



October 20, 2014

Mr. Kenneth Rickard, P.E.
Water Resource Division
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California 91803-1331

VIA EMAIL
krickard@dpw.lacounty.gov

Subject: Quarterly Status Report for the Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Rickard:

This status report addresses interim (mid-installation) site conditions for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' (LACDPW) May 2014 *Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project* (OWHRMP). The OWHRMP describes the creation of 5.5 acres of oak woodland habitat and 2.5 acres of sage scrub habitat as compensation for impacts associated with the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Sediment Removal Project (Exhibit 1). The creation of oak woodland and sage scrub habitat is required by Mitigation Measures BIO-D and BIO-E in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' 2009 *Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project Final Environmental Impact Report* and by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement) No. 1600-2008-0173-R5. The mitigation program includes a seven to ten year maintenance and monitoring period, after the completion of mitigation installation which is expected to occur in December 2014.

As detailed in the OWHRMP, final grading of the Lower Sediment Placement Site (SPS) included the placement of approximately 30 feet of sediment (over the pre-existing condition), and the subsequent creation of dual, spiraling drainage channels to a relocated standpipe. The drainage design is intended to optimize retention and percolation of on-site precipitation and off-site inflows (from the eastern slopes). Final grading was completed by Quest Construction (for LACDPW) in October 2012.

The LACDPW retained BonTerra Psomas to prepare the OWHRMP document (including the performance of reference site surveys); participate in community outreach efforts related to the OWHRMP; provide biological monitoring and documentation services; and to implement the mitigation program. BonTerra Psomas retained the following sub-contractors/vendors: (1) S&S Seeds, Inc. (S&S), to collect site-specific native seeds (including oak acorns) and cuttings (cactus) in the Santa Anita Dam/Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed (started in 2011); (2) El Nativo Growers (ENG) and Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG), to collect (ferns and rare oaks) and propagate native container plants (started in 2012); (3) Cornerstone Studios, Inc. (Landscape Architect) to prepare irrigation plans and photo simulations for the mitigation site (2013); and (4) Nakae & Associates, Inc. (Restoration Contractor) to perform mitigation site preparation, installation, and long-term maintenance tasks. Site photographs are provided in Attachment A.

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Seed and Cuttings Collection

BonTerra Psomas and S&S Seeds, Inc. (BonTerra/S&S) started local seed collection tasks in June 2011. Seed collection in 2011 was limited to LACDPW's Santa Anita Dam property; however, LACDPW secured access in 2012 to off-site open space areas in the Cities of Arcadia and Monrovia for more extensive seed collection. BonTerra/S&S collected cuttings (pads) of Vasey's prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia x. vaseyi*) from the Middle SPS on the Santa Anita Dam site in June 2013. The cactus pads were selected from a minimum of ten separate cactus patches, and delivered to ENG for propagation on the same day they were collected. BonTerra Psomas Biologists have also collected small quantities of native seeds and rooted cuttings on the Santa Anita Dam property, during native seed scouting activities. Most of the collected seed is being applied to the mitigation site via the hydroseeding or hand broadcasting method. A small portion of the collected seed material is being used for container plant propagation. BonTerra/RSABG collected local seed (rare oaks) and cuttings (fern species) in October and November 2013. RSABG is propagating the ferns and rare oaks for installation in fall 2014 (ferns and rare oaks), and in fall 2015 and beyond for additional fern materials. Fern 'stock plants' (a minimum of ten individual plants each, of four different species) are being established in the RSABG nursery; these plants will be used for ongoing future rhizome cuttings collection, for vegetative propagation of 4-inch container plants. More than 70 plant species (seed and/or cuttings) have been collected in the Sub-Watershed for the OWHRMP. The seed species and quantities installed to-date on the mitigation site are listed in Attachment B of this document. Seed and cuttings collection for the mitigation program will continue in 2014 and throughout the long-term maintenance period.

Mitigation Site Preparation

BonTerra Psomas and Nakae & Associates, Inc. (BonTerra/Nakae) started mitigation site preparation tasks in September 2013. Site preparation included the following tasks: (1) preliminary flagging of existing native plants (especially 'volunteer' oak seedlings) to be protected on the mitigation site and adjacent weed abatement buffer areas; (2) the installation of erosion control measures, including fully bio-degradable fiber rolls on the slopes of the Lower SPS (sage scrub site), and fiber rolls and sand bags (temporary check dams) in the dual drainages of the plateau area (oak woodland site); (3) the initial treatment (via Aquamaster™ herbicide) and/or removal of non-native plants from the mitigation site and adjacent buffer weed abatement areas (including the manufactured slope east of the Lower SPS); (4) the distribution and incorporation into the top 2-feet of topsoil (via heavy machinery) of a large volume of mulched native vegetation resulting from January 2011 construction activities at the Middle SPS; (5) the placement (in excavated pits) of a total of 14 artificial snags on the oak woodland site, consisting of large oak and sycamore trunks that were salvaged with a portion of root tissue attached (for stability upon installation) during January 2011 construction activities; (6) the placement of several tons of conserved coarse woody debris (predominantly oak, and also sycamore) on the oak woodland site, that was salvaged in January 2011; (7) the placement of many tons of boulders, rock, and cobble on the oak woodland site, that were salvaged during sediment removal operations at Santa Anita Dam; (8) the installation of a temporary irrigation system, including overhead spray components (site-wide) and individual bubblers for each oak planting location; (9) the installation of temporary water tanks for wildlife ('drinkers') adjacent to the Middle SPS; (10) the construction of a temporary 8-foot perimeter fence (wood posts and smooth wire) to exclude large mammals (only) to reduce herbivory during the initial oak establishment phase; and (11) the installation of interpretive signage on the site, explaining the goals of the OWHRMP. The mitigation site preparation tasks listed above were completed in January 2014, with the exception of the signage which was installed in June 2014. Protective wire cages were installed around approximately 50 'volunteer' (naturally occurring) coast live oak seedlings (*Quercus agrifolia*) in the weed abatement buffer area, to reduce herbivory impacts.

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Irrigation system installation included the construction of a new water meter by the City of Arcadia Public Works Services Department (PWSD) near the intersection of Highland Oaks Drive and East Woodland Avenue. The Restoration Contractor installed a new gate valve in the same box as the PWSD meter, and a new backflow preventer device (caged) was installed in the same general location. Water is delivered to the Lower SPS via a four-inch mainline that extends north from the point of connection, along the top of the outer wall of the Santa Anita Wash box channel.

Mitigation Site Installation – Phase I (Plant and Seed Materials)

BonTerra/Nakae started mitigation site installation tasks (native plant and seed materials) in January 2014. Site installation included the following tasks: (1) the planting of coast live oak acorns (ten per planting hole), the installation of protective caging and shade cloth at each oak location, and the placement of conserved oak leaf mulch at each oak planting site; (2) the installation of native container plants; and (3) the installation of native seed mixes (hydroseeding and hand-broadcasting).

The Biological Monitor marked the container planting locations using color-coded wire flags for each plant species, and also flagged the various seed mix application areas in the field. The planting/seedling area layouts roughly follow the conceptual planting plans provided in the OWHRMP; in addition, designated polygons were flagged and planted with cactus and herbaceous species, to be maintained on a long-term basis free of other shrub species to improve vegetative diversity. A summary of all native container plants and seed mix species and quantities installed to-date is provided in Attachment B. Initial container plant installation was completed in January 2014 (95 percent of initial materials), and initial seed mix installation was completed in February 2014. A small number of additional container plants were installed on the site in February through April 2014, as these species became available from the nursery. The species installed later in the spring season were given additional protection from sunlight and desiccation (as needed, according to species requirements) to enhance survival for these materials.

Mitigation Maintenance

The mitigation site is essentially weed free at this stage, as non-native plant species are promptly treated and removed when observed during regular maintenance activities—including the buffer weed abatement areas. Weeds are removed prior to seed production/dispersal to avoid re-infestation of the site. Herbicide use is minimized in favor of hand pulling of weeds whenever possible.

There is no significant erosion on the site, and there has been no problematic trespassing or trash deposition in the vicinity. The Restoration Contractor is maintaining the concrete down-drains and v-ditches clear of sediment and debris, to facilitate ongoing County inspection of the integrity of the Lower SPS. Supplemental irrigation is currently being applied to the mitigation site on a bi-weekly basis.

LACDPW and BonTerra Psomas personnel met at the Lower SPS with representatives of the San Gabriel Valley Vector Control District (SGVVCD) on April 29, 2014 (and informally on the mitigation site, on other occasions), to (1) discuss mosquito vector issues associated with the drainage channels on the site; and (2) the proximity of the site to nearby residences. The SGVVCD is performing vector control via the application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BTi), a bacterial/biological control material, and—when necessary—the application of volatile mineral oil to control more mature mosquito larvae, to maintain compliance with public health and safety codes. LACDPW/BonTerra Psomas indicated a preference to SGVVCD that only BTi be used on the site (rather than other materials) to the extent practicable to minimize adverse impacts on mitigation habitat (e.g., impacts on arthropod species diversity and abundance).

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The Restoration Contractor will perform additional exotic plant species removal on the slopes to the east of the mitigation site in fall 2014. The LACDPW obtained rights-of-entry from several private landowners, to allow access for removal of numerous invasive Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*), as well as other non-native, perennial plant species. The east slope exotics removal will be coordinated with the Biological Monitor to ensure that biological resources are not adversely impacted during these activities. The removal of these invasive plants from areas adjacent to the mitigation site will improve long-term mitigation site performance by eliminating a significant source of weed seeds that would otherwise infest the site on an ongoing basis.

Mitigation Performance

As of September 2014 (i.e., 7 months following initial installation tasks), the mitigation site already supports an excellent diversity of plant and animal species, and developing vegetation structure/cover. A total of 85 native plant species have been observed on the site, and a total of 50 native wildlife species have been observed on the site, in addition to numerous native invertebrate species (e.g., butterflies, beetles, bees, etc.). Oak tree seedling survival is approximately 95 to 99 percent on the site, and supplemental acorns and oak trees will be installed on the site in fall 2014. The compendia of all native plant and wildlife species observed on the site are provided in Attachments C and D, respectively. Beneficial decay processes including the growth of fungi, have been observed in the coarse woody debris assemblages; it is important to note that, without the installation of this material, such processes would not otherwise occur on the mitigation site for many years.

Wildlife species including mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and American black bear (*Ursus americanus*) have been observed using the two 'drinker' tanks that were installed just northeast of the Lower SPS, and three different species of birds have been observed nesting on the mitigation site since February 2014 (killdeer [*Charadrius vociferus*], common yellowthroat [*Geothlypis trichas*], and acorn woodpecker [*Melanerpes formicivorus*]). The woodpeckers nested in a cavity in one of the snags that were installed on the site (far earlier than this was expected to occur). The Biological Monitor performed nesting bird surveys on the site in 2014, and parking restrictions and protective no-entry buffer areas were established around active nests to ensure that maintenance activities did not adversely impact nesting birds. California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), rock wrens (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), native reptiles including California striped racer (*Coluber [Masticophis] lateralis lateralis*) (a snake species), and other wildlife species are increasingly colonizing the created boulder and woody debris piles.

Upon the completion of Phase II installation in December 2014, the seven-ten year mitigation maintenance 'clock' will start. The Biological Monitor will continue to perform regular qualitative inspections of the mitigation site through spring 2016, at which time the first quantitative survey of the mitigation site will be conducted. The quantitative survey will include the performance of vegetation quadrats and transects, the evaluation of all oak trees on the site by the Certified Arborist, site photographs from established photo stations, and other performance analyses. The first annual monitoring report will be prepared subsequent to the spring 2016 first annual quantitative survey.

Mitigation Site Installation – Phase II (Plant and Seed Materials)(Pending Fall 2014)

The Restoration Contractor will install approximately 2,000 additional container plants, and at least 25 pounds of additional native seed of numerous plant species (all locally obtained), on the 8.0-acre mitigation site in fall 2014, in coordination with the Biological Monitor. The fall planting will include ferns and rare oaks propagated by Rancho Santa Anita Botanic Garden, including Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), San Gabriel Mountains leather oak (*Quercus durata var. gabrieliensis*), and four species of native ferns (e.g., coffee fern [*Pellaea andromedifolia*]). Most of the container materials for fall planting were propagated by El Nativo Growers, and include a variety of native shrubs, herbs, vines, and succulent species, most of which do not currently occur on the mitigation site (e.g., chaparral clematis

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[*Clematis lasiantha*], giant wild rye [*Elymus condensatus*], and California coffeeberry [*Frangula californica*]). BonTerra Psomas will notify the LACDPW when Phase II installation has been completed.

Please call Richard Lewis at (626) 351-2000 with any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,
BonTerra Psomas



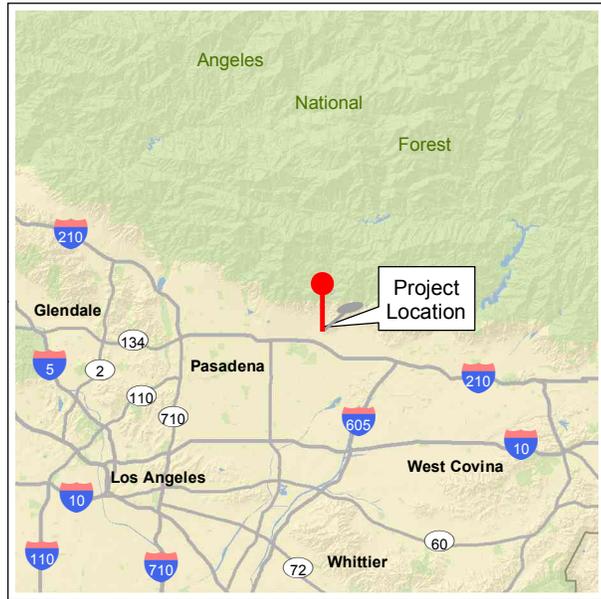
Ann M. Johnston
Vice President, Resource Management



Richard B. Lewis, III
Senior Project Manager

Enclosures: Exhibit 1 – Project Vicinity
 Exhibit 2 – Sediment Placement Site Locations
 Exhibit 3 – Mitigation Site Location (Lower Sediment Placement Site)
 Attachment A – Site Photographs
 Attachment B – Installed Native Plant and Seed Materials
 Attachment C – Plant Compendium (September 2013 through September 2014)
 Attachment D – Wildlife Compendium (September 2013 through September 2014)

cc: Pat Wood, (pwood@dpw.lacounty.gov)
 Melissa Howe, BonTerra Psomas



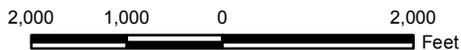
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Project Vicinity

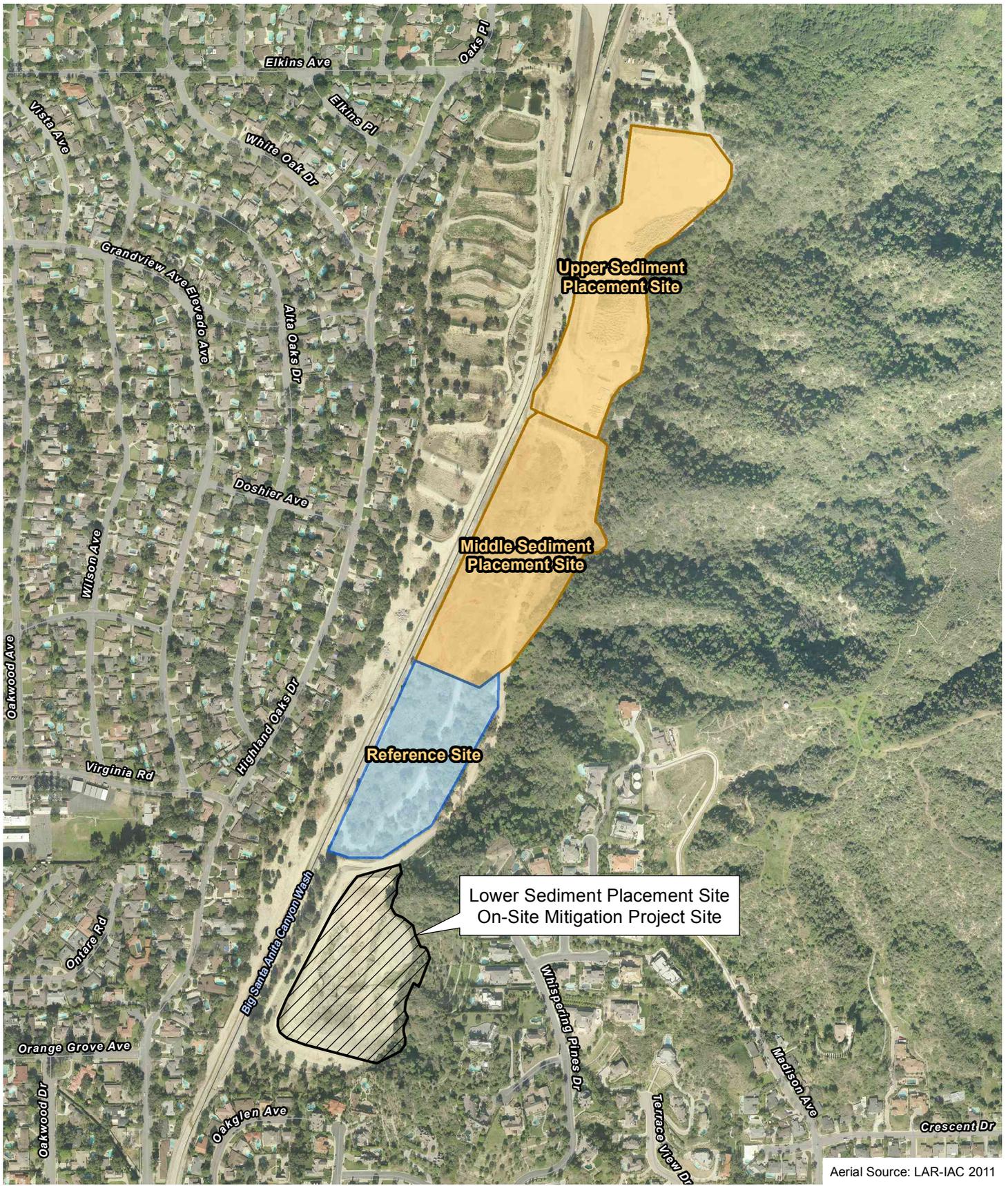
Quarterly Status Report

Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program - Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project.

Exhibit 1



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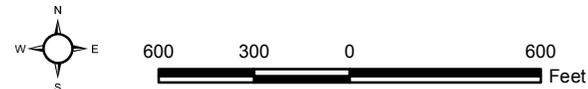


Aerial Source: LAR-IAC 2011

Sediment Placement Site Locations

Exhibit 2

Quarterly Status Report
 Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program - Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project.



 Defensible Space Vegetation Requirement*
(Approximate Location)

New Mitigation Areas

 Oak Woodland Mitigation - 5.50 acres

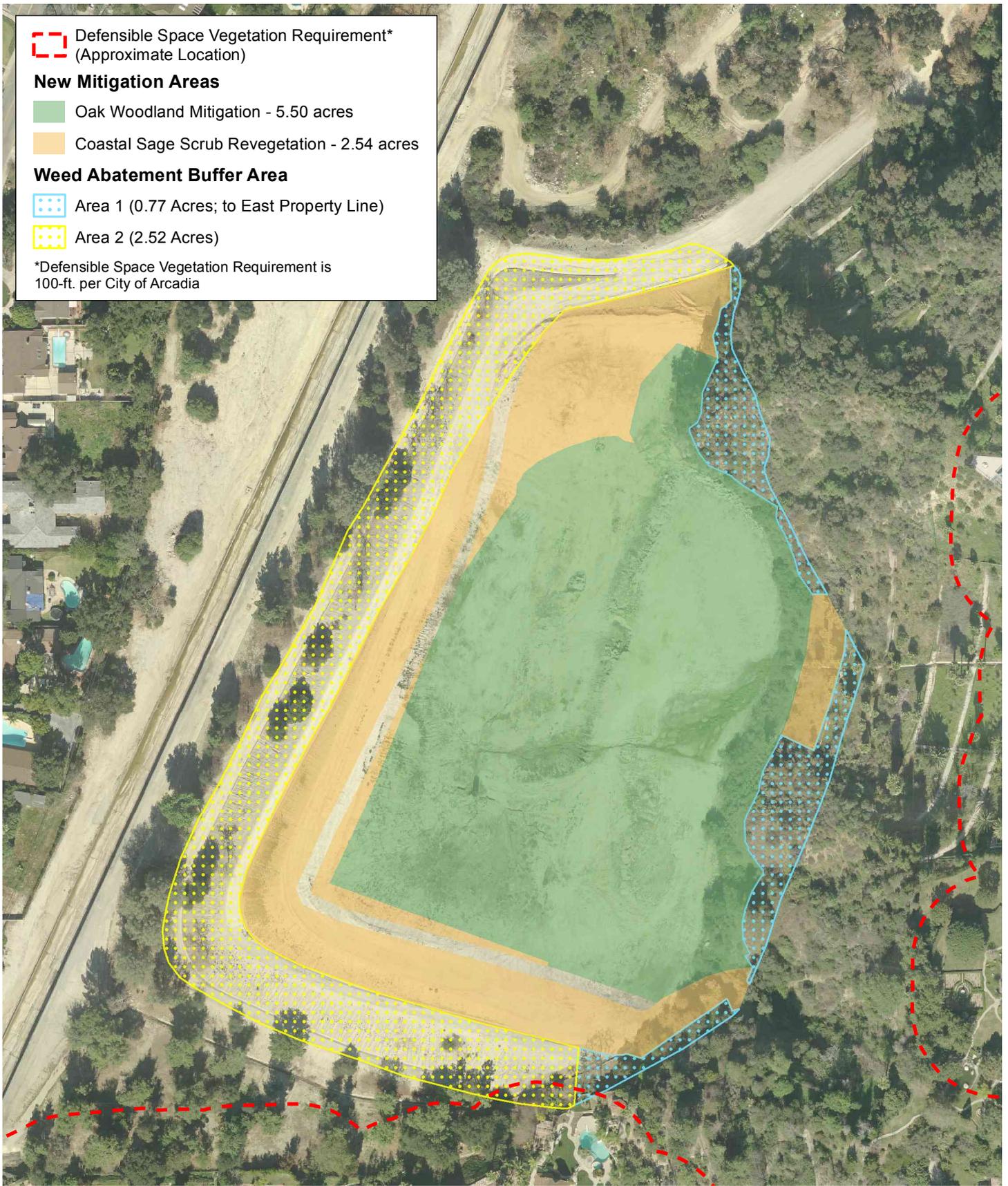
 Coastal Sage Scrub Revegetation - 2.54 acres

Weed Abatement Buffer Area

 Area 1 (0.77 Acres; to East Property Line)

 Area 2 (2.52 Acres)

*Defensible Space Vegetation Requirement is 100-ft. per City of Arcadia



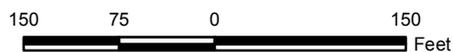
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Mitigation Site Location (Lower Sediment Placement Site)

Exhibit 3

Quarterly Status Report

Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program - Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project.



ATTACHMENT A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



October 2012. The Lower Sediment Placement Site (SPS) just prior to the completion of bulk grading.



June 2013. S&S Seeds/Noll Seed Company is performing ongoing native seed collection in the Santa Anita Wash - Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed. Advance seed collection for the mitigation program started in 2011.



August 2013. El Nativo Growers (nursery) vegetatively propagated these Vasey's prickly pear cactus plants (*Opuntia x vaseyi*), using pads collected from multiple cactus plants on the site.



April 2013. The Lower SPS after the completion of fine grading, which included the excavation of twin drainage channels that convey off site inflows to a standpipe (visible background, right).



October 2013. S&S Seeds/Noll Seed Company collecting acorns of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) along Santa Anita Wash. Acorns were collected from a minimum of 50 oak trees on the site, to adequately sample the genetic diversity of the oak population.



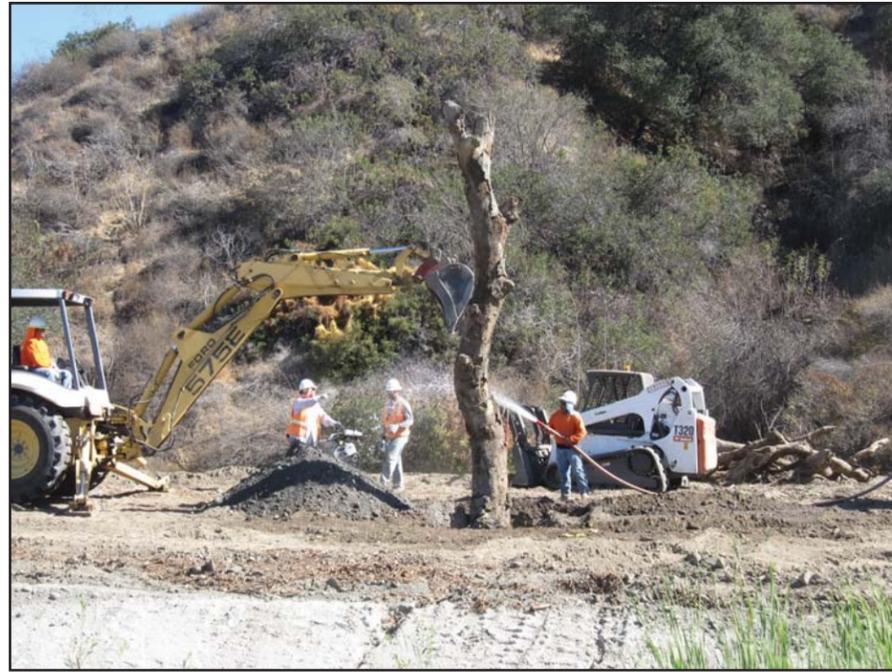
January 2014. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (nursery) collected acorns of rare oaks, and rhizomes (roots) of several native fern species (shown here), for propagation as container plants. All fern and rare oak propagules were collected in the Santa Anita Wash - Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed.

Site Photographs

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September 2013. Nakae and Associates, Inc. (Restoration Contractor) performed soils preparation in September 2013, including the incorporation of mulched native vegetation into the oak woodland mitigation site via machine ripping (shown).



September 2013. The Restoration Contractor installed a total of 14 artificial 'snags' on the mitigation site. The snags were created using salvaged native trees (oaks and sycamores) from the sediment removal project.



September 2013. The Restoration Contractor, in coordination with the Biological Monitor, created numerous assemblages of salvaged boulders (shown) and coarse woody debris on the mitigation site.



September 2013. The Restoration Contractor installed erosion control measures (fully biodegradable straw wattles) on all mitigation area slopes.



January 2014. The Restoration Contractor installed contract-grown container plants in naturalistic layouts flagged by the Biological Monitor.



January 2014. Conserved oak leaf mulch from the Santa Anita Dam site was applied to all oak acorn planting locations.

Site Photographs

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February 2014. After the completion of hydroseeding (green area, foreground), hand seeding of herbaceous species was performed in select patches that were planted only with native succulents (cactus and yucca) and containerized native herbs.



June 2014. Large artificial oak 'snags' on the mitigation site. The snags have been intensively used by wildlife on the site, beginning on the first day they were installed.



June 2014. The Restoration Contractor installed temporary habitat fencing around the plateau portion of the oak woodland mitigation site, to exclude large mammals (bears and deer) to deter herbivory and damage during the initial oak seedling establishment phase.



June 2014. The assemblages of rock and woody debris were created onsite to resemble naturally occurring habitat features, with an abundance of perching opportunities and interior cavities for wildlife cover.



June 2014. Oak planting locations outside the exclusionary fence (slope areas) include robust cages to deter herbivory.



September 2014. The Restoration Contractor installed interpretive signage at several locations around the mitigation site, using information prepared by the Biological Monitor and approved by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

Site Photographs

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September 2014. Rapid establishment of planted and seeded native vegetation, among boulder and woody debris piles and temporarily caged coast live oaks.



August 2014. The coarse woody debris already supports several species of fungi (shown), introducing ecologically beneficial decay processes to the mitigation site, that would not otherwise have begun for many years without the initial addition of the salvaged woody material.



August 2014. A total of 358 coast live oak seedlings (*Quercus agrifolia*) have been established on the mitigation site. Each oak seedling has a protective cage (with shade cloth), a layer of natural oak leaf mulch, and an individual 'bubbler' irrigation device.



September 2014. Rapid establishment of coastal sage scrub vegetation on the Lower SPS slopes. In addition to habitat value, the dense vegetation provides important slope stability for the sediment placement site.



June 2014. There has been rapid establishment of native vegetation on the mitigation site, including a diverse understory of native herbs such as morning glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*), yellow pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula*), hairy suncups (*Camissonia hirtella*), and numerous other plant species.



September 2014. Within 6 months of the start of mitigation installation, three different species of birds were observed nesting onsite, including a pair of acorn woodpeckers (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) that successfully nested in one of the artificial snags.

Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program - Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project



June 2013. View to the west of the Lower Sediment Placement Site (SPS) prior to the implementation of project mitigation, from the manufactured slope located east of the Lower SPS.



August 2014. The Lower SPS mitigation site, showing interim installation conditions. Additional native plant and seed materials will be installed in fall 2014.

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Site Photographs

Quarterly Status Report
Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program - Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project

Exhibit 8

Bonterra
PSOMAS

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ATTACHMENT B
INSTALLED NATIVE PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS

ATTACHMENT B-1

CONTAINER PLANT SPECIES INSTALLED (JANUARY 2014 – APRIL 2014)

CONTAINER PLANT SPECIES INSTALLED (JANUARY 2014 – APRIL 2014)

Container Plant Species	2014 Container and Cuttings Quantities (Interim) ¹				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov. (Pending)	Total
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	65	335	–	–	400
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	750	300	–	–	1,050
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> (cuttings)	–	–	10	–	10
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	–	–	–	100	100
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> ²	–	–	–	–	0
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	–	–	–	75	75
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	–	–	–	50	50
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	–	–	–	200	200
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	–	–	–	5	5
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	–	–	–	100	100
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	450	300	–	–	750
<i>Frangula californica</i>	–	–	–	100	100
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	125	25	–	100	250
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	–	55	–	–	55
<i>Juncus textilis</i> (cuttings)	–	–	10	–	10
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	–	–	–	275	275
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	–	–	–	20	20
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	25	15	–	–	40
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	–	–	150	125	275
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	75	350	–	–	425
<i>Nassella lepida</i> ²	–	–	–	–	0
<i>Opuntia x vaseyi</i>	125	75	–	100	300
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> (cuttings)	–	–	5	–	5
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	–	–	–	20	20
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	–	–	–	5	5
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	–	–	75	5	80
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	–	–	–	20	20
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	–	–	–	50	50
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	235	225	–	–	460
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ³	358	–	–	–	358
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	–	–	–	32	32
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	–	–	–	25	25
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	–	–	–	40	40
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> (cuttings)	–	–	10	–	10
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	25	30	–	–	55
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	–	–	100	275	375
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> (cuttings)	–	–	10	–	10
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	–	–	250	150	400
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	125	275	–	–	400
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	–	–	–	55	55
Total	2,358	1,985	620	1,927	6,890

¹ Additional container plant and cuttings species will be propagated/installed in 2015.
² Seed for these plant species has yet to be obtained in the Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed for propagation purposes.
³ Initial oak planting locations established via direct sown acorns/seedlings.

ATTACHMENT B-2
NATIVE SEED AND CUTTINGS SPECIES INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – FEBRUARY 2014)

**NATIVE SEED AND CUTTINGS SPECIES INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – FEBRUARY 2014)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds Collected	Seed Quantities				Total Pounds Installed To-Date (Sept. 2014)
			CSS Seed Mixes/Aspect		Hand Seeding		
			South/West (2.0 acres)	North (0.54 acres)	Oak Woodland	CSS	
Initial/Conceptual OWRMP Seed Species Collected by S&S Seeds in Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed and Used for Initial Hydroseeding and Hand Seeding in January 2014.							
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed	43.82	12.00	2.00	8.00	2.40	24.40
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	81.78	8.00	2.00	—	—	10.00
<i>Camissonia hirtella</i>	hairy sun cups	0.20	—	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	81.30	20.00	5.00	—	—	25.00
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	42.34	1.00	—	—	2.00	3.00
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkey flower	19.88	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	5.50
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia	0.56	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.56
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Ladies' tobacco	5.34	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.34	5.34
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	16.92	—	—	1.92	—	1.92
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	12.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	3.00
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i> [<i>S. mexicana</i>]	blue elderberry	6.07	—	—	1.00	0.50	1.50
Other Seed Species Collected To-Date by S&S Seeds in Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed:							
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	1.86	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	8.64	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn	0.52	0.20	0.10	—	—	0.30
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain-mahogany	4.92	1.00	0.50	—	—	1.50
<i>Chaenactis glabruiscula</i>	yellow pincushion	0.92	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.47	0.92
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	purple clarkia	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.20
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	chaparral clematis	4.30	0.80	0.20	1.00	—	2.00
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed	0.56	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.56
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale broom	14.56	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> (2014 collection)	stinging lupine	8.49	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenothera elata hookeri</i>	Hooker's evening primrose	0.04	—	—	0.04	—	0.04
<i>Phacelia distans</i> (2014 collection)	common phacelia	0.96	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phacelia minor</i> (2014 collection)	wild Canterbury-bell	6.15	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia	2.40	—	—	2.40	—	2.40
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf cherry	9.20	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry	2.64	—	—	1.50	0.50	2.00
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	cottonbatting plant	3.20	1.00	0.20	1.00	1.00	3.20
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	white nightshade	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedgenettle	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	0.01
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel bay	4.44	—	—	2.00	—	2.00
Subtotal		385.13	47.26	14.51	31.29	9.51	102.57

**NATIVE SEED AND CUTTINGS SPECIES INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – FEBRUARY 2014)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds Collected	Seed Quantities				Total Pounds Installed To-Date (Sept. 2014)
			CSS Seed Mixes/Aspect		Hand Seeding		
			South/West (2.0 acres)	North (0.54 acres)	Oak Woodland	CSS	
Seed Species Collected To-Date by BonTerra Psomas in Santa Anita Wash – Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed (Small quantities, <1.0 lb. collected; Used for Hand Seeding [Only] or as Indicated):							
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple						
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote						
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise						
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush						
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn						
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain-mahogany						
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	chaparral clematis						
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> [Lessingia f.]	common sandaster						
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed						
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	scarlet larkspur						
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf liveforever						
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> [Leymus c.]	giant wild rye	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	thick-leaf yerba santa						
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	longstem buckwheat						
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	golden yarrow						
<i>Frangula californica</i> [Rhamnus californica]	California coffeeberry	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Galium angustifolium</i>	narrow leaved bedstraw						
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> [Yucca w.]	chaparral yucca						
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed						
<i>Juncus rugulosus</i>	wrinkled rush						
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	basket rush						
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	heart-leaved keckiella						
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i>	chaparral sweet pea						
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale broom						
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	southern honeysuckle	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>	blunt leaved lupine						
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber						
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	California melic	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkeyflower						
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony						
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	showy penstemon	Container plant propagation (only).					
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia						
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia						
<i>Pseudognaphalium bioletti</i> [Gnaphalium bicolor]	two-color rabbit tobacco						
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> [Gnaphalium c.]	Ladies' tobacco						
<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i> [Gnaphalium c.]	Wright's cudweed						
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak						
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	canyon live oak						

**NATIVE SEED AND CUTTINGS SPECIES INSTALLED
(JANUARY 2014 – FEBRUARY 2014)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds Collected	Seed Quantities				Total Pounds Installed To-Date (Sept. 2014)
			CSS Seed Mixes/Aspect		Hand Seeding		
			South/West (2.0 acres)	North (0.54 acres)	Oak Woodland	CSS	
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush						
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant						
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage						
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage						
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas' threadleaf ragwort						
<i>Stipa coronata</i> [<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>]	giant needlegrass						
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel bay						
Seed/Cuttings Species Collected To-Date by Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Santa Anita Wash - Rio Hondo Sub-Watershed (for Container Plant Propagation):							
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern		Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).				
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee fern		Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).				
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	birdfoot cliffbrake		Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).				
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody		Rhizome cuttings for container plant propagation (only).				
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel Mountains leather oak		Container plant propagation (only).				
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak		Container plant propagation (only).				
CSS:Coastal Sage Scrub; OWHRMP: Oak Woodland Habitat Revegetation/Mitigation Program for the Santa Anita Dam Riser Modification and Reservoir Sediment Removal Project							

ATTACHMENT C

PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species	
PTERIDOPHYTES – FERNS AND ALLIES	
PTERIDACEAE – BRAKE FAMILY	
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee fern
ANGIOSPERMAE – FLOWERING PLANTS	
EUDICOTS	
ADOXACEAE – MUSKROOT FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i> [<i>S. mexicana</i>]	blue elderberry
ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> [<i>R. trilobata</i>]	skunk bush
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	western poison oak
ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i>	mule fat
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i>	yellow pincushion
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	common sandaster
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i> [<i>Hemizonia</i> f.]	fascicled tarweed
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> [<i>Conyza</i> c.]	common horseweed
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	golden yarrow
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	western sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i>	sessileflower goldenaster
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale-broom
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i> [<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>]	bicolored everlasting, Bioletti's cudweed
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i> [<i>Gnaphalium</i> c.]	California everlasting
<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i> [<i>Gnaphalium</i> c.]	everlasting
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> [<i>Gnaphalium</i> s.]	cotton-batting plant
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas' threadleaf ragwort
BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	common cryptantha
<i>Eriodictyon parryi</i> [<i>Turricula</i> p.]	poodle-dog bush
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	wild canterbury-bell
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia
CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly-pear
<i>Opuntia x vaseyi</i>	mesa prickly-pear
CONVOLVULACEAE – MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	large-bracted morning-glory
CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY	
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber/chilicothe

PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species	
FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acmispon brachycarpus</i> [<i>Lotus humistratus</i>]	hill lotus
<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i> [<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>]	coastal deerweed
<i>Acmispon strigosus</i> [<i>Lotus</i> s.]	strigose lotus
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	arroyo lupine
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>	truncate lupine/collar lupine
FAGACEAE – OAK/BEECH FAMILY	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
GROSSULARIACEAE – GOOSEBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>gracillimum</i>	golden currant
LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY	
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
LOASACEAE – LOASA FAMILY	
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	stick-leaf
LYTHRACEAE – LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY	
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	valley red-stem
ONAGRACEAE – EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i> [<i>Camissonia</i> h.]	field suncup
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	winecup clarkia
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	upland willow-herb
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	willow-herb
<i>Eulobus californicus</i> [<i>Camissonia californica</i>]	mustard-like evening primrose
OXALIDACEAE – WOOD-SORREL FAMILY	
<i>Oxalis californica</i> [<i>O. albicans</i> ssp. <i>c.</i>]	California wood-sorrel
PAPAVERACEAE – POPPY FAMILY	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
PHRYMACEAE – LOPSEED FAMILY	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	scarlet monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	seep monkeyflower
PLANTAGINACEAE – PLANTAIN FAMILY	
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	heart-leaved bush-penstemon
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	royal penstemon
<i>Plantago ovata</i>	woolly plantain
PLATANACEAE – SYCAMORE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	long-stemmed wild buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> [<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>]	willow weed

PLANT COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species	
RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf redberry
ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	birch-leaf mountain-mahogany
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon/christmas berry
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaved cherry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow-leaved willow
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade
URTICACEAE – NETTLE FAMILY	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	hoary nettle
MONOCOTYLEDONES – MONOCOTS	
AGAVACEAE – CENTURY PLANT FAMILY	
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> [<i>Yucca w.</i>]	chaparral yucca
CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall umbrella-sedge
JUNCACEAE – RUSH FAMILY	
<i>Juncus rugulosus</i>	wrinkled rush
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	basket rush
<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	iris-leaved rush
POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	small fescue
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>uninervia</i> [<i>L.u.</i>]	Mexican sprangletop
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	little California melic grass
<i>Stipa coronata</i> [<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>]	crested needlegrass
TYPHACEAE – CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	southern cattail

ATTACHMENT D

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species (Vertebrates)		2013	2014	2014 Bird Nests
REPTILES				
LEPIDOSAURIA – LIZARDS AND SNAKES				
<i>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</i> – ZEBRA-TAILED, FRINGE-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED, AND HORNED LIZARDS				
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	X	X	
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard	X	X	
<i>Aspidoscelis [Cnemidophorus] tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal western whiptail	X	X	
<i>COLUBRIDAE</i> – COLUBRID SNAKES				
<i>Coluber [Masticophis] lateralis</i>	California striped racer		X	
BIRDS				
AVES – BIRDS				
<i>ODONTOPHORIDAE</i> – QUAILS				
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail		X	
<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i> – HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	X	X	
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	X	X	
<i>FALCONIDAE</i> – FALCONS				
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel		X	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin		X	
<i>CHARADRIIDAE</i> – PLOVERS				
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer	X	X	X
<i>COLUMBIDAE</i> – PIGEONS AND DOVES				
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	X	X	
<i>APODIDAE</i> – SWIFTS				
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift		X	
<i>TROCHILIDAE</i> – HUMMINGBIRDS				
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	X	X	
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	X	X	
<i>Selasphorus</i> sp.	Allen's/rufous hummingbird		X	
<i>PICIDAE</i> – WOODPECKERS				
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's woodpecker	X	X	
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker		X	X
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker		X	
<i>TYRANNIDAE</i> – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS				
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	X	X	
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe		X	
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher		X	
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird		X	
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird		X	
<i>CORVIDAE</i> – CROWS AND JAYS				
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay	X	X	
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	X	X	

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species (Vertebrates)		2013	2014	2014 Bird Nests
<i>HIRUNDINIDAE – SWALLOWS</i>				
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow		X	
<i>AEGITHALIDAE – BUSHTITS</i>				
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	X	X	
<i>TROGLODYTIDAE – WRENS</i>				
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	rock wren		X	
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	X	X	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren	X	X	
<i>POLIOPTILIDAE – GNATCATCHERS AND GNATWRENS</i>				
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher		X	
<i>SYLVIIDAE – SYLVIID WARBLERS</i>				
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit		X	
<i>TURDIDAE – THRUSHES AND ROBINS</i>				
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin		X	
<i>MIMIDAE – THRASHERS</i>				
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	X	X	
<i>MOTACILLIDAE – PIPITS</i>				
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American pipit	X		
<i>PTILOGONATIDAE – SILKY-FLYCATCHERS</i>				
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	phainopepla		X	
<i>PARULIDAE – WARBLERS</i>				
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat	X	X	X
<i>Setophaga coronata</i> [<i>Dendroica coronata</i>]	yellow-rumped warbler	X	X	
<i>EMBERIZIDAE – SPARROWS AND JUNCOS</i>				
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee	X	X	
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i> [<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>]	California towhee	X	X	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	rufous-crowned sparrow		X	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	X	X	
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow		X	
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	X	X	
<i>CARDINALIDAE – CARDINALS AND ALLIES</i>				
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	black-headed grosbeak		X	
<i>ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS</i>				
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole		X	
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole		X	
<i>FRINGILLIDAE – FINCHES</i>				
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	X	X	
<i>Spinus [Carduelis] psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	X	X	
<i>Spinus [Carduelis] tristis</i>	American goldfinch		X	

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM (SEPTEMBER 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2014)

Species (Vertebrates)		2013	2014	2014 Bird Nests
MAMMALS				
MAMMALIA – MAMMALS				
SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS				
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel		X	
URSIDAE – BEARS				
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American black bear		X	
CERVIDAE – DEER				
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer	X	X	