Appendix B
Biological Resource Letter Report

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May 27, 2021 12347.01

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Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report for the Revello Drive and Tramonto Drive Residential Project, City of Los Angeles, California*

Dear Mr. Demos:

This biological resources letter report provides the results of a biological resources assessment for the Revello Drive and Tramonto Drive Residential Project (project), including a 500-foot buffer around the project (study area), located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This letter report is intended to: 1) describe the existing conditions of biological resources within the project site in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; 2) quantify impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project and describe those impacts in terms of biological significance in view of federal, state, and local laws and policies; and 3) recommend mitigation measures for impacts to sensitive biological resources, as applicable.

1 Project Description

1.1 Project Location

The project is located in the neighborhood of Brentwood-Pacific Palisades in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1, Project Location; all figures are included as Attachment A). The project site totals approximately 1.33 acres with its approximate centroid located at 34.041063 degrees north and 118.558821 degrees west. The project is south of Tramonto Drive, west of Sunset Boulevard, and north of the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), and approximately 0.2-mile northwest of the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and PCH. The site is situated in Section 33, Township 1 South, Range 16 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Topanga* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The project site is comprised of the following Assessor's Parcel numbers: 4416-011-003, 4416-011-004, 4416-011-006, 4416-021-003, 4416-021-004, 4416-021-005, 4416-021-006, 4416-021-007, 4416-021-008, 4416-021-015, 4416-021-016, and 4416-021-060.

1.2 Site Description and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site is located on 12 lots on an undeveloped hillside, which contains remnant native vegetation interspersed with disturbed land that is generally surrounded by existing single family residences and the PCH. The study area is within the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains and overlooks the PCH and public beaches that provide access to Santa Monica Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The site is accessible via Revello Drive from the east and Tramonto Drive from the north.

Pacific Palisades is bordered by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north and west, the neighborhood of Brentwood to the east, the City of Santa Monica to the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. The project site is zoned for single-family dwellings with the general plan use designated as low density residential (City of Los Angeles 2019). The site is surrounded by single-family residences with small-sized lots primarily dominated by planted landscaping. Although some natural areas still occur along the steep hillsides, these areas include a high cover of non-native plant species, have been previously disturbed as a result of a historic landslide, and are patchy due to anthropogenic disturbance such as mechanical perturbation, high foot traffic, trash dumping, and erosion.

1.3 Project Summary

The project consists of the construction of four single-family residences proposed by two different ownership groups (Springhouse Hamilton Park, LLC and JDR Revello, LLC).

The project involves the construction of four new single-family residences. A 9,051 square-foot residence (with an additional 5,887 square-foot basement) would be located at 17538, 17544, 17550 Tramonto Drive. A 4,160 square-foot residence (with an additional 5,096 square-foot basement), would be located at 17532, 17540, 17548 Revello Drive. A 2,619 square-foot residence (with an additional 2,428 square-foot basement) would be located at 17523, 17529 Revello Drive. Lastly, a 6,078 square-foot residence (with an additional 7,949 square-foot basement) would be located at 17531, 17533, 17537, 17541 Revello Drive.

There will be two primary staging and parking areas during construction. The staging/parking area for SHP House 1 will be on-site within parcels located at 17538, 17544, and 17550 Tramonto Drive behind the building footprint. This staging area will be a large flat pad that is approximately 60 feet wide by 160 feet long. The staging/parking area for the three homes on Revello (i.e. SHP House 2 and JDR Houses 1 and 2) will be located west of the current terminus of Revello Drive between JDR House 2 and SHP House 2. This staging/parking area will be a relatively flat pad that is approximately 36 feet wide by 180 feet long. Construction is planned to start in the middle of 2022 and estimated to conclude approximately 36 months from the start of construction.

2 Methods

Data regarding biological and potential special-status and jurisdictional resources present within the study area were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and field reconnaissance survey; both are described in detail below.

2.1 Special-Status Resources Assessment

Endangered, rare, or threatened plant species, as defined in Section 15380(b) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as “special-status plant species” in this report, and include endangered or threatened plant species recognized in the context of California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (CDFW 2020a) and plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 through 4 (California Native Plant Society [CNPS] 2019). Species with CRPR 3 or 4 may, but generally do not, qualify for protection under this provision. Thus, only CRPR 3 and 4 plant species that were also locally recognized (City of Los Angeles 2006a) were analyzed further.

Endangered, rare, or threatened wildlife species, as defined in CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380(b) (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as "special-status wildlife species" and, as used in this report, include (1) endangered or threatened wildlife species recognized in the context of CESA and FESA (CDFW 2020a); (2) California Species of Special Concern (SSC); and (3) mammals and birds that are fully protected (FP) species, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511.

Special-status species known to occur within the vicinity of the project were analyzed based on a query of species documented within the U.S. Geologic Survey *Topanga* 7.5-minute quadrangles in CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2020a) and the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (2019). Additionally, USFWS occurrence data was queried based on a 1-mile search using ArcGIS (USFWS 2019a) as well as the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation system (USFWS 2019b). The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site was evaluated based on site location, elevation, vegetation condition, vegetation/land covers, and soils present.

Special-status vegetation communities are those identified as high priority for inventory in the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020b) by a state rarity ranking of G1, G2, or G3. Additionally, jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including wetlands, and wildlife movement are also analyzed under CEQA.

2.2 Literature Review

Review of biological resources and special-status species within the vicinity of the study area was conducted using the CNDDB (CDFW 2020a), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2020), and the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation system (USFWS 2019b). Species queried in these databases include those listed as endangered, threatened, or candidates under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and federal Endangered Species Act (ESA); plant species listed rare in the CNPS Inventory as protected under the California Native Plant Protection Act; wildlife species designated as fully protected (FP) or species of special concern (SSC) as described in the California Fish and Game Code. The CDNNB query also returned special-status vegetation communities that were analyzed for this report. In general, plant and wildlife species included within the CNDDB are listed in CDFW Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2021a) and Special Animals List (CDFW 2021b), both of which are updated multiple times a year. Bird species protected by the California and federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act are listed on the Federal Register (USFWS 2020).

Other data sources reviewed to assist with the biological and jurisdiction efforts include, but are not limited to, Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal (County of Los Angeles 2011); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2019); USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (USDA NRCS 2006); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Data (USFWS 2019a); USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2019a); USFWS Wetland Mapper (USFWS 2019c); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results System (WATERS) GeoViewer (EPA 2019); California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project (Spencer et al. 2010); South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion (South Coast Wildlands 2008); Santa Monica Mountain Conservancy's (SMMC) Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017); Los Angeles County Regional Habitat Linkages, Figure 9.2 (Department of Regional Planning 2014); and L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide: Your Resource for Preparing CEQA Analyses in Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006a).

2.3 Resource Mapping

Dudek biologists Tracy Park and Eilleen Salas performed a general biological reconnaissance survey on November 12, 2019 (Table 1, Survey Conditions). The biological survey included the mapping of vegetation communities and land covers present within the study area, an evaluation of potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters, and an evaluation of the potential for special-status species to occur in the study area. Dudek biologists Tracy Park and Michael Cady performed the rare plant survey on June 16, 2020 (Table 1, Survey Conditions). A reference population check for Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) was conducted prior to the survey to develop a search image and to confirm suitable phenology for identification of Braunton's milkvetch, if present on site. Dudek biologist Tracy Park conducted vegetation rapid assessment on February 1, 2021 in order to collect additional data on a vegetation stand within the project site.

Table 1
Survey Conditions

Date	Hours	Personnel	Focus	Conditions
11/12/2019	1028-1332	TP, ES	General biological reconnaissance level survey, vegetation mapping, resources mapping	69-75°F, 0% cc, 1-3 mph wind
06/16/2020	0800-0915	TP	Braunton's Milkvetch Reference Population Check	62-64°F, 100% cc, 2-3 mph wind
06/16/2020	0932-1200	TP, MC	Focused Botanical Survey	66-73°F, 10-100% cc, 2-3 mph wind
2/1/2021	1130-1530	TP	Vegetation Rapid Assessment	63-72°F, 0-100% cc, 1-5 mph wind

TP = Tracy Park; ES = Eilleen Salas; MC = Michael Cady; °F = degrees Fahrenheit; mph = miles per hour; cc = cloud cover.

2.3.1 Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping

Vegetation communities and land uses within the study area were mapped in the field directly onto a 150-scale (1 inch = 150 feet) color digital aerial map of the property (Bing 2019). Following completion of the fieldwork, all vegetation polygons were digitized using ESRI ArcGIS software and GIS coverage was created. Vegetation communities within the study area were mapped using A *Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2) (Sawyer et al. 2009) and the online edition (MCV Online) (CNPS 2021) with modifications to accommodate the lack of conformity. Vegetation mapping was conducted in accordance with CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018) and CNPS *Guideline for Mapping Rare Vegetation* (CNPS 2011). As such, vegetation communities were classified following CDFW List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities (Natural Communities List; CDFW 2020b), which is based off of MCV2 and the MCV online edition.

During vegetation mapping, stands of vegetation were identified based on compositional and structural integrity, wherein a similar combination of species was observed with similar site history and/or environmental setting. After boundaries of the stands were determined, ocular estimates of absolute and/or relative covers of dominant and characteristic species were recorded. Vegetation communities were classified to alliance level per descriptions and membership rules from MCV Online. Other land covers that did not conform to the Manual of California Vegetation

or the CDFW Natural Communities List were mapped as described in Draft Vegetation Communities in San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

2.3.2 Vegetation Rapid Assessment

The methods used to conduct the vegetation rapid assessment followed the most recent *CDFW-CNPS Protocol for the Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form* from 2019 (CDFW and CNPS 2019). This method provides for a visual assessment of vegetation communities used to classify and map large vegetation areas in a limited amount of time instead of more intrusive point-intercept transect methods. The rapid assessment is a "semi-quantitative" method, relying on ocular (visual) estimates of plant cover rather than on counts of "hits" of a particular species along a transect line or other precise measurement techniques (CDFW and CNPS 2019). This method ensures that collection of vegetation data minimizes damage to vegetation in the spring and limits establishment of trails during monitoring visits.

Per protocol guidance, the rapid assessment method was selected to sample the stand as it was comprised of woody vegetation. In contrast with the relevé method, rapid assessments are not based on a delineated plot but based on an estimated representative area of the stand. Visual estimates were made from a base point established from within the stand (Figure 2, Biological Resources). Notable collected data relevant to determining the vegetation community type and condition include soil textures; surface cover of abiotic and biotic substrates (i.e., surface water, litter, bedrock, boulder, stone, cobble, gravel, and fines); disturbance types and qualitative intensity evaluations; overall cover of vegetation by non-vascular cover, total vascular cover, and cover by vegetative layers (i.e., conifer tree/hardwood tree, regenerating tree, shrub, herbaceous); as well as a species list and each species' coverage. For rapid assessments, up to 20 species are typically recorded to provide sufficient representation of the stand.

2.3.3 Flora

Potential impacts to special-status plant species were analyzed in accordance with CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018). All native and naturalized plant species encountered during pedestrian transects within the study area were identified and recorded to the extent feasible given the available plant phenology. Latin and common names for plant species with a CRPR follow the CNPS online *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (2019). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2019), and common names follow the USDA NRCS Service PLANTS Database (USDA 2019).

The potential for special-status plant species to occur within the study area was evaluated based on site location, elevation, vegetation condition, vegetation/land covers, and soils present.

Focused Special-Status Plant Survey

The focused survey for special-status plant species was conducted in conformance with CDFW protocol (CDFW 2018). All native and naturalized plant species encountered within the project site were identified and recorded in the separate memorandum prepared for the focused survey effort. Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) follow the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) online inventory of Rare and

Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2020). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson eFlora Index to Accepted Names and Synonyms (Jepson Flora Project 2020) and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS Database (USDA 2019).

2.3.4 Fauna

The Dudek biologists walked portions of the project site, and due to trespassing and safety concerns conducted a binocular study of the surrounding areas, to identify and record all wildlife species, as detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. In addition to species actually observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined according to known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. No trapping or focused surveys for nocturnal species was conducted. Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2012) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2018) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2018) for butterflies, and Moyle (2002) for fish.

All wildlife species detected during the field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, and other signs were recorded. Binoculars (10 magnification × 42 mm) were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife.

2.3.5 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Although a formal wetlands delineation following the methodology described in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (ACOE) *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (ACOE 2008a), 1987 *Wetlands Delineation Manual* (ACOE 1987), and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (ACOE 2008b) was not conducted during the field survey, the study area was evaluated for the potential to support jurisdictional waters regulated under the federal Clean Water Act, California Fish and Game Code, and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Limitations of the site visit include seasonal constraints, a diurnal bias, and the absence of focused protocol wildlife surveys. However, the survey was adequate to assess habitat and the potential for special-status species to occur on site. Surveys for special-status plant species were conducted in November 2019 and June 2020. The timing of the surveys coincided with the blooming period for most of the special-status species with potentially suitable habitat on site. This maximized the potential for detection of special-status plants during the survey effort.

Binocular surveys were conducted in areas too steep to safely traverse, as well as within areas outside of the project site due to trespassing concerns.

3 Results

3.1 Topography & Hydrology

The study area, in general, is hilly and steep; however, areas extending off of Tramonto Drive, Revello Drive, Posetano Road, and Castellammare Drive (existing paved roads) are relatively flat, creating terrace-like topographic relief. The project site is located on a southwest-facing slope, and elevations on site range between 90 and 290 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The elevation along the northeastern portion of the site (along Tramonto Drive) is approximately 290 feet AMSL, while the southwestern portion of the project site is approximately 90 feet AMSL.

The study area is located in the Santa Monica Beach-Frontal Santa Monica Bay sub-watershed (hydrologic unit code [HUC] 12: 180701040403) within the Santa Monica Bay watershed (HUC 8: 18070104), which lies south and west of the Los Angeles watershed (HUC 8: 18070105) (USGS 2019). The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 0.1-mile southwest of the project site and Santa Ynez Lake is located approximately 0.4-mile west-northwest (EPA [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency] 2019).

3.2 Soils

Soils within the project site are mapped as Urban land-Xerorthents, landscaped complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2006). This soil is generally found in urban areas between 30 to 1,965 feet AMSL in elevation. This soil is comprised of colluvium and residuum derived from sedimentary rock and other mixed sources, is well drained, and typically support ornamental plants and lawns (USDA NRCS 2019).

3.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Five vegetation communities and land cover types were identified within the approximately 32.29-acre study area (i.e., 1.33-acre project site and 30.96-acre study area outside of the project site) during the biological resource evaluation: disturbed lemonade berry scrub, disturbed quailbush scrub, urban/developed land, ornamental vegetation, and disturbed habitat. These vegetation communities and land cover types are described below, their acreages are presented in Table 2, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area, and their spatial distributions are presented in Figure 2, Biological Resources. Photograph documentation of the site is provided in Attachment B, Site Photographs.

Table 2
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Acreage	
	Within the Project Site Only	*Within the Study Area (Project Site plus 500-Foot Buffer)*
Native or Naturalized Vegetation Types		
Disturbed Lemonade Berry Scrub (dRhuint)	0.49	2.31
Disturbed Quailbush Scrub (dAtrlen)	*0.00*	0.32
Subtotal	*0.49*	*2.63*
Non-Natural Land Covers		
Urban/Developed (DEV)	0.02	19.24
Ornamental (ORN)	0.39	7.29
Disturbed Habitat (DH)	0.44	3.14
Subtotal	*0.85*	*29.67*
TOTAL[1]	**1.33**	**32.29**

[1] Total may not sum due to rounding.

3.3.1 Lemonade Berry Scrub

Lemonade berry scrub is a shrubland alliance dominated by lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*) in a two-tiered, open to continuous canopy less than 16 feet (5 meters) in height. This vegetation community typically occurs on gentle to steep slopes or coastal bluffs with loam or clay soils (Sawyer et al. 2009). Characteristic plant species in this community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), California brittle bush (*Encelia californica*), ashy buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), Mendocino bushmallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), pricklypear cacti (*Opuntia* spp.), redberry buckthorn (*Rhamnus crocea*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bilcolor*) (Sawyer et al. 2009).

A vegetation rapid assessment was conducted for a stand of this community located within the project site in order to further demonstrate disturbed site conditions, high prevalence of non-native species, and to refine boundaries for vegetation mapping. The lemonade berry scrub had been mapped using an aerial signature during the initial vegetation mapping effort, which is considered acceptable per CNPS protocol. However, mapping of the stand on site was refined during the February 2021 site visit to ensure accurate assessment of a potentially sensitive vegetation community using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Collector, a mobile data collection application, equipped with a Trimble R1 GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy. A Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form was completed for the stand in accordance with CDFW protocol and is provided as Attachment G, Rapid Assessment Field Form.

Remnant patches of this vegetation community are found in undeveloped areas of the study area, including the project site, and are mapped as disturbed lemonade berry scrub due to the high cover of non-native species (within the rapid assessment area, 31 percent absolute cover and 39 percent relative cover of vegetation), fragmentation

from adjacent stands of ornamental plantings and disturbed areas, presence of a historic landslide that continues to move downhill, and anthropogenic disturbances (e.g., pedestrian trails, trash dumping, and regular mowing). Native species observed in the disturbed lemonade berry scrub within rapid assessment area include lemonade berry, ashy buckwheat, black sage, giant wildrye (*Elymus consdensatus*), California brittle bush, California sagebrush, laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), deer weed (*Acmispon glaber* var. *glaber*), laurel sumac, and nodding needlegrass (*Stipa cernua*). However, non-native species observed in this vegetation community at approximately 39 percent relative cover include American century plant (*Agave americana*), jade plant (*Crassula ovata*), castorbean (*Ricinus communis*), Barbary fig (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia virgata*), Uraguayan pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

Lemonade berry scrub within the project-site is minimal at approximately 0.49-acre; whereas it is found with more concentrated distribution and broader variation of associations of this alliance further north in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area compared with other areas of coastal southern California (Aerial Information Systems [AIS] 2007; Stoms et al. 2012).

Lemonade berry scrub alliance has a rank of G3S3[1], which means it is vulnerable (i.e., at moderate risk due to a limited range, relatively few populations or occurrences, or recent and widespread declines or threats) globally and sub nationally. This vegetation community is considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies. The lemonade berry scrub mapped within the project site and study area would be considered low quality, as it is highly disturbed and isolated (surrounded by disturbed habitat and ornamental landscaping) with a high cover of non-native species (Attachment G).

3.3.2 Quailbush Scrub

Quailbush scrub is a shrubland alliance dominated by quailbush (*Atriplex lentiformis*) in an open to intermittent canopy less than 16 feet (5 meters) in height. This vegetation community typically occurs on gentle to steep southeast- and southwest-facing slopes with clay soils (Sawyer et al. 2009). Characteristic plant species in this community include California sagebrush, fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), coyote brush, mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), California brittle bush, green molly (*Kochia americana*), laurel sumac, arrow weed (*Pluchea sericea*), lemonade berry, alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), wooly seablite (*Suaeda taxifolia*), and tamarisk species (*Tamarix* spp.) (Sawyer et al. 2009).

A remnant patch of this vegetation community is located in the southern portion of the study area, along the northern side of the PCH. Species observed in the disturbed quailbush scrub within the study area include native California sagebrush, California brittle bush, and laurel sumac, and non-native castorbean, coyote brush, hottentot fig, purple pampas grass, and tree tobacco.

This vegetation community is mapped as disturbed quailbush scrub in the study area due to the high cover of non-native species and anthropogenic disturbances (e.g., pedestrian trails, mechanical perturbation) and high cover of non-native species. Quailbush scrub alliance has a rank of G4S4, which means it is apparently secure (i.e.,

[1] NatureServe Global (G) and State (S) rarity ranks per Faber-Langendoen et al. (2012). Natural communities with global or state ranks of 1–3 are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW (2020b) and are to be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA

uncommon but not rare, with some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors) globally and sub nationally. This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

3.3.3 Urban/Developed

Urban/developed land refers to areas that have been constructed upon or disturbed so severely that native vegetation is no longer supported (Holland 1986). Developed land includes areas with permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, landscaped areas, and areas with a large amount of debris or other materials (Holland 1986). Developed areas are generally graded and compacted, sometimes covered with gravel road base or built, and have little to no vegetation present.

Developed land refers to those areas within the study area supporting manmade structures or features including paved/compacted roadways, driveways, and single-family residences. These areas support limited natural ecological processes, native vegetation, or habitat for wildlife species and thus are not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

3.3.4 Ornamental

Ornamental vegetation consists of introduced planting of exotic species as landscaping, including greenbelts, parks, and horticultural plantings (Jones and Stokes 1993). Ornamental plantings within the study area are diverse and include ornamental landscaping surrounding single-family residential developments in the area, as well as escapees that have become naturalized in undeveloped areas. Ornamental landscaping dominates the majority of the study area surrounding the single-family residences, and includes species such as Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), American century plant, Cape honeysuckle, Chinese banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), great bougainvillea, hottentot fig, myoporum, oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), purple pampas grass, river redgum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Ornamental vegetation is not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

3.3.5 Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat refers to areas that are not developed yet, lack vegetation, and generally are the result of severe or repeated mechanical perturbation. Areas mapped as disturbed land may include unpaved roads, trails, and graded areas. Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is usually sparse and dominated by non-native weedy herbaceous species such as Maltese star-thistle, wild oat (*Avena* sp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) (Jones & Stokes 1993).

Disturbed habitat within the study area is found within relatively un-vegetated areas intervening native and ornamental vegetation throughout the project site. Vegetation within the disturbed habitat is minimal and limited ruderal vegetation growing in small patches. Evidence of past soil perturbation by heavy equipment is observed throughout this mapping unit, in addition to remnant concrete pads. Disturbed habitat is not considered sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies.

3.4 Flora

A total of 71 species of native or naturalized vascular plants, 28 native (39%) and 43 non-native (61%), were recorded within the project site (Attachment C, Plant Compendium). The recorded native flora of the site is likely limited due to the disturbed and urbanized setting of the site. The study area is within remnant, disturbed natural vegetation occurring along the steep hillsides mixed with ornamental vegetation associated with nearby residences.

3.5 Wildlife

A total of 26 wildlife species were recorded within the project site (Attachment D, Wildlife Compendium), including some urban-adapted species. Based on the diurnal nature of the biological reconnaissance survey, most species observed were birds. Bird species observed include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*). No active bird nests were observed within the study area during the reconnaissance survey (conducted outside the typical bird nesting season); however, the ornamental and native vegetation within the study area could support nesting birds. No amphibian species were observed and none are expected to occur due to the lack of aquatic habitat on site. Two reptile species, common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) were observed during the survey. One mammal species, California ground-squirrel (*Spermophilus* [*Otospermophilus*] *beecheyi*), was observed during the survey; however, western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) could also use the site and surrounding area.

3.6 Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were observed within the project site during the general biological reconnaissance survey conducted on November 12, 2019, the focused botanical survey conducted on June 16, 2020, or the vegetation rapid assessment conducted on February 1, 2021. Two special-status plant species previously determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the project site, Braunton's milk-vetch and Brewer's calandrinia, were not observed within the project site during the June pass, within their blooming period. Therefore, both species are no longer expected to occur within the project site.

No other special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur due to the lack of suitable soils and habitat within the project site, the limited, isolated native vegetation within the study area, and the extent of ornamental landscaping that appears to be regularly maintained in the surrounding area.

Attachment E lists special-status plant species known to occur in the USGS 7.5-minute *Topanga* quadrangle (CDFW 2020a; CNPS 2020), as well as plant species recognized as locally sensitive within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006a). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential for the species to occur on site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, including the location of the site, vegetation communities and soils present, current site conditions, and past and present land use.

3.6.1 Target Species for Focused Botanical Survey

Braunton's milk-vetch

Braunton's milk-vetch is a California endemic and federally endangered species with a CRPR 1B.1, indicating that it has a high degree and immediacy of threat in California (CDFW 2020; CNPS 2020). This perennial herb typically blooms from March through July (Jepson Flora Project 2020) and is known to occur in disturbed areas or areas affected by recent burns within chaparral, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grasslands, often within sandstone or carbonate soils, at elevations between 13 to 2,100 feet AMSL (CNPS 2020).

A reference population check was conducted at a nearby known population of the species in Topanga State Park approximately 2.5 miles north-northeast of the project site to ensure the focused survey would be conducted within the appropriate plant phenology for identification of the target species. Dudek biologist Tracy Park confirmed that Braunton's milk-vetch individuals at the reference site were in bloom and fruit prior to conducting the focused botanical survey at the project site.

No Braunton's milk-vetch individuals were observed within the project site during the focused botanical survey. The milk-vetch species previously observed at the project site was identified as Santa Barbara milk-vetch (*Astragalus trichopodus* var. *trichopodus*), with glabrous bladdery fruits approximately 23 millimeters long (Attachment B, Site Photographs). In contrast, Braunton's milk-vetch fruits are not bladdery, have dense, wavy hairs, and do not exceed 9 millimeters in length (Attachment B). Therefore, Braunton's milk-vetch is not expected to occur within the project site.

Brewer's calandrinia

Brewer's calandrinia is a locally-designated sensitive species within the City of Los Angeles (2006a) with a CRPR 4.2, indicating that it is on a watch list due to a limited distribution (CNPS 2020). This annual herb typically blooms from March through June (CNPS 2020) and is known to occur in disturbed or burned areas within chaparral or coastal scrub with sandy or loamy soils at elevations between 32 to 4,003 feet AMSL (CNPS 2020).

No Brewer's calandrinia or signs of any calandrinia species (*Calandrinia* sp.) were observed within the project site during the focused botanical survey conducted within its growing and blooming period. Therefore, Brewer's calandrinia is not expected to occur within the project site.

3.7 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species were observed within the project site during the general biological reconnaissance survey. Additionally, no special-status wildlife species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project site due to the lack of suitable habitat and the limited, isolated native vegetation within the study area. One bat species, western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), may occasionally forage within the project site. The western mastiff bat is a CDFW SSC and locally recognized sensitive species (City of Los Angeles 2006a). This species is not likely to roost on site due to the lack of suitable roosting trees or rocky habitat.

No USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally-listed wildlife species is found within one-mile of the project site (USFWS 2019a). Attachment F lists special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the USGS 7.5-minute Topanga quadrangle (CDFW 2020a). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding potential use of

the project site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, including known habitat preferences, and knowledge of the species' relative distributions in the area.

3.8 Nesting Birds

The vegetation on site provides potentially suitable habitat for commonly occurring nesting birds, including Anna's hummingbird or California towhee. In addition, the tall trees (i.e., pines and eucalyptus trees) scattered throughout the project site and adjacent ornamental vegetation in the study area provide potential nesting habitat for raptor species such as Cooper's hawk and red-tailed hawk. Although no nests were identified during the site visit, suitable nesting habitat exists within the project site and surrounding areas.

3.9 Jurisdictional Waters & Wetlands

Hydrology and vegetation were examined throughout the study area during the site visit to identify potential wetland sites and/or non-wetland waters (i.e., drainages, channels, etc.), though an official jurisdictional delineation was not performed. No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters occur within the study area.

3.10 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal.

The project site does not reside within any designated wildlife corridors or habitat linkages identified in the South Coast Missing Linkages analysis conducted by South Coast Wildlands (2008), the Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Habitat Linkage Planning Map (SMMC 2017), or CDFW California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project (Spencer et al. 2010). The project site is surrounded by residential development and paved roads including the PCH, a major throughway, providing limited connectivity to other undeveloped areas with naturalized habitat. Thus, the project site provides some natural vegetation to support wildlife movement through the area; however, is likely too isolated to provide high quality "live-in" habitat for most wildlife species. The project site has the potential to support birds, reptiles, amphibians, and/or smaller mammals more likely to inhabit urban environments. No riparian features and/or dominant wildlife trails were observed during the site visit. Thus, given the isolated and primarily disturbed nature of the general study area and the lack of access from the project site to other natural areas that provide better quality habitat, the project site does not provide high quality habitat linkages or wildlife corridors.

3.11 City of Los Angeles Protected Trees and Shrubs

The City of Los Angeles Protected Tree or Shrub Ordinance, as modified by Ordinance 186873, provides guidelines for the preservation of native Southern California tree or shrub species measuring 4 inches or more in cumulative diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground from the base of the tree or shrub (City of Los Angeles 2006b). Trees or shrubs protected under this ordinance include all oak trees (Quercus sp.) indigenous to California (excluding scrub oak [*Quercus dumosa*]), Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), blue (or Mexican) elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*; Synonym: *Sambucus mexicana*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Protected trees and shrubs as defined in the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree or Shrub Ordinance as amended in 2021 do not occur within the project site (The Tree Resource 2019a-d).

4 Impacts

This section addresses potential impacts to special-status biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project. This section follows the CEQA checklist for biological resources.

The proposed project involves the construction of four single-family residences on twelve undeveloped lots within an area comprised of non-natural land covers and remnant native vegetation. Permanent impacts were quantified by comparing the footprint of the residences, all other hardscape (e.g., retaining walls, driveways, road extensions), and adjacent landscaping plans located on-site and off-site with the boundaries of the vegetation communities mapped within the study area. As all temporary construction disturbance, including earthwork, grading activities and operation of heavy equipment, would occur within the permanent disturbance footprint of the project, no additional temporary impacts were calculated. Off-site impacts are associated with a driveway ramp that extends from Tramonto Drive along the northern boundary of the project site, an area for slope stabilization intervening parcels along the western extent of the project, and an extension of Revello Drive within the southern portion of the project.

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Impacts to vegetation communities and land cover are summarized in Table 3 and depicted on Figure 3. One special-status vegetation community, disturbed lemonade berry scrub, would result in permanent impacts as a result of proposed project activities. Approximately 0.56-acre of disturbed lemonade berry scrub would be permanently impacted directly, 0.46-acre within the project site and 0.10-acre associated with off-site slope stabilization, driveway construction, and the Revello Drive extension. Potential indirect impacts include fugitive dust, chemical pollutants, erosion, and increased human activity during the proposed project activities. However, the lemonade berry scrub to remain in place is already disturbed and construction best management practices would minimize the effect of these impacts. Therefore, indirect impacts to lemonade berry scrub would be less than significant and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended. Direct permanent impacts to special-status vegetation communities could be considered significant absent mitigation. However, implementation of the mitigation measure in Section 5.1 could reduce these impacts to less than significant.

Table 3
Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the Study Area

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Not Impacted	Off-Site Impacts[1]	On-Site Impacts	Total Study Area
Native or Naturalized Vegetation Types				
Disturbed Lemonade Berry Scrub (dRhuint)	1.75	0.10	0.46	2.31
Disturbed Quailbush Scrub (dAtrlen)	0.32	—	—	0.32
Subtotal	*2.07*	*0.10*	*0.46*	*2.63*
Non-Natural Land Covers				
Urban/Developed (DEV)	19.21	0.02	—	19.23
Ornamental (ORN)	6.86	0.06	0.37	7.28
Disturbed Habitat (DH)	2.56	0.15	0.44	3.14
Subtotal	*28.63*	*0.23*	*0.81*	*29.65*
TOTAL[2]	**30.70**	**0.32**	**1.27**	**32.29**

1 Off-site impacts are associated with improvements in the public right-of-way (e.g., the extension of Revello Drive) that occur outside of the residential parcels.
2 Total may not sum due to rounding.

4.2 Special-Status Plant Species

The target species, Braunton's milk-vetch and Brewer's calandrinia, were not observed during the general biological reconnaissance or focused plant survey. The focused survey was conducted during appropriate conditions and time of year in order to determine the presence or absence of the two species within the project site. No other special-status plants were observed or are expected to occur within the project site. As such, direct and/or indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant, and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

4.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species were detected within the study area. The study area contains isolated, disturbed native vegetation, and is dominated by residential development and ornamental vegetation, which provides low-quality, limited suitable habitat to support special-status wildlife species. Thus, with the exception of the western mastiff bat (SSC and locally recognized sensitive species) that has the potential to occasionally forage within the project site, special-status wildlife species have a low or no potential to occur on site (Attachment F). Project construction is proposed to occur primarily during daylight hours; thus, foraging bats are not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed project activities. As such, direct and/or indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species would be less than significant, and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

4.4 Nesting Birds

The trees and shrubs within the project site have the potential to support nesting birds. Direct and indirect impacts to migratory nesting birds must be avoided for compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503.5, 3503, and 3513. Nesting birds could be affected by direct impacts due to tree removal and indirect impacts from short-term construction-related noise, resulting in decreased reproductive success or abandonment of an area as nesting habitat. Additionally, the trees and shrubs within the study area, but outside of the project impact area have the potential to provide potential nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of songbirds and raptors in the area. Impacts to these species are expected to occur if nesting birds are present within the project site and the surrounding area during project implementation. However, implementation of the recommendation provided in Section 5.2 (Nesting Bird Survey) would reduce impacts to nesting birds to less than significant. With incorporation of this element into project implementation, the project will comply with nesting bird regulations, including scheduling ground disturbing and/or vegetation trimming/removal activities to occur outside of the bird breeding season, conducting a preconstruction nesting bird survey prior to work within the general breeding season, and avoidance of active bird nests including appropriate avoidance buffers from active nests.

4.5 Jurisdictional Waters & Wetlands

No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters occur within the study area. Therefore, there would be no direct and/or indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters, and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

4.6 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The project site does not reside within any designated wildlife corridors or habitat linkages. Additionally, proposed project activities would occur primarily during daytime hours as specified in the City of Los Angeles building code, limiting the potential noise and lighting impacts during the nighttime hours when most wildlife species likely to traverse the area would be active. Lighting would be directed toward the project impact area and away from the surrounding habitats to minimize potential impacts to wildlife movement in the area. Lighting would only be used as needed to minimize potential long-term effects to wildlife movement. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity are anticipated to be minimal, and impacts to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages would be less than significant and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

4.7 City of Los Angeles Protected Trees

Protected trees and shrubs as defined in the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree or Shrub Ordinance as amended in 2021 do not occur within the project site (The Tree Resource 2019a-d). Therefore, there would be no direct and/or indirect impacts to City protected trees and shrubs, and no avoidance or mitigation measures are recommended.

5 Biological Recommendations Summary

5.1 Minimization and Mitigation Measures for Special-Status Vegetation Communities

Based upon the project design and the need to maintain the property in accordance with the City of Los Angeles Fire Code (L.A.M.C. 57.322), on-site mitigation is not feasible. The project applicant, or its designee, shall provide mitigation bank funding at 3:1 (1.68 acres) to replace special-status vegetation communities (i.e., lemonade berry scrub) removed due to project construction and fuel modification activities. The project applicant, or its designee, shall work with the City to ensure the mitigation program funding is appropriate to offset permanent impacts. The mitigation lands shall be comprised of similar or higher quality vegetation as found in the lemonade berry scrub on the project site. As a part of the projects' condition clearance and prior to the issuance of building and grading permits, the funds must be transferred to the mitigation bank for the purchase of credits by the project applicant, or its designee, and approved by the City.

5.2 Nesting Bird Survey

Ground disturbance activities and vegetation removal will be completed outside the avian breeding season (between September 1 and January 31).

If ground disturbance activities (including clearing and grubbing) are scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting bird survey within 72 hours of ground disturbance activities. The survey shall consist of full coverage of the proposed project footprint and up to a 300-foot buffer (500-feet for suitable raptor habitat). The specific survey buffer will be determined in the field by the project biologist and will take into account the species nesting in the area, the habitat present, and where access is permitted. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

If active nests are found, the nest locations shall be mapped by the qualified biologist. The nesting bird species will be documented and, to the degree feasible, the nesting stage (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging) will be determined. The biologist shall establish a no-disturbance buffer around each active nest. The buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist based on the biology of the species present and surrounding habitat (typically a starting point of 300 feet for most birds and 500 feet for raptors, but may be reduced as approved by the biologist). No construction or ground disturbance activities shall be conducted within the buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active (i.e., no eggs or young) and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.

6 Conclusion

No special-status plant species, jurisdictional waters, designated wildlife corridors and habitat linkages, or City of Los Angeles protected trees occur within the project site. The western mastiff bat (SSC and locally recognized sensitive species) may occasionally forage on site but would not be impacted by the proposed project activities, which would primarily occur during daytime hours in accordance with the City of Los Angeles building code.

The project site and surrounding study area contains disturbed lemonade berry scrub, which has a rank of G3S3 and is, therefore, considered a special-status vegetation community. Approximately 0.56-acre of the disturbed lemonade berry scrub would be permanently impacted directly, of which 0.46-acre would be impacted on site and 0.10-acre would be impacted on-site. Direct permanent impacts to special-status vegetation communities could be considered significant absent mitigation. However, implementation of the mitigation measure in Section 5.1 would reduce these impacts to less than significant.

The project site and surrounding areas provide suitable nesting substrate for nesting birds. A preconstruction nesting bird survey will be conducted prior to ground disturbance and vegetation trimming/removal activities occurring within the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31) to ensure that direct and/or indirect impacts to nesting birds do not occur.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the content of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me via telephone at 442.287.3435 or via email at tpark@dudek.com.

Sincerely,

Tracy Park
Biologist

Att.: Attachment A – Figures
Figure 1 – Project Location
Figure 2 – Biological Resources
Figure 3 – Project Impacts
Attachment B – Site Photographs
Attachment C – Plant Compendium
Attachment D – Wildlife Compendium
Attachment E – Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area
Attachment F – Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area
Attachment G – Rapid Assessment Field Form

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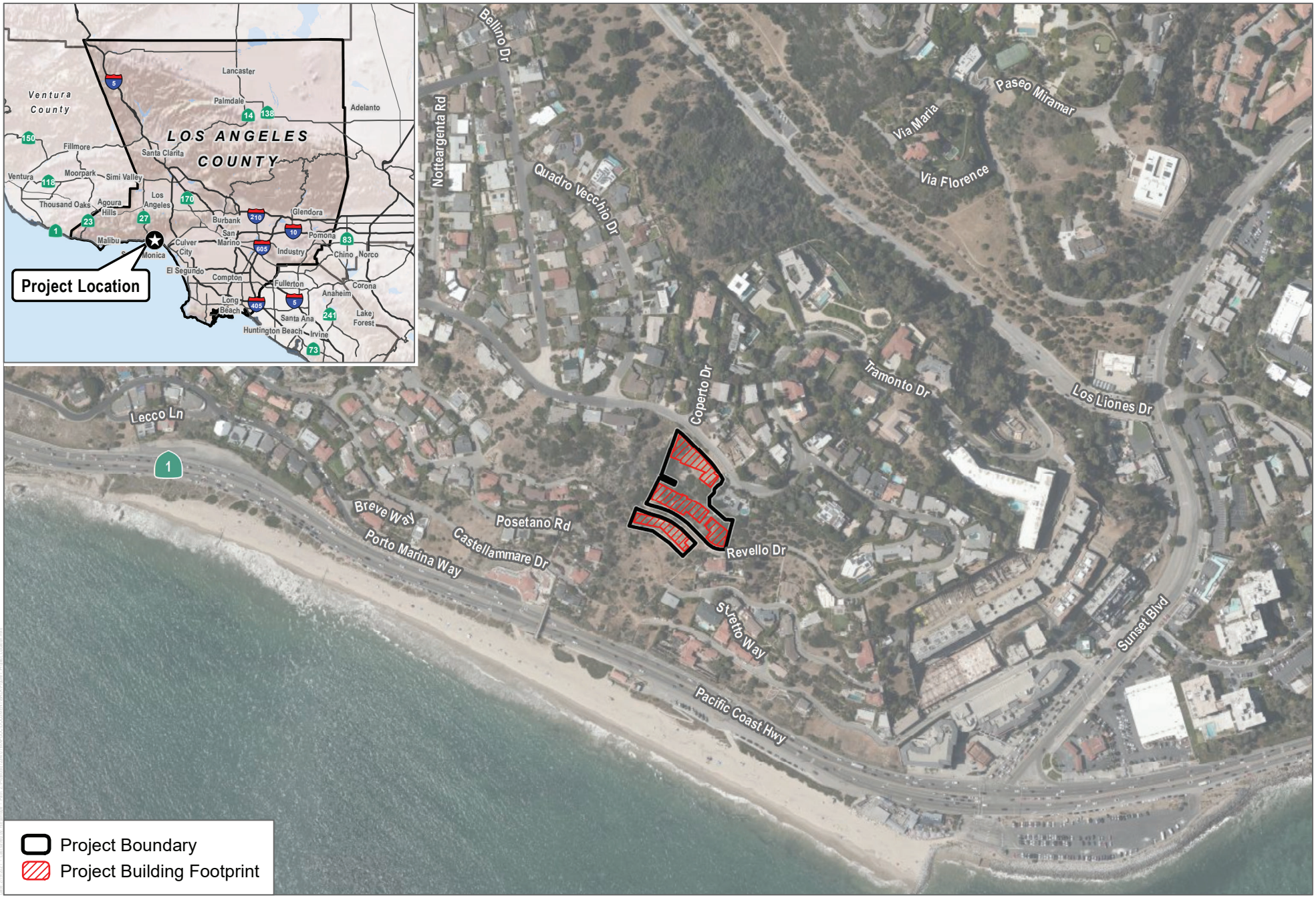
Attachment A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Topanga Quadrangle

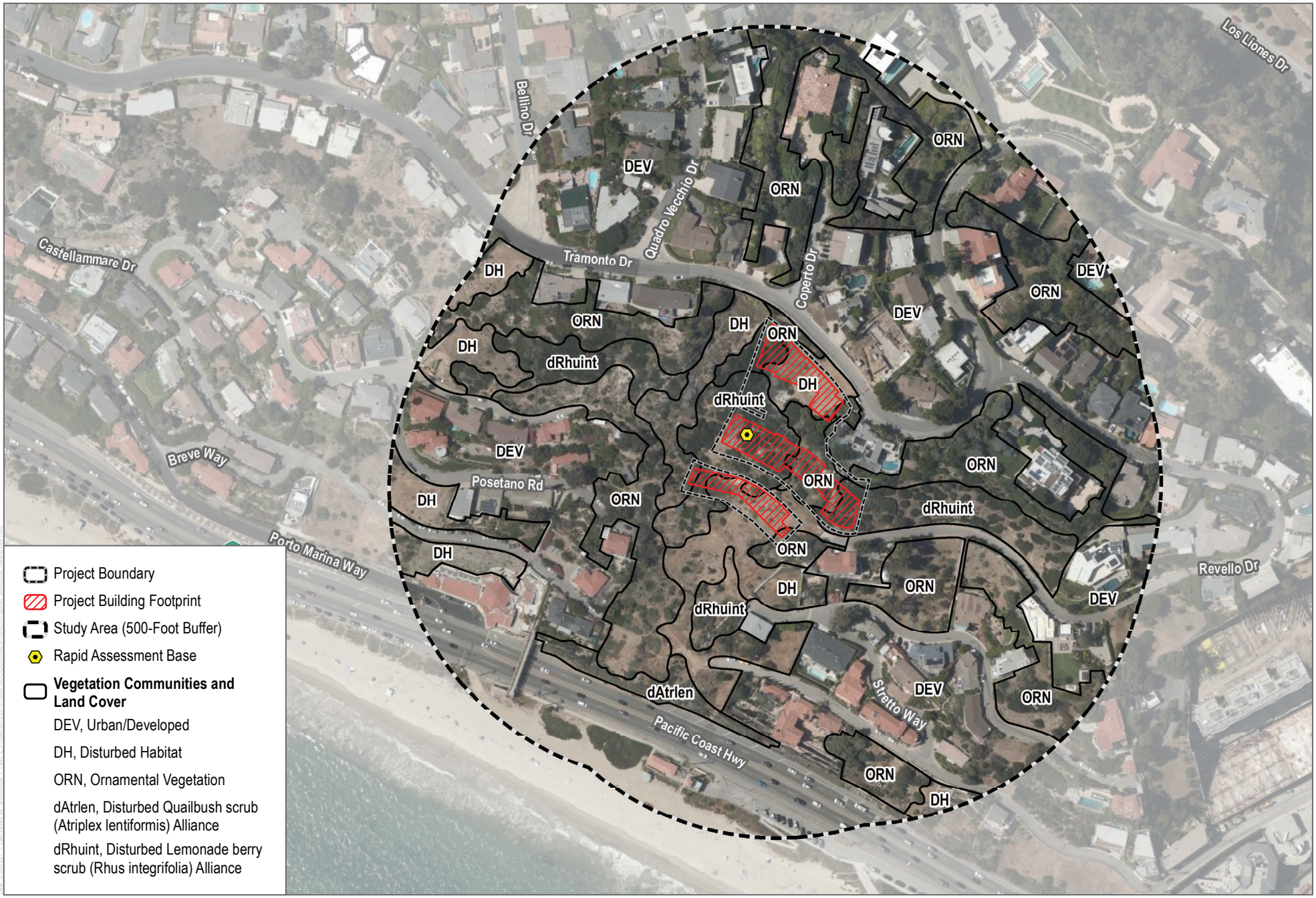
DUDEK

0 200 400 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Revello Drive and Tramonto Drive Residential Project



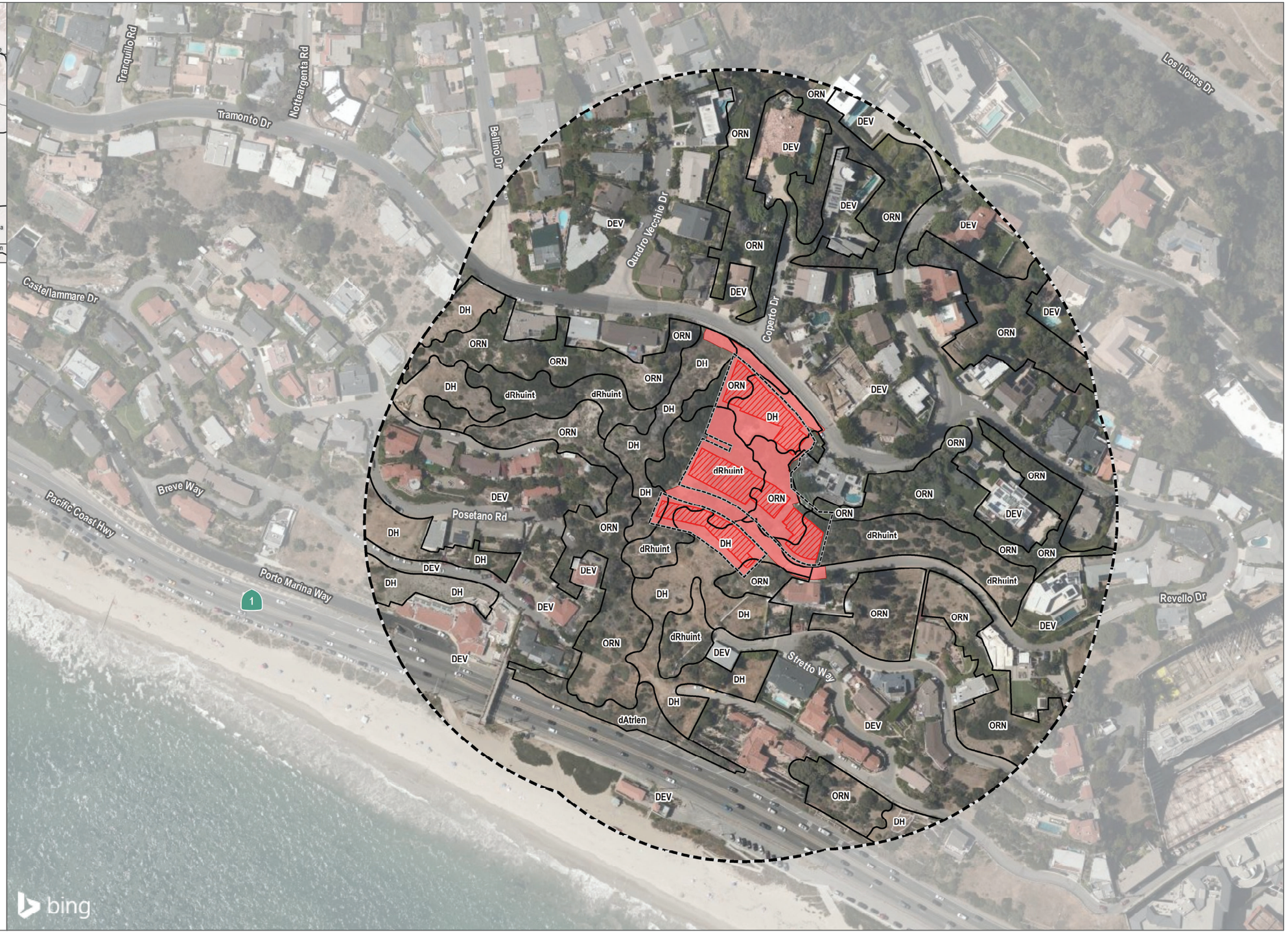
SOURCE: Los Angeles County 2011, Bing Maps 2019

FIGURE 2

Biological Resources

Revello Drive and Tramonto Drive Residential Project

DUDEK



- Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
- Project Boundary
- Vegetation Communities and Land Cover
  - DEV, Urban/Developed
  - DH, Disturbed Habitat
  - ORN, Ornamental Vegetation
  - dAtrlen, Disturbed Quailbush scrub (Atriplex lentiformis) Alliance
  - dRhuint, Disturbed Lemonade berry scrub (Rhus integrifolia) Alliance

Project Impacts

- Permanent

SOURCE: Los Angeles County 2011, Bing Maps 2019

DUDEK

0 87.5 175 Feet

FIGURE 3

Project Impacts

Revello Drive and Tramonto Drive Residential Project

Attachment B

Site Photographs

EUDICOTS

VASCULAR SPECIES

AIZOACEAE—FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY

* *Carpobrotus edulis*—hottentot fig

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Malosma laurina—laurel sumac

Rhus integrifolia—lemonade berry

* *Schinus molle*—Peruvian peppertree

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

* *Foeniculum vulgare*—fennel

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

* *Nerium oleander*—oleander

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Artemisia californica—California sagebrush

Baccharis pilularis—coyote brush

Brickellia californica—California brickellbush

* *Centaurea melitensis*—Maltese star-thistle

Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *glabriuscula*—yellow pincushion

* *Delairea odorata*—Cape-ivy

Encelia californica—California brittle bush

* *Erigeron bonariensis*—asthmaweed

Heterotheca grandiflora—telegraphweed

* *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce

Malacothrix saxatalis var. *commutata*—cliff desertdandelion

Malacothrix saxatalis var. *tenuifolia*—cliff desertdandelion

Pseudognaphalium bioletti—two-color rabbit-tobacco

Pseudognaphalium californicum—ladies' tobacco

* *Sonchus asper* ssp. *asper*—spiny sowthistle

BIGNONIACEAE—BIGNONIA FAMILY

* *Tecoma capensis*—cape honeysuckle

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

* *Echium candicans*—pride of Madeira

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard

Lepidium nitidum—shining pepperweed

* *Raphanus sativus*—cultivated radish

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Opuntia ficus-indica—Barbary fig

Opuntia littoralis—coast prickly pear

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

* *Atriplex semibaccata*—Australian saltbush

* *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

CRASSULACEAE—STONECROP FAMILY

* *Aeonium arboreum*—tree aenium

* *Crassula ovata*—jade plant

CUCURBITACEAE—GOURD FAMILY

Marah macrocarpa—Cucamonga manroot

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

* *Euphorbia virgata*—Russian leafy spurge

* *Ricinus communis*—castorbean

FABACEAE—LEGUM FAMILY

* *Acacia longifolia*—Sydney golden wattle

Acmispon glaber var. *glaber*—common deerweed

Astragalus trichopodus var. *trichopodus*—Santa Barbara milkvetch

* *Medicago polymorpha*—burclover

* *Melilotus albus*—white sweetclover

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Erodium botrys*—longbeak stork's bill

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

Salvia mellifera—black sage

MORACEAE—MULBERRY FAMILY

* *Ficus microcarpa*—Chinese banyan

MYRSINACEAE—MYRSINE FAMILY

* *Lysimachia arvensis*—scarlet pimpernel

MYRTACEAE—MYRTLE FAMILY

* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*—river redgum

NYCTAGINACEAE—FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY

* *Bougainvillea spectabilis*—great bougainvillea

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum cinereum—ashy buckwheat

Eriogonum fasciculatum—California buckwheat

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon

RUBIACEAE—MADDER FAMILY

Galium aparine—stickywilly

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

Salix lasiolepis—arroyo willow

SCROPHULARIACEAE—FIGWORT FAMILY

* *Myoporum laetum*—myoporum

SOLANACEAE—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Datura wrightii—sacred thorn-apple

* *Nicotiana glauca*—tree tobacco

Solanum douglasii—greenspot nightshade

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

VASCULAR SPECIES

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

* *Pinus pinea*—Italian stone pine

MONOCOTS

VASCULAR SPECIES

AGAVACEAE—AGAVE FAMILY

* *Agave americana*—American century plant

Hesperoyucca whipplei—chaparral yucca

ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY

* *Phoenix dactylifera*—date palm
* *Washingtonia robusta*—Mexican fan palm

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

* *Arundo donax*—giant reed
* *Avena barbata*—slender oat
* *Brachypodium distachyon*—purple false brome
* *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome
* *Bromus rubens*—red brome
* *Cortaderia selloana*—Uruguayan pampas grass
* *Cynodon dactylon*—Bermudagrass
  Elymus condensatus—giant wild rye
* *Pennisetum setaceum*—fountain grass
  Stipa cernua—nodding needlegrass
* *Stipa milacea* var. *miliacea*—smilograss

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment C

Plant Compendium

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SOLANACEAE—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

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* *Pinus pinea*—Italian stone pine

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* *Stipa milacea* var. *miliacea*—smilograss

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment D

Wildlife Compendium

BIRD

BUSHTITS

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus—bushtit

EMBERIZINES

EMBERIZIDAE—EMBERIZIDS

Melospiza melodia—song sparrow
Melozone crissalis—California towhee
Pipilo maculatus—spotted towhee
Zonotrichia leucophrys—white-crowned sparrow

FALCONS

FALCONIDAE—CARACARAS & FALCONS

Falco sparverius—American kestrel

FINCHES

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

FLYCATCHERS

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayronis nigricans—black phoebe
Sayronis saya—Say's phoebe

HAWKS

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Accipiter cooperii—Cooper's hawk
Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin—Allen's hummingbird

JAY'S, MAGPIES, AND CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS & JAYS

Aphelocoma californica—California scrub-jay

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

Corvus corax—common raven

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos—northern mockingbird

OLD WORLD WARBLERS AND GNATCATCHERS

SYLVIIDAE—SYLVIID WARBLERS

Polioptila caerulea—blue-gray gnatcatcher

PIGEONS & DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS & DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

TERNS & GULLS

LARIDAE—GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS

Larus occidentalis—western gull

WOOD WARBLERS AND ALLIES

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Setophaga coronata—yellow-rumped warbler

WRENS

TROGLODYTIDAE—WRENS

Thryomanes bewickii—Bewick's wren

WRENTITS

TIMALIIDAE—BABBLERS

Chamaea fasciata—wrentit

MAMMAL

SQUIRRELS

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Spermophilus (*Otospermophilus*) *beecheyi*—California ground squirrel

REPTILE

LIZARDS

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE—IGUANID LIZARDS

Sceloporus occidentalis—western fence lizard

Uta stansburiana—common side-blotched lizard

Attachment E

Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR/ City of LA[2])	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[3]
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.1/S[a]	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers/perennial herb/Jan–Aug/10–2100	Not expected to occur. Although the project site contains suitable coastal scrub habitat with disturbed areas (CNPS 2019), this species was not observed within the project site during the focused botanical survey conducted on June 16, 2020, within its growing and blooming period confirmed with a reference population check.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/S[a]	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish)/perennial herb/(June)Aug–Oct/0–115	Not expected to occur. The project site lacks coastal salt marsh, wetlands, or mesic conditions required for this species (Calflora 2019).
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1/S[a]	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernally mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165	Not expected to occur. The coastal scrub on-site lacks sandy soils and mesic conditions typically required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/5–1510	Not expected to occur. The coastal scrub on-site lacks alkaline or clay soils required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	None/None/1B.2/S[a]	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/annual herb/Mar–Oct/0–460	Low potential to occur. Although the project site contains suitable coastal scrub habitat for this species, soils on-site are likely too disturbed (i.e., urban land-xerorthents, landscaped complex) to support this species (USDA NRCS 2019).
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None/None/1B.1/S[b]	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6235	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None/None/4.2/S[b]	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and	Not expected to occur. Although the project site contains suitable coastal scrub habitat with disturbed areas (CNPS 2019), this

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR/ City of LA[2])	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[3]
			burns/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–June/30–4005	species was not observed within the project site during the focused botanical survey conducted on June 16, 2020, within its growing and blooming period.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	None/None/4.2/S[a]	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Feb)Mar–June/45–2295	Low potential to occur. Although the project site contains suitable coastal scrub habitat for this species, soils on-site are likely too disturbed (i.e., urban land-xerorthents, landscaped complex) to support this species (USDA NRCS 2019).
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June(Nov)/1045–3280	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	None/None/4.2/S[a]	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; granitic, rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/325–5575	Not expected to occur. The coastal scrub on-site lacks granitic, rocky soils required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae*	island mountain-mahogany	None/None/4.3/S[a]	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–May/95–1970	Not expected to occur. This species is a conspicuous perennial shrub that would have been observed, if present, during the site visit conducted in November 2019.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/SE/1B.2/S[a]	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/May–Oct(Nov)/0–100	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	None/SR/1B.2/S[a]	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial deciduous shrub/July–Nov/915–2495	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range (CNPS 2019).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR/ City of LA[2])	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[3]
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	None/ST/1B.1/S[a]	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–May/5–165	Low potential to occur. The coastal scrub on-site lacks sandy soils typically required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *ovatifolia*	Santa Monica dudleya	FT/None/1B.1/S[a]	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; volcanic or sedimentary, rocky/perennial herb/Mar–June/490–5495	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks volcanic or sedimentary rocky soils required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2/S[b]	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/45–2590	Low potential to occur. This species is a conspicuous perennial succulent that would have been observed, if present, during the site visit conducted in November 2019.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2/S[a]	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; alluvial/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/160–2955	Not expected to occur. This species is a conspicuous perennial tree that would have been observed, if present, during the site visit conducted in November 2019.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca*	white-veined monardella	None/None/1B.3/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial herb/(Apr)May–Aug(Sep–Dec)/160–5005	Not expected to occur. This project site is located outside of the known distribution (i.e., Jepson-designated California floristic provinces) for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2019).
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/45–5020	Not expected to occur. The coastal scrub on-site lacks alkaline, mesic conditions required for this species (CNPS 2019).
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	None/None/2A/None	Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky or sandy/annual herb/Mar–Apr/1195–2200	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there are no suitable soils or vegetation present (CNPS 2019).
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis*	Sonoran maiden fern	None/None/2B.2/None	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Jan–Sep/160–2000	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.

Notes:

[1] Status Abbreviations

Federal and State Statuses

FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State designated as rare

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

- 0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20% - 80% of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat)

[2] Sensitive Species within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006)

S^a: Known to occur in Zones 3 and 4
S^b: Occurrence is known in other zones or is unknown

[3] Refers to records within the Topanga U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle

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Attachment F

Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/ City of LA[2])	Habitat	Potential to Occur[3]
		Reptiles		
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	None/SSC/S[a]	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain any aquatic features to support this species.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC/None	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential to occur. The project site contains disturbed lemonade berry scrub that provides low-quality habitat for this species. Additionally, the project site is isolated by residential development and urban infrastructure, and individuals of this species are unlikely to migrate into the site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC/S[a]	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Low potential to occur. The project site lacks loose, sandy soils suitable for this species (Nafis 2019). Additionally, the project site is isolated by residential development and urban infrastructure, and individuals of this species are unlikely to migrate into the site.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC/S[a]	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain any aquatic features to support this species.
		Birds		
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST/None	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to nest. May occasionally pass overhead during migration. The species' current nesting range in Los Angeles County is limited to the Antelope Valley, approximately 25 miles to the northeast (Allen et al. 2016).

Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to occur. The project site lacks sandy or gravelly beach habitat that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species (CDFW 2019a).
Riparia riparia (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST/S[a]	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to nest. The project site lacks vertical banks, bluffs, or cliffs with sandy soils that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species (CDFW 2019a). In addition, this species is considered extirpated as a breeder within southern California (CDFW 2019b).
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE/S[a]	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain riparian vegetation that could support this species.
Fishes				
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	southern steelhead - southern California DPS	FE/None/S[b]	Clean, clear, cool, well-oxygenated streams; needs relatively deep pools in migration and gravelly substrate to spawn	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain any aquatic features to support this species.
Mammals				
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None/SSC/S[a]	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Not expected to roost, may occasionally forage. The project site lacks suitable roosting habitat for this species; however, this species may occasionally forage within the isolated patches of lemonade berry scrub habitat within the project site and study area.

Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None/CSE/None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	Low potential to occur. The project site provides low-quality habitat for this species due to the prevalence of disturbed habitat and minimal preferred floral resources, as well as presence of beekeeping equipment observed on an adjacent property. The presence of domesticated European honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) would further decrease forage opportunities for *Bombus* species (The Xerces Society 2018).

Notes:
[1] Status Abbreviations
FE: Federally listed as endangered
BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)—Birds of Conservation Concern
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
CSE: Candidate for State Endangered
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
[2] Sensitive Species within the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006)
S[a]: Known to occur in Zones 3 and 4
S[b]: Occurrence is known in other zones or is unknown
[3] Refers to records within the Topanga U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle

References

Allen, L.W., K.L. Garrett, and M.C. Wimer. 2016. *Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Atlas*. Los Angeles, Calif.: Los Angeles Audubon Society.

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CDFW. 2019b. *RareFind*, Version 5.2.14. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Accessed November 2019. https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx.

Nafis, G. 2019. *California Herps - A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California*. Accessed November 2019. http://www.californiaherps.com/

The Xerces Society. 2018. *A Petition to the State of California Fish and Game Commission to List the Crotch bumble bee (Bombus crotchii), Franklin's bumble bee (Bombus franklini), Suckley cuckoo bumble bee (Bombus suckleyi), and western bumble bee (Bombus occidentalis occidentalis) as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act*. Submitted by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Defenders of Wildlife, and Center for Food Safety. October 2019. Accessed November 2019. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=161902&inline.

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Attachment G

Rapid Assessment Field Form

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised March 27, 2018)

For Office Use:	Final database #:	Final vegetation type:	Alliance Association

I. LOCATIONAL/ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION — circle: Relevé or (RA)

Database #:	Date:	Name of recorder: Tracy Park
RETR	1 Feb 2021	Other surveyors: None
	UID:	Location Name: Revello and Tramonto Residential

GPS name: Pasa R1 — For Relevé only: Bearing°, left axis at ID point____ of Long / Short side

UTME _____ UTMN _____ Zone: 11 NAD83 GPS error: ft./ m./ PDOP 2.3

Decimal degrees: LAT 34.041126 LONG 118.559050

GPS within stand? (Yes) / No If No, cite from GPS to stand: distance (m) ____ bearing ° ____ inclination ° ____

and record Base point ID _____ Projected UTMs: UTME _____ UTMN _____

Camera Name: TPark iphone Cardinal photos at ID point: N (RETR-01), E (RETR-02), S (RETR-03), W (RETR-04)

Other photos:

Stand Size (acres): (<1) 1-5, >5 | Plot Area (m²): 100 / ____ | Plot Dimensions ____ x ____ m | RA ~~Radius~~ 45m x 40m ~~m~~

Exposure, Actual °: 206 NE NW SE (SW) Flat Variable | Steepness, Actual °: 26 0° 1-5° >5-25° (>25)

Topography: Macro: top (upper) (mid) lower bottom | Micro: (convex) flat concave undulating

Geology code: Sedimentary Soil Texture code: MFSA | (Upland) or Wetland/Riparian (circle one)

% Surface cover: (Incl. outcrops) (>60cm diam) (25-60cm) (7.5-25cm) (2mm-7.5cm) (Incl sand, mud)

H_2O: 0 BA Stems: 2 Litter: 25 Bedrock: 0 Boulder: 0 Stone: 0 Cobble: 5 Gravel: 30 Fines: 38 =100%

% Current year bioturbation 1 Past bioturbation present? Yes / (No) | % Hoof punch 0

Fire evidence: Yes / (No) (circle one) If yes, describe in Site history section, including date of fire, if known.

Site history, stand age, comments:

Shrubs are small to medium sized — midsuccession. Evidence of homeless encampments as piles of tarps and personal items present on site. Other evidence of human disturbance includes ~~dr~~ dumping (discarded building materials, fast food containers, empty bottles & cans, prescription bottles) and recreation (pedestrian trails, prints from domestic dogs). Site appears to be regularly mowed and has been previously graded into terraces. Local resident was encountered walking their dog ~~on~~ on site during the site visit. A derelict cement pad occurs immediately upslope of the stand. Sand bags and straw waddling are scattered throughout the site. Areas mapped as Rhus integrifolia alliance and ornamental vegetation appear to have been recently grubbed ~~adjacent to~~ immediately south of Tramonto Drive, perhaps for fire prevention purposes.

Disturbance code / Intensity (L,M,H): 19 / H 20 / M 05 / M 01 / M 23 / M "Other" grubbing / M

II. HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Tree DBH : T1 (<1" dbh), T2 (1-6" dbh), T3 (6-11" dbh), T4 (11-24" dbh), T5 (>24" dbh), T6 multi-layered (T3 or T4 layer under T5, >60% cover)

Shrub: S1 seedling (<3 yr. old), (S2 young (<1% dead)), S3 mature (1-25% dead), S4 decadent (>25% dead)

Herbaceous: H1 (<12" plant ht.), H2 (>12" ht.)

Desert Riparian Tree/Shrub: 1 (<2ft. stem ht.), 2 (2-10ft. ht.), 3 (10-20ft. ht.), 4 (>20ft. ht.)

Desert Palm/Joshua Tree: 1 (<1.5" base diameter), 2 (1.5-6" diam.), 3 (>6" diam.)

III. INTERPRETATION OF STAND

Field-assessed vegetation Alliance name: Rhus integrifolia Shrubland Alliance

Field-assessed Association name (optional): Rhus integrifolia association

Adjacent Alliances/direction: Ornamental /N, NW, NE Eucalyptus /SW

Confidence in Alliance identification: L M (H) Explain: _____

Phenology (E,P,L): Herb E Shrub P Tree N/A Other identification or mapping information:

May be too small to be officially considered Rhuint alliance.

Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Field Form

(Revised March 27, 2018)

SPECIES SHEET

Database #: RETR

IV. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

% NonVasc cover: 20 **Total % Vasc Veg cover:** 80

% Cover - **Conifer tree / Hardwood tree:** 0 / 0 **Regenerating Tree:** 0 **Shrub:** 60 **Herbaceous:** 20

Height Class - Conifer tree / Hardwood tree: — / — **Regenerating Tree:** — **Shrub:** 3 **Herbaceous:** 1

Height classes: 1=<1/2m, 2=1/2-1m, 3=1-2m, 4=2-5m, 5=5-10m, 6=10-15m, 7=15-20m, 8=20-35m, 9=35-50m, 10=>50m

Stratum categories: T=Tree, A = SApling, E = SEedling, S = Shrub, H= Herb, N= Non-vascular

% Cover Intervals for reference: r = trace, + = <1%, 1-5%, >5-15%, >15-25%, >25-50%, >50-75%, >75%

	Stratum	Species	actual	% cover	C	Final species determination
	S	Rhus integrifolia	39 40	>25-50		
*	S	Agave americana	4	1-5		
	S	Encelia californica	3	1-5		
	S	Baccharis pilularis	2	1-5		
*	S	Crassula ovata	4	1-5		
	S	Malosma laurina	1	1-5		
	S	Eriogonum cinereum	2	1-5		
	H	Elymus condensatus	<1	r		
*	H	Carpobrotus edulis	4	1-5		
*	S	Ricinus communis	2	1-5		
*	S	Nicotiana glauca	1	1-5		
*	H	Cortaderia selloana	4	1-5		
	S	Acmispon glaber var. glaber	1	1-5		
*	H	Bromus sp.	5	1-5		Bromus rubens
	H	Stipa sp.	<1	r		Stipa cernua
*	H	~~Trifolium sp.~~ Medicago sp.	3	1-5		Medicago polymorpha
	S	~~Attal~~ Artemisia californica	1	1-5		
*	S	Opuntia ficas-~~carica~~ indica	3	1-5		
	S	Salvia mellifera	<1	r		
*	H	Euphorbia sp.	1	1-5		Euphorbia virgata

* indicates non-native or likely non-native species

Unusual species: