUSA SP. *	
PHOENIX CANARIENSIS *	
ARCHONTOPHOENIX SP. *	
EUCALYPTUS SP. *	
OLEA EUROPEA *	
STEPHANANDRA SP.	
CONVULVUS ARVENSIS *	
BROMUS MADRIDENTIS *	
BACCHARIS SALICIFOLIA	
CORTADERIA SELICOLA *	
CONYZA CANADENSIS *	
LACTUCA SERICOLA *	
SONCHUS OLERACEUS *	
ERODIUM BOTRYS *	
ESCHOLZIA CALIFORNICA	
MALVA PARVIFLORA *	
CHENOPODIUM SP. * -	
LAMPORANTHUS SPECTABILIS *	
LOTUS SCORPIUS	
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM *	
CARDBRUS SALS *	
SCITINUS MOLE *	
ATRI PLEX LENTIFORMIS	
ISOCOMO MENZIESII	
OXALIS PES-CAPRAE *	
ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM	
STREITZIA NICOLAI *	
ARECUSTUM SP. *	

PROJECT:	SELVA PARKING LOT - DANA POINT	DATE:	1/29/03
SURVEYOR(S):	K. McDONALD, L. MESSETH	PAGE 1 of 1	
SPECIES:	NOTES:		
EUCALYPTUS SP *	- SITE CONSISTS OF MOSTLY		
FIGUS MACROPHYLLA *	PAVED SURFACE FOR PUBLIC PARKING		
PINUS SP.	- STREET-SIDE EDGES AND		
TURF GRASS *	SMALL ISLANDS W/IN THE PARKING		
MEDICA POLYMERIA *	LOT ARE COVERED W/ TURF		
MYOPORUM LATUM *	GRASS.		
ACACIA SP. *	+ PLANTED ORNAMENTAL TREES OCCUR		
CARBOBRATUS CHILIENSIS *	OCCASIONALLY ON THESE GRASS		
LACTUCA SCARIOLA *	AREAS THROUGHOUT THE LOT.		
STELLARIA MEDIA *	- OCEAN-SIDE OF LOT THICKLY		
BRASSICA NIGRA *	VEG'D W/ NON-NATIVE TREES +		
FOENICULUM VULGARE *	SHRUBS (EUC + ACACIAS)		
GNAPHALIUM SP.	- MOST TREES ON SITE LARGE AND		
ARCTOTIS SP *	HEALTHY APPEARING.		
OSTEOSPERMUM SP *	- NO SENSITIVE VEG. RESOURCES ON THE		
WORTHINGTONIA ROBUSTA	SITE. STAGING OF EQUIPMENT NOT		
ECHINUM CANDIDANS *	LIKELY TO DISTURB EVEN THE ORNAMENTAL		
BRASSICA RAPA *	LANDSCAPING.		
NERIUM OLEANDER *			
ANTHEMIS COTYLA *			
SALIX GOODENII			
VULPIA MYURIS *			
BROMUS DIANDRUS *			
BROMUS MADRITENSIS *			
POLYPOGON MONSPERANSIS *			
SONCHUS ASPER *			
AMARANTHUS POLYLOSUS			
SALIX LASIOLEPS			
TEUCHOS VULGARIS *			
CUPANIOPSIS ANACARDIOLIDES *			
URTICA URENS *			
FRAXINUS SP.			
RICINUS COMMUNIS *			
ANAGALUS ARYENSIS *			
VINCA MAJOR *			
PLANTAGO MAJOR *			
DICHONDRA OCCIDENTALIS			
TRIFOLIUM OFFICINALE *			
COPERNICA SP *			

[illegible]

B = Burrow, C = Carcass, Fe = Feathers, Fu = Fur, N = Nest, O = Observed, S = Scat, T = Tracks, V = Vocalization

Project Name Dana Point Harbor Ren. Project # 0758 Task 1 Billing Group 1
Location Dana Point (Selva Parking lot) Survey Type Bio Recon
Surveyor(s) L. Messitt & McDonald Date 11/29/03 Time (Start) 1055 (End) 1130 am
General Habitat Description of Area Parking lot
Weather (Cloud cover, Estimated wind speed, precipitation) 0 1 3 1 0
Temperature (In C, taken at 6" above the ground in the shade) (Start) _____ (End) _____

[illegible]

General Comments: area is a parking lot but does contain
shrub suitable for nesting birds / raptors.

B = Burrow, C = Carcass, Fe = Feathers, Fu = Fur, N = Nest, O = Observed, S = Scat, T = Tracks, V = Vocalization

Project Name Dona Point Harbor Rev. Project # 0758 Task 1 Billing Group 1

Location Dana Point Harbor Survey Type Bio Recon

Surveyor(s) Wesley Kirk Donald Date 1/29/03 Time (Start) 1140 (End) 330pm

General Habitat Description of Area Parking lot, developed

Weather (Cloud cover, Estimated wind speed, precipitation) 0 / 13 / 0

Temperature (In C, taken at 6" above the ground in the shade) (Start) _____ (End) _____

[illegible]

General Comments: Very developed harbor - shops, restaurants etc. Parking lot has trees suitable for nesting. Harbor has potential for sensitive shore birds.

APPENDIX B

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Appendix B
Dana Point Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
FERNS AND FERN ALLIES				
BLECHNACEAE	DEER FERN FAMILY			
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	giant chain fern	x		
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	WOOD FERN FAMILY			
<i>Polystichum</i> sp.	sword fern	x		
GYMNOSPERMS				
ARAUCARIACEAE	ARAUCARIA FAMILY			
<i>Araucaria araucana</i> *	monkey puzzle	x		
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY			
<i>Juniperus</i> sp.*	juniper	x		
CYCADACEAE	CYCAD FAMILY			
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> *	Japanese sago palm	x		
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY			
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine	x	x	x
PODOCARPACEAE	PODOCARP FAMILY			
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> *	plum pine	x		
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)				
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY			
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i> *	baby sun rose	x		
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i> *	sea-fig		x	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	hottentot-fig	x		x
<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i> *	trailing iceplant	x		
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> *	crystalline iceplant			x
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY			
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	x		
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	x		
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	x		x
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree	x		
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	fennel		x	
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY			
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> *	natal plum	x		
<i>Nerium oleander</i> *	oleander		x	
<i>Vinca major</i> *	greater periwinkle	x	x	
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY			
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy	x		
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	California yarrow	P		
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach-bur	P		
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed		x	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> *	mayweed	x	x	
<i>Arctotis</i> sp.*	African daisy	x	x	
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush			x
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	x		
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat			x
<i>Bidens</i> sp.*	beggar-ticks	x		

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush	x		
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.*	chrysanthemum	x		
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> *	horseweed	x		x
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California bush sunflower	x		
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	fleabane daisy	P		
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed		x	
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed			x
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	coastal goldenbush			x
<i>Osteospermum</i> sp.*	African daisy	x		
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *	common groundsel	x	x	x
<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> *	prickly sow thistle		x	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow thistle	x		x
<i>Stephanomeria</i> sp.	wreathplant			x
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	common dandelion		x	
BALSAMINACEAE	BALSAM FAMILY			
<i>Impatiens</i> sp.*	impatiens	x		
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY			
<i>Nandina domestica</i> *	sacred bamboo	x		
BOMBACACEAE	BOMBAX FAMILY			
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i> *	floss-silk tree			x
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY			
<i>Echium candicans</i> *	Pride of Madeira		x	
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY			
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard		x	x
<i>Brassica rapa</i> *	field mustard		x	
<i>Cakile maritima</i> *	sea rocket	x		
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	peppergrass	x		
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket	x		
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY			
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> *	Indian fig	x		
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear	x		
<i>Opuntia prolifera</i>	coast cholla	x		
CAPPARACEAE	CAPER FAMILY			
<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	bladderpod	x		
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY			
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	common chickweed		x	
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY			
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	quail brush	x		x
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian saltbush	x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters	x		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot			x
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle	x		
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY			
<i>Calystegia</i> sp.	bindweed	x		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	bindweed			x
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra		x	

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROP FAMILY			
<i>Crassula ovata</i> *	jade plant	x		
<i>Dudleya edulis</i>	ladies-fingers	P		
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	lance-leaved dudleya	P		
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	chalk dudleya	P		
<i>Kalanchoe beharensis</i> *	velvet elephant ear	x		
CUCURBITACEAE	GOURD FAMILY			
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber	x		
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY			
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.*	euphorbia	x		
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor-bean		x	x
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY			
<i>Acacia</i> sp.*	acacia	x	x	
<i>Erythrina</i> sp.*	coral tree	x		
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	deerweed			x
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	bur clover		x	
<i>Melilotus indica</i> *	sourclover	x		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	clover	x		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetch	x		
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY			
<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> *	long-beaked filaree	x		
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	broad-lobed filaree			x
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree	x		
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.*	garden geranium	x		
HYDROPHYLLACEAE	WATERLEAF FAMILY			
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	thick-leaved yerba santa	P		
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY			
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> *	French lavender	x		
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> *	rosemary	x		
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	P		
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	P		
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY			
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.*	hibiscus	x		
<i>Malacothamnus</i> sp.	mallow	x		
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed	x		x
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY			
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> *	weeping fig	x		
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> *	bay fig	x	x	
MYOPORACEAE	MYOPORUM FAMILY			
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> *	myoporum	x	x	x
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY			
<i>Callistemon</i> sp.*	bottlebrush tree	x		
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	gum tree	x	x	x
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY			
<i>Abronia villosa</i>	sand verbena	P		
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> *	bougainvillea	x		
<i>Mirabilis bigelovii</i>	wishbone bush	x		

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	ash		x	
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.*	privet	x		
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY			
<i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia</i>	beach evening primrose	P		
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	P		
OXALIDACEAE	OXALIS FAMILY			
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Bermuda buttercup			x
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY			
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy			x
PITTOSPORACEAE	TOBIRA FAMILY			
<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.*	pittosporum	x		
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAIN FAMILY			
<i>Plantago major</i> *	common plantain	x	x	
PLATANACEAE	SYCAMORE FAMILY			
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	x		
PLUMBAGINACEAE	LEADWORT FAMILY			
<i>Limonium</i> sp.	statice	x		
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> *	cape plumbago	x		
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY			
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	x		x
PRIMULACEAE	PRIMROSE FAMILY			
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel		x	
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY			
<i>Escallonia</i> sp.*	escallonia	x		
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.*	strawberry	x		
<i>Lyonothamnus</i> sp.*	ironwood	P		
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i> *	raphiolepis	x		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	blackberry	x		
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY			
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	black willow		x	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow		x	
SAPINOACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY			
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> *	carrotwood	x	x	
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY			
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	orange bush monkey-flower	P		
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY			
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	x		
TROPAEOLACEAE	NASTURTIUM FAMILY			
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	garden nasturtium	x		
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY			
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	x	x	
VERBENACEAE	VERVAIN FAMILY			
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	common lantana	x		
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> *	trailing lantana	x		
VIOLACEAE	VIOLET FAMILY			
<i>Viola</i> sp.*	violet	x		

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)				
AGAVACEAE	AGAVE FAMILY			
<i>Phormium</i> sp.*	New Zealand Flax	x		
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY			
<i>Arecastrum</i> sp.*	palm			x
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island date palm	x		x
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	x	x	x
COMMELINACEAE	SPIDERWORT FAMILY			
<i>Tradescantia</i> sp.*	spiderwort	x		
CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY			
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	sedge	x		
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY			
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed-grass	x		
LILIACEAE	LILY FAMILY			
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> *	lily-of-the-Nile	x		
<i>Agave attenuata</i> *	agave	x		
<i>Aloe</i> sp.*	aloe	x		
<i>Dietes bicolor</i> *	bicolor fortnight lily	x		
<i>Dietes iridioides</i> *	fortnight lily	x		
<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.*	day lily	x		
<i>Protoasparagus densiflorus</i> *	asparagus fern	x		
<i>Tuhlbaghia violacea</i> *	society garlic	x		
<i>Yucca</i> sp.*	tree yucca	x		
PALMAE	PALM FAMILY			
<i>Archontophoenix</i> sp.*	palm	x		x
<i>Copernicia</i> sp.*	carnauba palm	x	x	
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY			
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed	x		x
<i>Bambusa</i> sp.*	bamboo			x
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgrass		x	
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i> *	foxtail chess		x	x
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	pampas grass	x		x
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	glaucous foxtail barley	x		
<i>Nassella</i> sp.	needlegrass	P		
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	fountain grass	x		
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> *	smilo grass	x		
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass		x	
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> *	fescue		x	
PONTEDERIACEAE	PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY			
<i>Caladium</i> sp.*	elephant ears			x

Scientific Name	Common Name	DPH	Selva	SCDW
STRELITZIACEAE	BIRD OF PARADISE FAMILY			
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i> *	wild banana	x		x
<i>Strelitzia</i> sp.*	bird of paradise	x		
* Indicates a non-native species P = planted in Ocean Institute native plant garden DPH = Dana Point Harbor Selva = Selva parking lot SCDW = SCDW staging area				

APPENDIX C

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED

Appendix C
Dana Point Wildlife List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sign
CLASS REPTILIA	REPTILES	
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	O
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard	O
CLASS AVES	BIRDS	
GAVIIDAE	LOONS	
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	O
PODICIPEDIDAE	GREBES	
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	western grebe	O
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	eared grebe	O
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	pied-billed grebe	O
PELECANIDAE	PELICANS	
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	brown pelican	O
PHALACROCORACIDAE	CORMORANTS	
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	O
ARDEIDAE	HERONS, BITTERNS	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	O
ANATIDAE	DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES	
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	O
CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS	
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer	O,V
LARIDAE	SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS, SKIMMERS	
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	O,V
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's gull	O,V
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	western gull	O,V
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES	
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	O
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	O,V
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS	
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	O,V
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	O
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe	O,V
CORVIDAE	JAYS & CROWS	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	O,V
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	O,V
AEGITHALIDAE	BUSHTITS	
<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	O,V
STURNIDAE	STARLINGS	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	O
PARULIDAE	WOOD WARBLERS	
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	O,V
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird	O,V

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sign
EMBERIZIDAE	EMBERIZIDS	
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco	O
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee	O
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	O,V
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES	
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	O,V
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	O,V
PASSERIDAE	OLD WORLD SPARROWS	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	<i>house sparrow</i>	O,V
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS	
DIDELPHIDAE	NEW WORLD OPOSSUMS	
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum	C
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS	
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	O
CANIDAE	WOLVES & FOXES	
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	domestic dog	S
FELIDAE	CATS	
<i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic cat	O
* B = Burrow, C = Carcass, Fe = Feathers, Fu = Fur, N = Nest, O = Observed, S = Scat, T = Tracks, V = Vocalization		

APPENDIX D

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

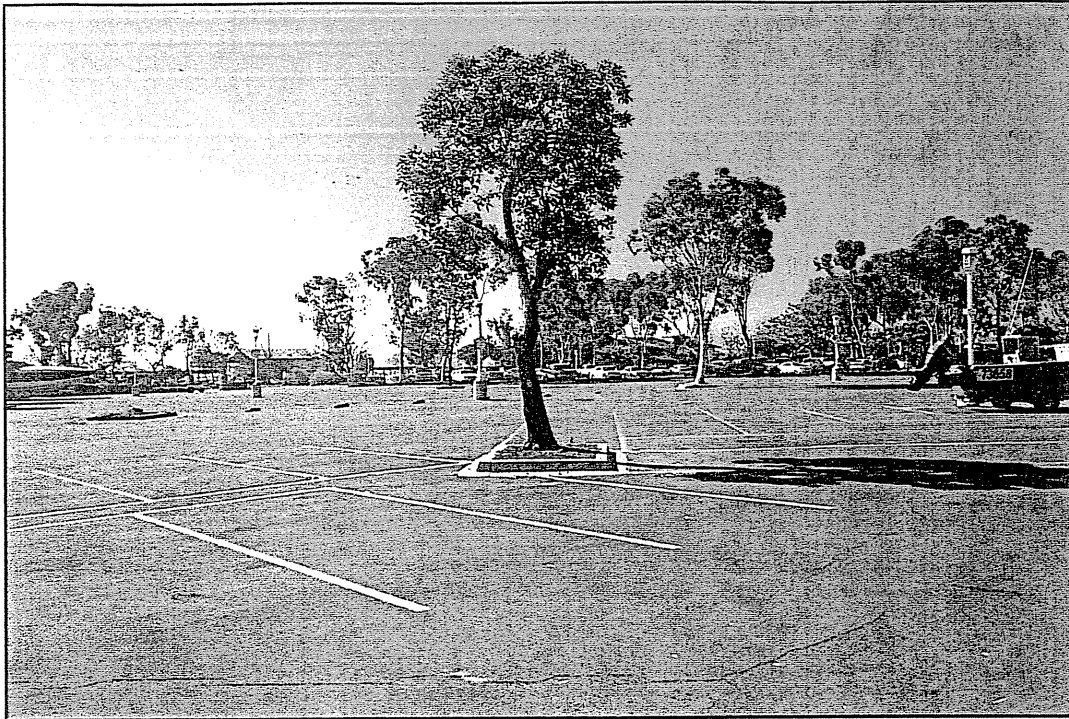


Photo 1: Representative site photograph depicting the eastern portion of the Dana Point Harbor project site, facing east.

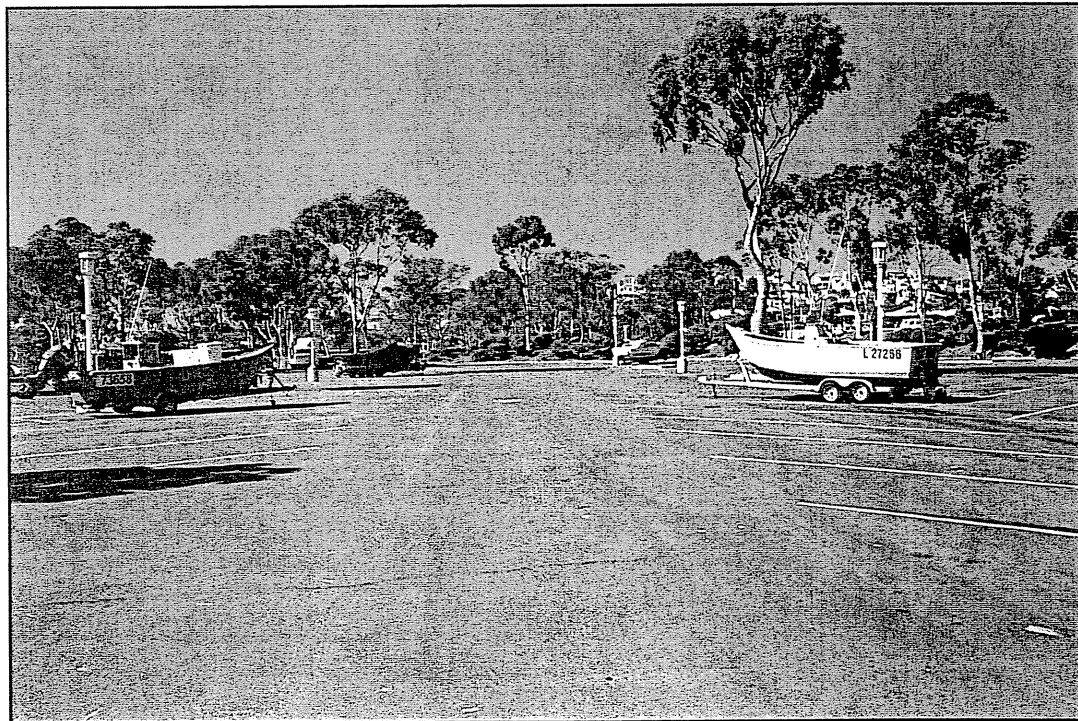


Photo 2: Representative site photograph depicting the eastern portion of the Dana Point Harbor project site, facing west.





Photo 3: Representative site photograph depicting the bluff habitat adjacent to the northern portion of the project site.

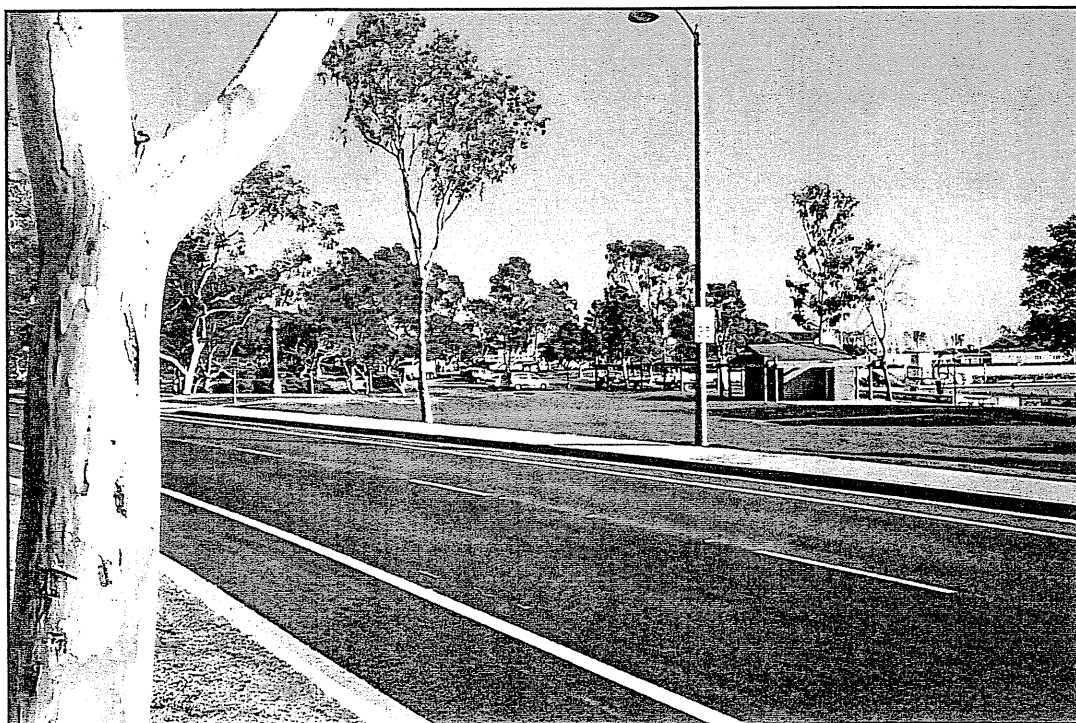


Photo 4: Representative site photograph depicting harbor/park area in the western portion of the project site.





Photo 5: Representative site photograph depicting the SCWD parcel off-site staging area.



Photo 6: Representative site photograph depicting the Selva parking lot off-site staging area.

