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**Subject: Biological Resources Assessment within the Escalante Meadows Property formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch Acres, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County, California**

Dear Mr. Deese:

This letter report has been prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to assist the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara (Housing Authority) with project planning for Escalante Meadows, formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch Acres property within the City of Guadalupe. This report documents the existing conditions of proposed development areas within the approximately 9-acre parcel, identifies sensitive biological resources that represent potential constraints to development of the project, and provides recommendations to address any potential constraints associated with such resources.

The project parcel, hereinafter referred to as the "Study Area" (see Figure 1), is composed of developed/landscaped lands, non-native annual- grassland, arroyo willow thicket, and cattail marsh. However, most of the non-native annual grassland, and all of the arroyo willow thickets, and cattail marsh habitat types are located outside of the perimeter wall surrounding the developed residential area where work is proposed. The Study Area has limited potential to support three special status plant species, four special status wildlife species, and nesting bird species.

## Project Location

The project site includes County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 115-230-003 and 115-230-004 and is located on the east side of the City of Guadalupe, south of 11<sup>th</sup> street and approximately 0.39 miles east of Highway 1. The project site contains an existing residential development around Escalante Street. The Study Area evaluated in this report is limited to the parcel limits, and encompasses approximately 8.95 acres. The site is within Township 10 North, Range 34 West, Section 42 (San Bernardino baseline and Meridian), centered at approximately latitude 34.9691°N, longitude 120.5657°W (WGS84). The site is depicted on the *Guadalupe, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle map (USGS 2015). Approximately 90 percent of the parcel is developed, and is separated from the undeveloped portion by a six-foot concrete or wood wall.

## Project Description

The Housing Authority proposes to re-develop the existing Guadalupe Ranch Acres Property, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 115-230-003 and 115-230-004 in the City of Guadalupe. The re-development will



include demolition of the existing residential structures and construction of 10 new residential buildings accommodating 80 residential units, and a Community Center containing The Children's Center with associated recreation areas on the ground floor, and a Resident and Community Services Center on the second floor. There will also be a freestanding maintenance center and miscellaneous other structures for mail, garden and recreational purposes. Portions of the existing perimeter wall are incorporated into the proposed project and will remain throughout the implementation of this project. Some of the existing concrete wall and all of the wood wall is to be relocated and rebuilt as a concrete wall. The replacement wall previously made of wood will be relocated approximately 10 feet to the east.

## Methods

This biological resources assessment within the Study Area consisted of a review of relevant literature followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey. In order to account for all sensitive species in the project's vicinity, the entire Study Area was analyzed and a visual inspection of the surrounding environment was conducted. The literature review included information on regionally occurring sensitive biological resources from the following sources:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Biogeographic Information and Observation System Viewer Application for the Study Area (CDFW, 2019a);
- CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) of state and federally listed and other special status species within potential to occur within the Guadalupe, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles and surrounding ten quadrangles (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2019b);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California that lists sensitive plant species with potential to occur within the Guadalupe, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (California Native Plant Society, 2019);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation IPaC tool that provides a list of federally listed species, and those that are proposed and candidates for federal listing, with potential to occur within the BSA and vicinity (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2019a);
- USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2019b);
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Mapper (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2019c); and
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2019).

Rincon also reviewed site plans provided by the Housing Authority, aerial photographs, and topographic maps before the reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted. The purpose of the reconnaissance-level field survey was to document the existing site conditions, and to evaluate the potential for the presence of special status plant species, sensitive plant communities, special status wildlife species, and habitat for nesting birds. A field survey was conducted such that the entire Study Area was visually inspected and the field biologist recorded all biological resources encountered within the Study Area, including plant and wildlife species and vegetation communities/habitat types. The reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted on February 12, 2019 between the hours of 0900 and 1000. Weather conditions during the survey were mild. Average temperatures ranged from approximately 44 to 52 degrees Fahrenheit, with ten percent cloud cover and variable winds.



The potential presence of special status species was evaluated based on the literature review and field survey, which are intended to assess habitat suitability within the Study Area only. Definitive surveys to confirm the presence or absence of special status species were not performed and are not included within this analysis. Definitive surveys for special status plant and wildlife species generally require specific protocols, extensive field surveys, and appropriate seasonal windows. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based exclusively on this methodology.

## Existing Setting

The project parcel occurs within the Santa Maria Valley (USGS 2015), approximately 4.8 miles west of inlet of the Santa Maria River to the Pacific Ocean. The parcel is a rectangular shaped property that gently slopes from north to south with a topographic low of about 83 feet occurring in the southeastern portion of the site. The approximately 9-acre parcel is zoned as Multiple Dwelling Residential (R-2) per the City of Guadalupe zoning maps (City of Guadalupe 2013). The project site is currently developed with numerous residential homes and manicured lawns surrounding the homes and within the walled boundary of the complex. The Study Area, APN 115-230-003 and 115-230-004, is located at the eastern extent of the City of Guadalupe limits surrounded by active agriculture operations to the north and south, private residences to the east, and a public school to the west.

### *Hydrology*

The project parcel occurs within the Santa Maria Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18060008), approximately 0.38 miles south of the Santa Maria River. A riparian corridor adjacent to the southern extent of the parcel originates approximately 0.35 miles to the east. The corridor continues west for approximately 0.24 miles where it transitions into a modified drainage through the City of Guadalupe and eventually comes to a confluence with the Santa Maria River approximately one mile to the west of the project site. The riparian corridor likely receives water from neighboring developments and active agricultural plots.

### *Soils*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey depicts two soil map units within the Study Area where potential waters are present: Riverwash and Salinas loam. Riverwash, mapped in the southeast corner of the parcel, is a subcategory of barren alluvial land. Usually coarse-textured, these areas are exposed along streams at low water and subject to shifting during normal high water. This soil is used primarily for row crops and citrus with an increasing importance for urban expansion. Natural vegetation typically includes annual grasses and forbs. This soil map unit is included on the *National Hydric Soils List* (USDA, NRCS 2018). The majority of the parcel is located on Salinas loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 14. Salinas loam soils consist of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium from sandstone and shale. Salinas soils are found on alluvial plains, fans and terraces. A typical soil profile for Salinas loam consists of very dark gray clay loam to 33 inches deep, grayish brown very fine sandy loam greater to 49 inches deep and light brownish gray very sandy loam greater than 75 inches deep. This soil is also used mainly for growing field and forage crops (USDA, NRCS 2018). This soil map unit is not included on the *National Hydric Soils List* (USDA, NRCS 2018).



## Vegetation

The project site is located in the Southern California Coast Ecoregion. Primary habitats within and adjacent to the Study Area are classified as developed/landscaped lands (8.09 –acre), non-native annual grassland (0.36-acre), arroyo willow thicket (0.31-acre), and cattail marsh (0.20-acre) (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) (Attachment B. Figure 2). The majority of the parcel has been developed and landscaped with a small area of natural habitats at the southern extent of the parcel. The developed/landscaped lands consists of maintained lawns, planted herbaceous ornamentals including rose (*Rosa* sp.), callalily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), and aloe vera (*Aloe vera*), and several planted trees including pine (*Pinus* sp.), Mediterranean olive (*Olea europaea*), and Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Land adjacent to the parcel perimeter wall was comprised of non-native annual grassland dominated by slim oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) with coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Within the parcel, the arroyo willow vegetation extends from the southern limits of the parcel, connected to the fragmented riparian corridor. Arroyo willow thickets are defined in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) as having arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) as the primary dominant species in the shrub canopy. The community within the parcel is extremely dense but not diverse, with arroyo willow accounting for the vast majority of the canopy vegetation. The understory is comprised of garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) and kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) with occasional callalily. Large amounts of residential waste were observed within this vegetation adjacent to the parcel perimeter wall. Within the southern end of the parcel the arroyo willow vegetation is along the hilltop and hillslope leading down to the confined riparian corridor and adjacent to the parcel perimeter wall with slight overhang. This portion of the wall is proposed to be removed and constructed slightly north of the existing wall with no overhang.

A cattail marsh was observed within the southeastern portion of the parcel. Cattail marsh is defined in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) as dominated by common cattail (*Typha domingensis*) with emergent trees of willows and herbaceous layer of rushes (*Juncus* sp.).

## Potentially Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

The *National Wetlands Inventory* and *National Hydrology Dataset* have mapped freshwater forested/shrub wetland and freshwater emergent wetland adjacent to the Escalante Meadows, formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch Acres. During the Wetland Delineation conducted by Rincon Associate Biologist/Regulatory Specialist Carolynn Daman and Associate Botanist Kyle Weichert, on April 27, 2018, a 0.20-acre disturbed emergent County-defined wetland, also known as cattail marsh above, and 0.31-acre arroyo willow thicket riparian was observed within the boundary of the parcel (Rincon 2018).

A disturbed emergent County-defined wetland was observed at the southeastern corner of the parcel (Figure 2). The wetland contained very dense coverage of cattails, an OBL species. The County-defined wetland may also be classified as a potential federally defined wetland expanding beyond the limits of the parcel along with a dense arroyo willow canopy. No sample point was excavated because the soil map unit, Riverwash, is confirmed as a hydric soil and hydrophytic vegetation passed the dominance test confirming the feature meets the County's definition of a wetland. The feature is closely associated with riparian vegetation, and thus likely also falls under CDFW's jurisdiction as part of the streambed.

To verify the NWI and NHD mapping of a forested/shrub wetland where the arroyo willow thicket riparian habitat abuts the parcel perimeter wall in the southwest area of the parcel, a full sample point



was collected, termed SP-1 (see Figure 2). The willow canopy with an understory of kikuyu grass (FACU) and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*, UPL) did not pass the hydrophytic dominance test. Furthermore, the sample lacked hydric soils and hydrology. Numerous obstructions were found in the soil sample including glass and plastic waste from neighboring residences. Although the arroyo willow thicket riparian vegetation adjacent to the parcel perimeter wall was previously mapped by NWI as a forested/shrub wetland, it did not meet the USACE or the County's definition. Note that the mapping presented in the NWI provides useful context but is not a completely accurate depiction of the current conditions in the Study Area. However, the top of bank and arroyo willow riparian vegetation meets the definition of a CDFW streambed and likely falls under CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF).

### Wildlife

Wildlife species observed during the reconnaissance-level field survey include house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), brewers blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows. No nesting activity was observed during the reconnaissance-level site visit, however the Study Area provides abundant suitable habitat for nesting birds.

## Sensitive Biological Resources

### Special Status Species

This section discusses sensitive biological resources observed on the project site, and evaluates the potential for the project site to support additional sensitive biological resources. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB, species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area, previous reports for the project site, and the results of surveys of the project site. The potential for each special status species to occur in the study area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime). Alternatively, the species is highly conspicuous and would have been detected on-site if present (e.g., oak trees).
- **Low Potential.** The species is not likely to be found on the site. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. Alternatively, focused/protocol surveys were conducted and did not detect the species.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.



- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

The CNDDB has records for 35 special status species and three sensitive habitat type that have been previously documented within five miles of the Study Area. These include 19 sensitive plant species and 16 sensitive wildlife species. Central Dune Scrub, central foredunes, central maritime chaparral, and coastal and valley freshwater marsh are considered sensitive habitat type and has been documented within five miles of the Study Area. Central Dune Scrub, central foredunes, and central maritime chaparral habitat types were not documented onsite during the reconnaissance survey. A cattail marsh was observed within the southeastern portion of the parcel, outside the proposed disturbance footprint. Special status plant and wildlife species typically have very specific habitat requirements and the majority of these species are not expected to occur within the Study Area or otherwise be potentially subject to adverse impacts from project implementation.

### **Special Status Plant Species**

No sensitive plant species were observed during the reconnaissance survey of the Study Area. However, the non-native annual grassland, arroyo willow, and cattail marsh habitats in the southern region of the Study Area are potentially suitable habitat for three special status plant species; La Graciosa thistle (*Cirsium scariosum* var. *loncholepis*), Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), and black-flowered figwort (*Scrophularia atrata*). However, the arroyo willow thicket and cattail marsh habitats are outside the disturbance footprint of the proposed project.

#### La Graciosa Thistle

La Graciosa thistle is a state threatened, federally endangered, California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.1 species. This species can be found in mesic, sandy soils within a variety of habitats including cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (brackish), as well as valley and foothill grassland. It is a perennial herb that blooms from May to August and typically occurs at elevations between 15 and 690 feet. The La Graciosa thistle has only been found on the coast of southern San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara counties. Critical habitat for La Graciosa Thistle has been designated, and it occurs approximately 0.5 miles west of the site, but does not occur within the Study Area. The non-native annual grassland and disturbed cattail marsh contains marginal habitat for this species; therefore, the species has a low potential to occur within the Study Area. However, the species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.

#### Gambel's water cress

Gambel's water cress is a state threatened, federally endangered, California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.1 species. This species can be found in swamps, freshwater and brackish marshes, and at the margins of lakes and streams, in or just above the water level. It is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from April to October and typically occurs at elevations between 15 to 990 feet. The disturbed cattail marsh is marginal habitat for this species; therefore, the species has a low potential to occur within the Study Area. However, the species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.

#### Black-flowered Figwort

Black-flowered figwort is a CRPR 1B.2 species that can be found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub in sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material. It is a perennial herb that blooms from March to July and typically occurs at elevations between 100 and 7,710 feet. The arroyo willow thicket is marginal habitat for this





species; therefore, the species has a low potential to occur within the Study Area. The species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.

### **Special Status Wildlife Species**

No special status wildlife species were observed during the reconnaissance site visit. The CNDDDB contains several records for special status wildlife species occurrences within the vicinity of the Study Area; however, only four species have potential to occur within the Study Area. The developed/landscaped lands, non-native annual grassland, arroyo willow thicket, and cattail marsh located within and immediately outside the Study Area have potential to support four special status wildlife species: northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), and American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). Each of these species is discussed in more detail below. Although a Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) CNDDDB occurrence overlaps the Study Area, this occurrence documents the species to be possibly extirpated from the area. All Swainson's hawk CNDDDB occurrences east of the California Central Valley along the coast presume the species to be extirpated from the region. Therefore, Swainson's hawk has no potential to occur within the Study Area and is not further discussed.

#### Northern California Legless Lizard

Northern California legless lizard is considered a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW and requires moist, warm, loose soils and adequate cover within beach dune, chaparral, pine and oak woodland, desert scrub, sandy wash, and stream terrace habitats. This species will utilize leaf litter, rocks, cover boards, driftwood, and downed logs for cover and refugia. Legless lizards live mostly underground and burrow in loose sandy soils. The CNDDDB documented eight occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area, with the closest occurrence approximately 2.4 miles to the west. Soils in the arroyo willow thicket and non-native annual grassland outside the developed area are suitable for silvery legless lizard and contain marginal habitat for this species. Therefore, northern California legless lizard has a low potential to occur within the Study Area outside the developed area. The species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.

#### California Red-Legged Frog

CRLF was formally listed by the USFWS as federally threatened in 1996, and is considered a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW. CRLF inhabits quiet pools of streams, marshes, and ponds. All life history stages are most likely to be encountered in and around breeding sites, which include coastal lagoons, marshes, springs, permanent and semi-permanent natural ponds, and ponded and backwater portions of streams, as well as artificial impoundments such as stock ponds, irrigation ponds, and siltation ponds. Eggs are typically deposited in permanent pools, attached to emergent vegetation. This species also utilizes upland habitats such as humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, stream sides, and coastal scrub communities. CRLF breeding season typically occurs during November through April.

The CNDDDB has documented nine occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area, with the closest occurrence approximately 1.8 miles to the south. The non-native annual grassland and arroyo willow thicket outside the developed area within the Study Area are considered suitable upland habitats for juvenile dispersal; however, no suitable breeding habitat is present within the Study Area. Upland habitat may provide suitable juvenile dispersal areas; as such this species is only expected to occur incidentally, if at all. Therefore, California red-legged frog has a low potential to occur within the Study Area outside the developed area. The species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.



### Western Spadefoot

Western spadefoot is considered a SSC by the CDFW and occurs in lowland habitats such as washes, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats (Stebbins, 1985). It can also be found in the foothills and mountains. This species generally inhabits areas with sandy or gravelly soil with open vegetation and short grasses. Vegetation communities where this species may occur include non-native annual grassland and arroyo willow thicket. Western spadefoot require two distinct habitat components to complete their life cycle, and these habitats may need to be in close proximity (Stebbins, 1985). These components are presence of an aquatic habitat for breeding and a terrestrial habitat for feeding and aestivation. Western spadefoot toads are primarily terrestrial, using upland habitats to feed and aestivate during the non-breeding season.

The CNDDB documented one occurrence of this species approximately five miles east of the Study Area. The non-native annual grassland and arroyo willow thicket outside the developed area contains suitable terrestrial habitat for this species; therefore, the western spadefoot has a low potential to occur within the Study Area outside the developed area. The species is not expected within the disturbance footprint.

### American Peregrine Falcon

American peregrine falcon is considered a fully protected species by the CDFW and occurs near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds, or human-made structures. American Peregrine Falcon nests consist of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site. The Study Area does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species, however this species might occur transiently within the Study Area. American peregrine falcon has a low potential to occur within the Study Area.

### **Nesting Birds**

The CFGC Section 3503 and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protect native nongame bird species and their nests. The shrubs and trees within and adjacent to the Study Area provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. No active or inactive bird nests were observed within the Study Area during the reconnaissance-level field survey. Nesting birds have a moderate potential to occur within the Study Area.

### *Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands*

The project parcel occurs within the Santa Maria Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18060008), approximately 0.38 miles south of the Santa Maria River. A riparian corridor adjacent to the southern extent of the parcel originates approximately 0.35 miles to the east. The corridor continues west for approximately 0.24 miles where it transitions into a modified drainage through the City of Guadalupe and eventually comes to a confluence with the Santa Maria River approximately one mile to the west of the project site. The riparian corridor likely receives water from neighboring developments and active agricultural plots.

The National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrology Dataset have mapped freshwater forested/shrub wetland and freshwater emergent wetland adjacent to the Escalante Meadows formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch Acres. During the 2018 Wetland Delineation conducted by Rincon Consultants, a disturbed emergent County-defined wetland and arroyo willow riparian was observed within the boundary of the parcel. Approximately 0.20-acre of disturbed emergent wetland and approximately 0.31-acre of arroyo willow thicket riparian is located in the southern end of the Study





Area, south of the existing perimeter wall. For more information regarding jurisdictional waters within the Study Area see the prepared Wetland Delineation for this project (Rincon 2018).

### *Wildlife Movement*

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

The habitats within the link do not necessarily need to be the same as the habitats that are being linked. Rather, the link merely needs to contain sufficient cover and forage to allow temporary inhabitation by ground-dwelling species. Typically habitat linkages are contiguous strips of natural areas, though dense plantings of landscape vegetation can be used by certain disturbance-tolerant species. Depending upon the species using a corridor, specific physical resources (such as rock outcroppings, vernal pools, or oak trees) may need to be located within the habitat link at certain intervals to allow slower-moving species to traverse the link. For highly mobile or aerial species, habitat linkages may be discontinuous patches of suitable resources spaced sufficiently close together to permit travel along a route in a short period of time.

Regionally, the Study Area is not located within an Essential Connectivity Area (ECA) as mapped in the *California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California* (2010). ECAs represent principle connections between Natural Landscape Blocks. ECAs are regions in which land conservation and management actions should be prioritized to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity. ECAs are mapped based on coarse ecological condition indicators, rather than the needs of particular species and thus serve the majority of species in each region.

Within the Study Area, the arroyo willow thicket riparian area, combined with the adjacent off-site drainage, may provide a suitable small scale corridor for wildlife to travel locally. However, the perimeter wall and developed interior of the site preclude significant movement through most of the Study Area.

### *Resources Protected by Applicable Local Policies*

The City of Guadalupe's General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element outlines goals and policies that aim to preserve, enhance and utilized the natural environment consistent with human needs. Policies regarding resource protection include:

- Open space and wildlife qualities are essential to the well-being of Guadalupe and shall be protected; and,
- Areas of riparian vegetation will be preserved when feasible as important wildlife and visual resources.

### *Adopted or Approved Plans*

The Study Area is not located within an established Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or any other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.



## Impacts Analysis

### Impacts to Special Status Species

#### Plants

During surveys, La Graciosa thistle, Gambel's water cress and black-flowered figwort were not observed. The existing perimeter wall, when reconstructed, will provide a permanent boundary between the proposed disturbance areas and the potentially suitable habitat for these species. No impacts to cattail marsh and arroyo willow thicket habitats outside the existing perimeter wall are anticipated; therefore, no impacts to La Graciosa thistle, Gamble's water cress and black-flowered figwort are anticipated.

#### Wildlife

Four special status wildlife species have potential to occur within the Study Area based on known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, and species occurrence records in the vicinity of the Study Area. None of these special status wildlife species were observed during surveys within the Study Area.

Suitable Northern California legless lizard, western spadefoot and upland dispersal habitat for CRLF was found within the Study Area outside the developed area. . The existing perimeter wall and required Storm Water Prevention Protection Plan's (SWPPP) erosion control measures (silt fencing) will provide a boundary between the proposed disturbance areas and special status wildlife species habitat.

Therefore, no direct impacts to Northern California legless lizard, western spadefoot and CRLF upland habitat are anticipated.

In addition, the Study Area contains suitable foraging habitat for American peregrine falcon. Impacts to foraging American peregrine falcons are unlikely considering this species is extremely mobile and would be expected to be able to avoid construction activities.

#### Impacts to Nesting Birds

During surveys, several bird species were observed or heard within the Study Area. No active nests were observed at the time of the survey. As previously stated the landscaping shrubs and trees within and adjacent to the Study Area provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. Re-development of this parcel and removal of existing landscaping may result in direct or indirect impacts to nesting bird species, should they be present within and/or in the immediate vicinity of areas of disturbance at the time of construction. The project will be expected to take steps in order to ensure compliance with the CFGC Section 3503; therefore, no impacts to nesting birds are anticipated.

#### Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters

The parcel limits has a disturbed emergent wetland that meets the County's definition of a wetland and may be regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under the Porter-Cologne Act. Additionally, areas up to the top of bank, as well as riparian vegetation to the outer dripline of the riparian community, are subject to jurisdiction of the CDFW pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC. Potential jurisdictional areas within the parcel limits are shown on Figure 2. No ground disturbance or development beyond the outer dripline limits of the arroyo willow thicket is included in this project; therefore, on-site wetlands and riparian areas will be avoided and no impacts to jurisdictional waters are anticipated. SWPPP erosion control measures will be implemented and will ensure no impacts to jurisdictional waters will occur. Additionally, with the removal of the wooden fence and relocation of the perimeter wall to the east, previously developed land will be left to allow for natural re-establishment of 0.01 –acre of arroyo willow thicket habitat.



## Impacts to Wildlife Movements

The arroyo willow thicket riparian within the Study Area provides suitable small scale corridor for wildlife to travel locally. The existing perimeter wall and the SWPPP erosion control measures will provide a boundary between the proposed disturbance areas and the wildlife movement corridor. Most project activities will occur within the existing wall and the development footprint is currently developed. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to hinder wildlife movement in the region and no further measures are recommended.

## Impacts to Resources Protected by Local Policy

No conflicts with local policy regarding biological resources are expected and no measures are recommended.

## Impacts to Adopted or Approved Plans

No adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan is in effect within the Study Area. Thus, the proposed project would not conflict with any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans.

## Conclusion

In summary, the proposed disturbance area for this project is highly disturbed; however, some cattail marsh, non-native grassland, and arroyo willow thickets occur in the southern region of the parcel. Special status plant and wildlife species including for La Graciosa Thistle, Gambel's water cress, black-flowered figwort, CRLF, western spadefoot, and Northern California legless lizard have a low potential to occur in the non-native grassland, cattail marsh and arroyo willow thicket habitats adjacent to the proposed disturbance area, but would not occur within the proposed disturbance footprint. No significant impacts to special status plant or wildlife species are expected provided that the majority of the work areas are within the existing perimeter wall and those areas that are impacted outside the perimeter wall are outside jurisdictional waters. The 0.03-acre of impacts to non-native annual grassland will be an insignificant impact with the allowance for natural re-establishment of 0.02-acre of non-native grassland habitat and 0.01 –acre of arroyo willow thicket habitat from the removal and relocation of the perimeter wall. . Potential habitat is present for nesting birds and transient American peregrine falcon within the project footprint. The project will be expected to take steps in order to be compliant with CFGC Section 3503; therefore no significant impacts to nesting birds are anticipated. Project implementation should include suitable avoidance measures to ensure biological resources on and immediately adjacent to the site are protected, and no impact to these species occurs.

Thank you for the opportunity to support your environmental analysis needs for this important project. Please contact us if you have any questions.



Sincerely,  
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

Carolynn Daman  
Associate Biologist

Christopher Julian  
Principal/Senior Regulatory Specialist

### **Attachments**

- Attachment A    References
- Attachment B    Figures
- Attachment C    Representative Site Photographs
- Attachment D    CNDDB Query
- Attachment E    Plant and Wildlife Compendium



## Attachment A References

- City of Guadalupe. 2013. City of Guadalupe Zoning Map. Available at: [http://ci.guadalupe.ca.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Zoning\\_Map-1-29-2017.pdf](http://ci.guadalupe.ca.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Zoning_Map-1-29-2017.pdf)
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- United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2015. *Guadalupe, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, accessed via The National Map. Accessed April, 2018.



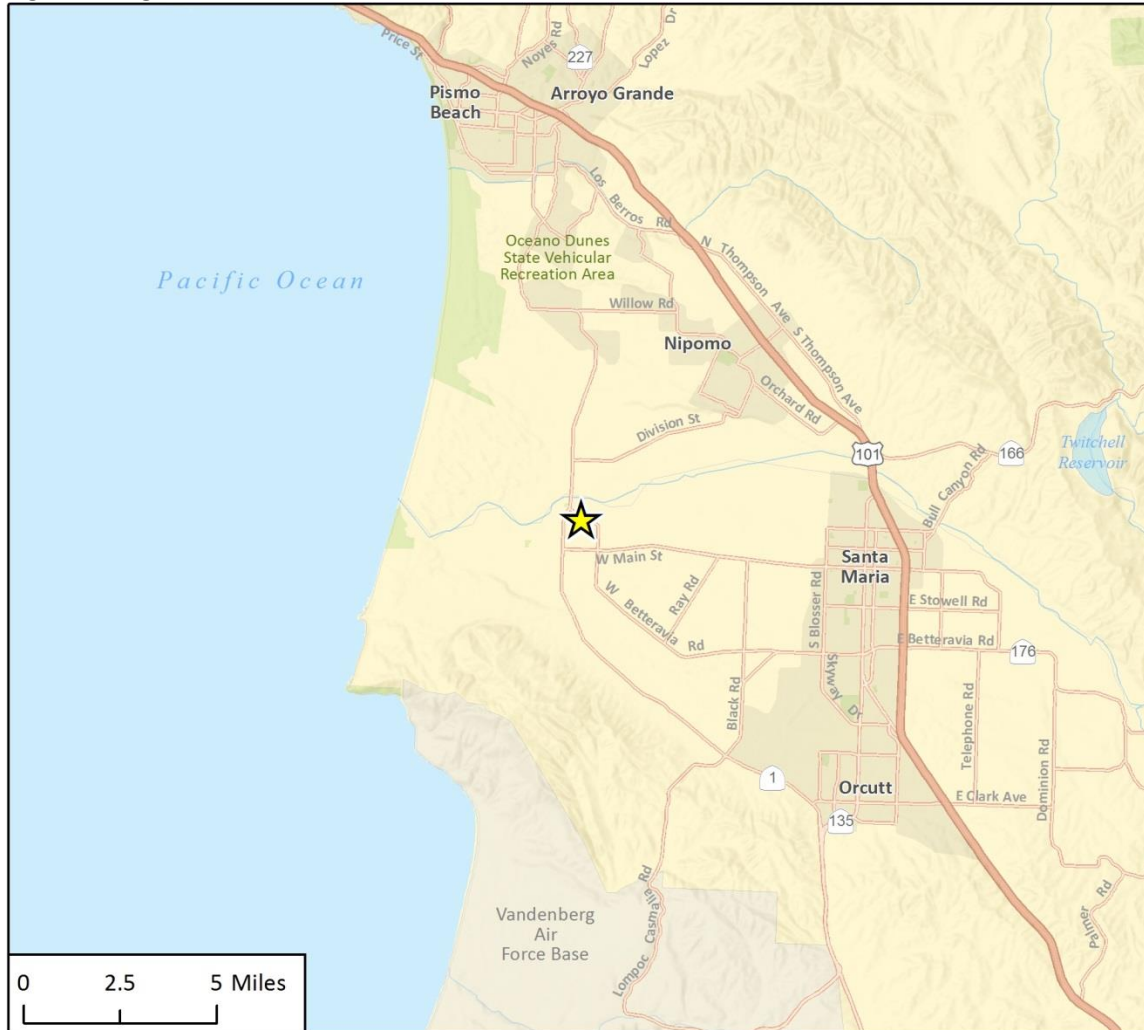
## Attachment B    Figures





The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara  
Escalante Meadows formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch Acres  
**Biological Resources Assessment**

Figure 1: Regional Location



★ Project Location

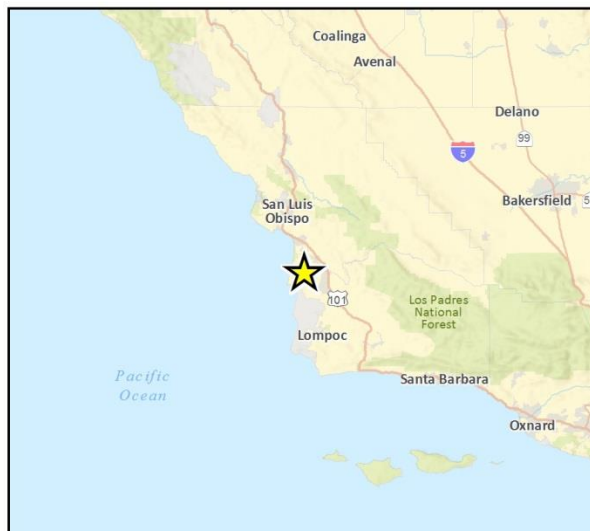


Fig 1 Regional Location



Figure 2: Vegetation Communities



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Fig 2 Vegetation Communities





Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan and Project Impacts





## Attachment C Representative Site Photographs



**Photo 1.** View of developed/landscape lands within the perimeter wall, facing southwest.



**Photo 2.** View of cattail marsh, and arroyo willow thicket south of the perimeter wall, facing west.





**Photo 3.** View of arroyo willow thicket and understory southwest of perimeter wall, facing southwest.



**Photo 4.** View of wooden perimeter wall at southern portion of development proposed for removal and replacement, facing southwest.



**Photo 5.** View of cypress along northwest side of parcel, facing northeast.





## Attachment D Potential Special Status Species Queries



The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara  
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**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



**Query Criteria:** Quad</span> IS </span>(Guadalupe (3412085)</span> OR </span>Santa Maria (3412084)</span> OR </span>Point Sal (3412086)</span> OR </span>Oceano (3512015))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Ablautus schlingeri</i> Oso Flaco robber fly	IIDIP42010	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Agrostis hooveri</i> Hoover's bent grass	PMPOA040M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	AAAAA01180	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	WL
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> Santa Margarita manzanita	PDERI042Z0	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos purissima</i> La Purisima manzanita	PDERI041A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos rudis</i> sand mesa manzanita	PDERI041E0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Areniscythis brachypterus</i> Oso Flaco flightless moth	IILEG49010	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscare	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> var. <i>obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	PDSCR0D453	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Central Dune Scrub</i> Central Dune Scrub	CTT21320CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Central Foredunes</i> Central Foredunes	CTT21220CA	None	None	G1	S1.2	



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>Central Maritime Chaparral</b>	CTT37C20CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Central Maritime Chaparral						
<b>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</b>	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
western snowy plover						
<b>Chenopodium littoreum</b>	PDCHE091Z0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
coastal goosefoot						
<b>Chlosyne leanira elegans</b>	IILEPJA051	None	None	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
Oso Flaco patch butterfly						
<b>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</b>	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
sandy beach tiger beetle						
<b>Cirsium occidentale var. compactum</b>	PDAST2E1Z1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
compact cobwebby thistle						
<b>Cirsium rhotophilum</b>	PDAST2E2J0	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.2
surf thistle						
<b>Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepis</b>	PDAST2E1N0	Endangered	Threatened	G5T1	S1	1B.1
La Graciosa thistle						
<b>Cladium californicum</b>	PMCYP04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
California saw-grass						
<b>Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata</b>	PDONA05111	Endangered	Rare	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Pismo clarkia						
<b>Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh</b>	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh						
<b>Coelus globosus</b>	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
globose dune beetle						
<b>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</b>	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
monarch - California overwintering population						
<b>Deinandra increscens ssp. villosa</b>	PDAST4R0U3	Endangered	Endangered	G4G5T2	S2	1B.1
Gaviota tarplant						
<b>Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</b>	PDRAN0B1B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
dune larkspur						
<b>Dithyrea maritima</b>	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
beach spectaclepod						
<b>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</b>	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Blochman's dudleya						
<b>Emys marmorata</b>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western pond turtle						
<b>Erigeron blochmaniae</b>	PDAST3M5J0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Blochman's leafy daisy						
<b>Eucyclogobius newberryi</b>	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
tidewater goby						
<b>Falco peregrinus anatum</b>	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
American peregrine falcon						



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
arroyo chub						
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mesa horkelia						
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
Kellogg's horkelia						
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
California black rail						
<i>Lichnanthe albopilosa</i>	IICOL67010	None	None	G1	S1	
white sand bear scarab beetle						
<i>Lupinus nipomensis</i>	PDFAB2B550	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Nipomo Mesa lupine						
<i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>sinuata</i>	PDLAM18161	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
southern curly-leaved monardella						
<i>Monardella undulata</i> ssp. <i>crispa</i>	PDLAM18070	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
crisp monardella						
<i>Monardella undulata</i> ssp. <i>undulata</i>	PDLAM180X0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Luis Obispo monardella						
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Gambel's water cress						
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	PDPGN0G011	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
coast woolly-heads						
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 9	AFCHA0209H	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
steelhead - south-central California coast DPS						
<i>Orobancha parishii</i> ssp. <i>brachyloba</i>	PDORO040A2	None	None	G4?T4	S3	4.2
short-lobed broomrape						
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coast horned lizard						
<i>Plebejus icarioides moroensis</i>	IILEPG801B	None	None	G5T2	S2	
Morro Bay blue butterfly						
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
California red-legged frog						
<i>Scrophularia atrata</i>	PDSCR1S010	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
black-flowered figwort						
<i>Southern Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44300CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Vernal Pool						
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
western spadefoot						
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
California least tern						
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Bernardino aster						



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**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Tryonia imitator</i></b> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
<b>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</b> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	

Record Count: 65



2/21/2019

CNPS Inventory Results



## Plant List

### Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

51 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

#### Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3512015, 3412084 3412086 and 3412085;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
<a href="#">Abronia maritima</a>	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	4.2	\$37	G4
<a href="#">Agrostis hooveri</a>	Hoover's bent grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	\$2	G2
<a href="#">Amsinckia douglasiana</a>	Douglas' fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	4.2	\$4	G4
<a href="#">Aphanisma blitoides</a>	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.2	\$2	G3G4
<a href="#">Arctostaphylos crustacea ssp. eastwoodiana</a>	Eastwood's brittle- leaf manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	1B.1	\$2	G4T2
<a href="#">Arctostaphylos pilosula</a>	Santa Margarita manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-May	1B.2	\$27	G27
<a href="#">Arctostaphylos purissima</a>	La Purisima manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Nov-May	1B.1	\$2	G2
<a href="#">Arctostaphylos rudis</a>	sand mesa manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Nov-Feb	1B.2	\$2	G2
<a href="#">Arenaria psilodicta</a>	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	1B.1	\$1	G1
<a href="#">Astragalus nuttallii var. nuttallii</a>	ocean bluff milk- velch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	4.2	\$4	G4T4
<a href="#">Atriplex serotena var. davidsonii</a>	Davidson's saltscalo	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	\$1	G5T1
<a href="#">Calochortus obispoensis</a>	San Luis mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	\$2	G2
<a href="#">Castilleja densiflora var. obispoensis</a>	San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Mar-May	1B.2	\$2	G5T2
<a href="#">Ceanothus cuneatus var. fascicularis</a>	Lompoc ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	4.2	\$4	G5T4
<a href="#">Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus</a>	Point Reyes ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-May	4.3	\$4	G4T4

<http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/result.html?adv=t&quad=3512015;3412084;3412086;3412085>

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<u><a href="#">Chenopodium littoreum</a></u>	coastal goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<u><a href="#">Chorizanthe palmeri</a></u>	Palmer's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	4.2	S4	G4
<u><a href="#">Cirsium occidentale var. compactum</a></u>	compact cobwebby thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
<u><a href="#">Cirsium rhotophilum</a></u>	Surf thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S1	G1
<u><a href="#">Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepis</a></u>	La Graciosa thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	1B.1	S1	G5T1
<u><a href="#">Cistanthe maritima</a></u>	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun(Aug)	4.2	S3	G3G4
<u><a href="#">Cladium californicum</a></u>	California sawgrass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	2B.2	S2	G4
<u><a href="#">Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata</a></u>	Pismo clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	1B.1	S1	G4T1
<u><a href="#">Convolvulus simulans</a></u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
<u><a href="#">Corethrogyne leucophylla</a></u>	branching beach aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May,Jul,Aug,Sep,Oct,Dec	3.2	S3	G3Q
<u><a href="#">Deinandra increscens ssp. villosa</a></u>	Gaviota tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct	1B.1	S2	G4G5T2
<u><a href="#">Deinandra paniculata</a></u>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov(Dec)	4.2	S4	G4
<u><a href="#">Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</a></u>	dune larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G4T2
<u><a href="#">Dithyrea maritima</a></u>	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G1
<u><a href="#">Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</a></u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
<u><a href="#">Erigeron blochmaniae</a></u>	Blochman's leafy daisy	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<u><a href="#">Erysimum suffrutescens</a></u>	suffrutescent wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G3
<u><a href="#">Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</a></u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
<u><a href="#">Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</a></u>	Kellogg's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S1?	G4T1?
<u><a href="#">Lupinus ludovicianus</a></u>	San Luis Obispo County lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
<u><a href="#">Lupinus nipomensis</a></u>	Nipomo Mesa lupine	Fabaceae	annual herb	Dec-May	1B.1	S1	G1
<u><a href="#">Malacothamnus jonesii</a></u>	Jones' bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Mar)Apr-Oct	4.3	S4	G4
<u><a href="#">Malacothrix incana</a></u>	dunedelion	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jan)Apr-Oct	4.3	S3S4	G3G4
<u><a href="#">Monardella sinuata ssp. sinuata</a></u>	southern curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G3T2
<u><a href="#">Monardella undulata ssp. crispa</a></u>	crisp monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Aug(Dec)	1B.2	S2	G3T2
	San Luis Obispo monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous	May-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2

<http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/result.html?adv=t&quad=3512015:3412084:3412086:3412085>

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CNPS Inventory Results

[Monardella undulata](#)  
[ssp. undulata](#)

herb

[Mucronea californica](#)

California  
spineflower

Polygonaceae

annual herb

Mar-Jul(Aug)

4.2

S3

G3

[Nasturtium gambelli](#)

Gambel's water  
cress

Brassicaceae

perennial  
rhizomatous  
herb

Apr-Oct

1B.1

S1

G1

[Nemacaulis denudata](#)  
[var. denudata](#)

coast woolly-  
heads

Polygonaceae

annual herb

Apr-Sep

1B.2

S2

G3G4T2

[Orobanche parishii ssp.](#)  
[brachyloba](#)

short-lobed  
broomrape

Orobanchaceae

perennial herb  
(parasitic)

Apr-Oct

4.2

S3

G4?T4

[Phacelia ramosissima](#)  
[var. austrolitoralis](#)

south coast  
branching  
phacelia

Hydrophyllaceae

perennial herb

Mar-Aug

3.2

S3

G5?T3Q

[Prunus fasciculata var.](#)  
[punctata](#)

sand almond

Rosaceae

perennial  
deciduous  
shrub

Mar-Apr

4.3

S4

G5T4

[Sanicula hoffmannii](#)

Hoffmann's  
sanicle

Apiaceae

perennial herb

Mar-May

4.3

S3

G3

[Scrophularia atrata](#)

black-flowered  
figwort

Scrophulariaceae

perennial herb

Mar-Jul

1B.2

S2?

G2?

[Senecio blochmaniae](#)

Blochman's  
ragwort

Asteraceae

perennial herb

May-Oct

4.2

S3

G3

[Symphyotrichum](#)  
[defoliatum](#)

San Bernardino  
aster

Asteraceae

perennial  
rhizomatous  
herb

Jul-Nov(Dec)

1B.2

S2

G2

**Suggested Citation**

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**Questions and Comments**

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## Attachment E Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Plant Species</b>	
<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe vera
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slim oat
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Coastal heron's bill
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Whitestem filaree
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean hoary mustard
<i>Malva pseudolavatera</i>	Cretan mallow
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden nasturtium
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Cattail
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Callalily
<b>Wildlife Species</b>	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub jay
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	brewers blackbird
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove